Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore

1873

DEWAN'S OFFICE
ENGLISH GENERAL RECORDS

MYSORE PROVINCE,

JUNE, 1873.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

J. D. GORDON, ESQ., C. S. I., B. C. S..

THE OFFG. CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

FROM 1ST TO 24TH INCLUSIVE,

AND OF

COLONEL R. J. MEADE, C. S. I.,

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

FROM 25TH TO 30TH JUNE 1873.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.
- JUDICIAL.
- DEPT. OF AG., REV., & COM.
- FINANCIAL.
- GENERAL.
- EDUCATIONAL.
- MILITARY.

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.
- JUDICIAL.
- DEPT OF AG., REV., & COM
- FINANCIAL.
- GENERAL.
- EDUCATIONAL—*Nil.*
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BANGALORE,
MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,
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BANGALORE,
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PART I.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1873.

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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 12th June 1873.

From the Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, No. 16, dated Port Blair, the 1st May 1873.

I have the honor to forward the enclosed petition in original, with a copy of proceedings in the case of convicts Bóra, No. 14500, and Sattige, No. 14499, undergoing sentence of transportation at this Settlement, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor of Madras.

2. The conduct of the prisoners since their arrival here has been good.

3. Copies of the prisoners' warrants are also forwarded for information.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Ootacamund, 27th May 1873.

Transferred to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore for disposal.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 1101—Judicial No. 32, dated Bangalore, 31st May 1873.

Forwards for any remarks that the Officiating Judicial Commissioner may have to offer, the accompanying * petition and its accompaniments from prisoners Bóra and Sattige, who are undergoing sentence of transportation, praying for a mitigation of sentence.

* Inclosure to No. 16, dated 1st May 1873, from Superintendent, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, to Madras Government.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 432—61, dated Bangalore, 6th June 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1101—32, dated the 31st ultimo, forwarding for any remarks I may wish to offer, a petition with its accompaniments from two life-convicts, Bóra and Sattige, praying for a mitigation of their sentence.

2. In returning the papers received, I beg to state that I remember the case connected with the prisoners well, as it was tried by myself, and I am of opinion that no extenuating circumstances came to light in the course of the trial which would, I think, justify a remission of the sentence passed upon the prisoners.

GENL. No. 1325—JUDL. 38, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—With his letter No. 16, dated the 1st May 1873, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands forwarded a memorial to His Excellency the Governor from two * convicts praying for a mitigation of the sentence of transportation passed on them.

* Bóra and Sattige.

2. Major-General Stewart's letter and its accompaniments were transferred to this Government for disposal, as the prisoners in question were convicted and sentenced in Mysore.

3. Ordered, that the following letter No. 1326—J, 39, dated the 12th June 1873, be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in reply to his letter quoted above.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
12th June 1873.

No. 1326.
39. Judl.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 12th June 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

TO

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT,
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

SIR,

With reference to your letter noted in the * margin, forwarding a memorial to the address of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, from convicts Bóra and Sattige and which was transferred to this Administration for disposal, I am directed to inform you for communication to the memorialists, that the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore having reported that no extenuating circumstances came to light in the course of the trial of these prisoners which would justify a remission of the sentence passed on them, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is unable to accede to their prayer.

* The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, No. 16, dated 1st May 1873.

2. The enclosures of your letter are returned.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 25th June 1873.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 540—77, dated Bangalore, 16th June 1873.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 476—16, dated the 28th April last, on the subject of sites for the construction of huts for the Cantonment Police, I have the honor to forward copy of a docket No. 180 dated the 10th instant, from the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, and of its enclosures, and to state that it is evidently a general sanction to the President of the Municipal Board to allow the selection of vacant sites that Major Gompertz is desirous of obtaining.

2. If this sanction is accorded, the sites may be fixed, and then, year by year as funds become available, lines conveniently situated for each division of the Cantonment and Pête Police Forces can be erected.

3. Major Gompertz will be directed, as soon as the first site is selected after the receipt of the general sanction above referred to, to send in his first plans and estimates for the appropriation of the Rs. 2,200 now in hand.

4. His report, copy of which is appended, regarding the expenditure of 1868 has just come to hand, and I beg to recommend that his suggestion regarding the appropriation of Rs. 600 out of the savings which have accrued up to date may be adopted.

5. Having seen the huts referred to, I am only surprised at their being occupied at all in their present condition.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 180, dated Bangalore, 10th June 1873.

Judicial Commissioner's No. 289—63 of the 14th ultimo.

With reference to the above, has the honor to forward copy of a letter No. 228—93 of the 23rd ultimo, from the Superintendent of Police to the address of the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, in reference to sites for Police lines.

From the Offg Town and Cantonment Magistrate, in charge of Police, To the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, No. 228—93, dated Bangalore, 23rd May 1873.

In reply to your Memo No. 180 of the 10th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the object of my letter No. 1271—478 of 21st March 1873, was merely (with reference to the correspondence therewith forwarded) to solicit that the Chief Commissioner might be moved to direct the Municipal authorities to *reserve* suitable sites (while they are available) for the future erection of Police lines in the ensuing year, and in future years as funds become available, for the demand for land is becoming so great that I feared sites now open might soon be disposed of.

2. Under the terms of the Deputy Accountant General's Circular No. 994 of 17th April 1873, I awaited notification of sanction of the budget before furnishing particulars on which appropriation of the budget provision could be sought; I shall now, however, cause plans and estimates to be made, and submit them as early as practicable.

3. Meanwhile, if the Municipal authorities be directed to reserve sites, I can, in consultation with the President of the Board, fix upon suitable ones.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. No. 189, dated 12th June 1873.

In continuation of this office No. 180 of the 10th instant, has the honor to forward copy of a letter No. 302—120 of the 7th instant, from the Superintendent of Police to the address of the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, on the subject of the erection of Police huts.

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*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, **Judicial Department**,*
12th June 1873.

No. 1526.
39. Judl.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 12th June 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT,
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

SIR,

With reference to your letter noted in the * margin, forwarding a memorial to the address of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, from convicts Bóta and Sattige and which was transferred to this Administration for disposal, I am directed to inform you, for communication to the memorialists, that the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore having reported that no extenuating circumstances came to light in the course of the trial of these prisoners which would justify a remission of the sentence passed on them, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is unable to accede to their prayer.

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2. If this sanction is accorded, the sites may be fixed, and then, year by year as funds become available, lines conveniently situated for each division of the Cantonment and Pête Police Forces can be erected.

3. Major Gompertz will be directed, as soon as the first site is selected after the receipt of the general sanction above referred to, to send in his first plans and estimates for the appropriation of the Rs. 2,200 now in hand.

4. His report, copy of which is appended, regarding the expenditure of 1868 has just come to hand, and I beg to recommend that his suggestion regarding the appropriation of Rs. 600 out of the savings which have accrued up to date may be adopted.

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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 25th June 1873.

From the Officiating Town and Cantonment Magistrate, in charge of Police. To the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, No 302—120, dated Bangalore, 7th June 1873.

Replying to your docket No. 259 of 4th instant. I have the honor to inform you that there has been an unavoidable delay in getting the plans ready, and in getting contractors to furnish estimates; the plans are however now ready; I hope to be able to expedite the contractors, and as soon as the estimates are ready they shall be transmitted.

2. Meantime, with reference to the condition of the present huts and to the information called for by the Chief Commissioner as to the cost incurred on the sanction of 1868, I beg to report that during the years 1868 and 1869 the following outlay was made:—

	Rs	As.	P.
Compensation for land . . .	737	6	3
For one block of 4 huts . .	222	9	9
For five blocks of 4 huts . .	1,500	0	0
	2,460	0	0

Nothing has been spent since then

3. The huts then built are of stone (mantapam plan), but the plan has not answered, and those built are rather faulty in construction. I would not seek to erect more of the same materials. Veins occur in the stone, and whereas in these the summers have to bear the weight of a heavy stone roof in addition to a thick bed of some nine inches of mud (to make the roof watertight) there is risk of the summer snapping in two, especially as it is of burnt stone. One actually did so to the imminent danger of the inmates, and there was thus a reasonable dread on the part of the men to occupy the huts. This has to some extent diminished as the stone has settled, but I am still not quite free from dread of an accident, as the depth of mud on the roof, especially when saturated with rain, makes it enormously heavy.

4. This apprehension and the neglected condition of the lines has led me to make efforts to put them in repair; the walls of the huts as well as the compounds are only of mud, and on the weather side they have become quite dilapidated rendering the huts untenable.

5. I found a sum of Rs. 197 in hand, being accumulations of rent charged to the men since 1868; this will be sufficient to erect a wall of sized stone in clay on the weather side of each block. I have completed one block in this manner, and the rest will be, I trust, finished in about a fortnight more.

6. I have also had the thick bed of mud scraped off *one* block of huts and covered it with a coating (about 1 inch thick) of a composition of tar, brick dust, and sand, which makes the roof not only more watertight than before, but is so much lighter as to dispel all apprehension of its ever falling in and crushing the inmates.

7. I find however that, owing to the outer surface of the roof stones being uneven, the cost (which amounted to Rs. 35 for the block of 4 huts) will prevent my doing the same to the other five blocks from the lodging fund: the necessity however is sufficiently obvious as a measure absolutely of safety to the inmates.

8. A verandah to the huts is also sorely needed; for, the roof being flat, the front walls (which are only of mud) have no protection from drift.

9. Besides this, the roads which are on very sloping ground have been dreadfully cut up by the rush of water, which during the rains is very heavy; the compound walls too are all down on the weather side. I am endeavouring to get them re-built as far as possible by the men; but it is a tedious process as it can only be done in "off duty" hours by hard worked men; the walls will also need to be coped.

10. I would like to be able to put down V section surface side drains in stone along the roads uniform with those constructed by the municipality in other parts of the Cantonment, as the fall in the ground and consequent rush of water is (as before remarked) very great; but the cost will be so heavy that it must be deferred.

11. The constructions I have enumerated * will, I feel satisfied, make the present six blocks, containing 24 huts (which have cost Rs. 1,722—9—9) very secure, and that hereafter, the rent will suffice for any repairs required; but if neglected, they will, I fear, become uninhabitable. The Officiating Judicial Commissioner did me the honor of accompanying me to inspect them, and will no doubt remember their present ruinous aspect.

* For which I append an estimate.

12. For these necessary repairs, I beg that a sum of Rs. 600 may be placed at my disposal as early as feasible, and with reference to para 6 of the printed copy of the Judicial Commissioner's letter, (received with your memo No. 189 of 16th ultimo), I would solicit that the same may be granted from savings of establishment; these in regard to pay alone of the Cantonment and District forces in the two months of April and May 1873 having already amounted to Rs 515—11—11, it is obvious that by the middle of this month more than 600 rupees will be forthcoming.

13. I venture to hope that the budget provision of 2,200 rupees for huts and land may not be trenched on for these repairs, as that sum will be needed for the new huts in respect of which I am getting estimates prepared.

14. Soliciting that the subject of this letter may receive early attention to enable me to commence before the rains are in full force.

Approximate Estimate.

	Rs.	A	P.
Scraping off mud from roofs of 5 blocks and coating the same with composition (1 inch thick) of tar and sand, &c., at Rs. 35 per block	175	0	0
Constructing light verandah along front of huts for protection of walls, &c., 24 huts at Rs. 10 per hut	240	0	0
Levelling and forming roads in the lines	40	0	0
Rebuilding compound walls and coping them (approximate) ..	145	0	0
Total....	600	0	0

No. 1564—51, JUDICIAL, DATED 25TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Officiating Judicial Commissioner now submits with his letter No. 540—77 of the 16th instant, the further report called for in the Officiating Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 476—16, dated the 28th April 1873, in connection with the proposal made in previous correspondence by the Town and Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore, for the construction of huts for the accommodation of the Police Force in this station.

2. It would appear from Major Gompertz's reports to the address of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, which are enclosed in the above quoted letter, that the demand for land in Bangalore being very great, he is desirous of securing suitable sites at once.

3. Major Gompertz also requests sanction to the appropriation of Rs. 600 from savings under the head "Establishment" for the purpose of repairing the Police huts built in 1868—69.

4. The Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions the appropriation of the sum asked for, as recommended by Colonel Pearse, and requests the President of the Municipal Commission, Bangalore, to aid Major Gompertz in the selection of a suitable site for Police lines.

5. Major Gompertz is requested to submit a further report after the selection of a site.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE & COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1873.

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137 to 138	*Sum raised in Chikkamagalúru for the construction of Musáfarkhanas*—Passing orders on letter from Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, soliciting the grant of an equivalent amount as a grant-in-aid	No 1612—23, dated 30th June 1873	...	...	133
139 to 141	*Pattá to be issued to Mr. Anderson for certain land purchased by him.*—Passing orders on letter from Ashtagram Commissioner on the subject.	No 1617—21, dated 30th June 1873.	..	...	134 to 135
142 to 143	*Tax levied in the Hosakóte Taluk for maintaining iron smiths*—Passing orders on letter from Nandidroog Commissioner, regarding its abolition.	No. 1615—52, dated 30th June 1873.	...	...	135 to 136
144 to 146	*Privilege enjoyed by ryots of taking the grass on tank bunds in consideration of their keeping the bunds in repair.*—Passing orders on letter from Nandidroog Commissioner on the subject	No 1618—52, dated 30th June 1873.	...	...	136

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 4th June 1873.

From the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 232, R, dated Bangalore, 19th March 1873.

With reference to your docket No. 6859—Rev. 167 of 4th instant. I have the honor to submit for nief Commissioner's perusal, copy of a communication received last month, from Captain Cumming ling the refusal, after the end of August, of applications for land in the Toomkoor District.

. As this letter did not shew the months in which the darkhásts, stated to have been rejected, resented to the Amildar, or the months in which the tanks in the Turivékere Talook filled, I cal- the Deputy Commissioner for further information on the subject, in order to ascertain whether the ar had acted contrary to the orders which limit the period for the acceptance of darkhásts to the August ; but, from a reply received on the 10th instant, it is evident that the Amildar has acted ct conformity with the rules in force, by reserving all darkhásts received after the end of August he ensuing year. The tanks in the Turivékere Talook still contain a good supply of water.

. The object of limiting the period for the presentation of darkhásts in the unsettled talooks admit of the lands taken up being inspected and included in the Pahani Book, and thereby the Amildar to close his preliminary jamábandi in good time.

. In para 10 of my letter No. 3812—106 of the 8th November 1869, I urged that the time should ended to the end of October, or such date as may be fixed for the close of the Amildár's settlement, jamábandi of the Deputy Commissioner would in many respects be thereby simplified.

. I am strongly of opinion that darkhásts, particularly in the Toomkoor District, should be ac- for at least two months after the date at present fixed. This gives ample opportunity to all in sition of the Turivékere ryots, who get rain late in the season, to make up for lost time, and so s the Amildar's preliminary settlement is not closed, I have never been able to perceive any ob- to the arrangement, and I have advocated it on more than one occasion.

. Of course it would not do to extend the time for darkhásts into the time fixed for final settle- of the talook, and the closing of the accounts; as this would lead to much confusion and some- almost impossible corrections, towards the close of the revenue year.

. All darkhásts received after the end of October, could be registered to stand good for the en- revenue year.

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m the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Toomkoor District, To the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, No. 929, dated Toomkoor, 6th February 1873.

have the honor to enclose the jamábandi report (in original) of the Turivékere Talook, submitted . Assistant Commissioner Narasimmaiengar, and to state that a large extent of wet land has been ste owing to non-acceptance of darkhásts presented by the ryots, owing to the orders conveyed in of the rules, No. 225, published in page 69 of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 22nd October 1870. nstructions contained in this para have caused a great loss to Government, and I therefore beg ou will kindly bring this circumstance to the notice of the Chief Commissioner and obtain his sanc- r cancelling the same. Government has sustained a similar loss in the Kadaba Talook by adopt- e same procedure.

. I have in anticipation of sanction, issued orders to the Amildars to accept kabúlnámás when- ney are presented to them, as the tanks are full of water and there is yet time to retrieve a good f the loss caused.

. In surveyed talooks kabúlnámás can be taken at any time, and this procedure is far more ble to Government, as many ryots hold back from giving darkhásts for wet lands until they are d of a good rain-fall, and this is particularly the case with regard to lands cultivated to be reaped y.

4. As many thousands of rupees loss must have been caused owing to the provision in the above rules, I think the circumstance should be brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner at once.

Partly Circular.

No. 1154—Rev. 7, dated Bangalore, 4th June 1873.

Order thereon.—Before orders are passed, the Officiating Chief Commissioner desires to be favored with an expression of opinion from the Commissioners of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions on the proposals contained in the above.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 31—12, R, dated 22nd April 1873.

With reference to Secretary's letter No. 6471—57, dated 14th February last, has the honor to forward for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copy of a docket No. 212, dated 4th instant, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, stating the period when the remuneration of Patéls and Shánbhógs of the settled talooks will be fixed.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Mysore, To the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 212, dated 4th April 1873.

Your docket No. 569 of the 31st March 1873.

Has the honor to state that the temporary remuneration of the Patéls and Shánbhógs of the Soraba Talook, as well as of all other settled talooks, will be fixed to take effect in the current year.

2. The final scheme, it is hoped, will be introduced to take effect in 1874—75.

No. 1152—15, R., dated Bangalore, 4th June 1873.

Order thereon.—The Commissioner in consultation with the Survey Superintendent, will ascertain what would be the probable cost of the revision of the settled talooks, and make a provision in the Budgets of the Districts to meet the charge.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 4th June 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. R. 16, dated Bangalore, 19th April 1873.

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's sanction a detailed statement shewing the land proposed to be given in lieu of that taken up for the Chintámani-Sidlaghatta road in the Ambáji-durga Talook.

2. The inám land referred to was taken up so far back as 1861, and the delay in the submission of an application for land in exchange, the inámdár pleads, is not owing to his fault, as he expected that Government would grant him the compensation without any application from him.

3. The land that is now proposed to be granted in lieu is under Batáyi cultivation having been relinquished by the pattédárs.

Detailed Statement shewing the particulars of land proposed to be given in lieu of the inám land taken up for the road from Chintámani to Sidlaghatta in the Kolár District.

Talook.	Hobli.	Village.	Name of the original inámdar as per inám accounts.	Do. of the present holder and his relation-ship with the original holder.	Description of the land. whether dry or wet.	Extent.	Amount.	Extent of land as per present survey.	Land taken up for the road. Measurement in square yards.	Extent.	Land to be given in lieu. Hobli.	Village.	Nature of land.	Number.	Measurement in square yards.	Extent.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ambájidurga.	Chintámani.	Chintámani.	Aujmeyyadévaru.	Arekka Tippa Dikshita for Aujmeyyadévaru.	Dry.	K. K. P. V. ... 8 9 4 equal to A. G. Y. 50 20 101	12 15 2	K. K. P. V. ... 9 7 12 equal to A. G. Y. 6 10 100	east to west, yards 216 = 5184 square yards. north to south „ 24	K. K. P. V. yds. ... 1 9 11 9 equal to A. G. Y. 1 2 102	Chintámani.	Chintámani.	Dry.	Part of No. 87.	east to west, yards $10\frac{1}{2}$ = 2315$\frac{1}{2}$ square yards. north to south „ $57\frac{1}{4}$	K. P. yds. ... 11 9 $6\frac{1}{4}$ equal to G. yds. A. ... 19 $19\frac{1}{2}$	Bounded on the east by a part of field No. 87, on the west by Nagenda Chunappa's Kondadahalli field, on the north by a part of field No. 87 and on the south by a channel. An extent of only 11 palls and eight vis s 5 pros set to be given in lieu of one kalu and ten pads taken up for the road in the cases of 14 pads and eight vis's of land in the Inamdar's enjoyment has been deducted. Thus land has been preserved for the Talook Sheristadar Engagement. The road was constructed in 1861 when it appears the Inám holder put in a claim for fresh land but no record to that effect is forth coming.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 4th June 1873.

No. 1153—Rev. 40, dated 4th June 1873.

Order thereon.—With his letter No. 16 of the 19th April 1873, the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division submits for sanction a statement shewing the particulars of the land proposed to be given in lieu of a portion of inám land appropriated for the formation of the Chintámani-Sidlaghatta road in the Kolár District.

2. The land, it appears, was taken up for the purpose specified in 1861, and after the lapse of so long a period the claim cannot be entertained.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Public Works Department, Revenue-Forest, No. 436, F, dated Bangalore, 15th May 1873.

With reference to your No. 243, F, of the 10th instant, I have the honor to forward the enclosed translation, and again beg to point out that, though it is doubtless true that the villagers' houses have been burnt, now that the talook has been settled and liberal rights conceded to the ryots, there is no longer any necessity for making a free grant.

Translation of the Kanarese correspondence received from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, requesting sanction of a grant of 34 cart-loads of bamboos and 70 cart-loads of timber to 24 ryots of Uraganahalli in the Soraba Talook.

The Amildar of Soraba Talook reports to the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga District in his No. 522, dated 1st January 1873, that 24 ryots of Uraganahalli request that wood and bamboos should be granted them free for the purpose of re-building their houses destroyed by an accidental fire. He has seen them in person. Really the ryots have no shelter to stand in; he therefore requests that the Deputy Commissioner will be pleased to allow these ryots to cut 78 cart-loads of timber and 34 cart-loads of bamboos free of duty. He also sends a detailed list for this.

The Deputy Commissioner referred the above report for enquiry to the Ságara Sub-Division Officer, who, (in his No. 1422, dated 29th January 1873) directed the Amildar to send in a list shewing the quantity of wood actually necessary.

In reply, the Amildar states in his No. 366, dated 11th February 1873, that he has enquired of the villagers, Patél and Shánbhóg. The ryots pay a large amount of kandáyem annually to the Government. 70 cart-loads of wood and 34 cart-loads of bamboos are absolutely necessary to re-build their houses and cowsheds. For this he has also sent a revised list. And states that unless the above quantity of wood is supplied to them, they cannot manage to get their houses re-built.

The Sub-Division Officer forwarded the above to the Deputy Commissioner for information.

The Deputy Commissioner in forwarding this correspondence to the Deputy Conservator, Nagar, requests him to obtain the necessary sanction from the Conservator for the issue of this free grant of wood in accordance with the rules and the recommendation made by the Amildar, as the ryots have sustained a heavy loss by the accidental fire.

The Deputy Conservator forwarding the whole correspondence to the Conservator requests orders on the subject.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 7th June 1873.

GENERAL No. 1232—R. 26, DATED BANGALORE, 7TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—In his letters to the D. P. W. Secretary, Nos. and dates as per margin, the Conservator of Forests states his reasons for recommending that the prayer of 24 ryots of Uraganahalli of Andigé Mágani, Soraba Talook, in the Shimoga District, for a free grant of 34 cart-loads of bamboos, and 70 cart-loads of timber, wherewith to build houses for themselves, their former domiciles having been accidentally burnt down, should not be acceded to.

No. 367, F. dated 9th May 1873.
„ 436, F, dated 15th do

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner fully concurs in the Conservator's opinion that the terms of the survey guarantee (Section 11), which vest the ryot with property in the wood growing on the lands in his occupancy, are sufficiently liberal *primâ facie*, to warrant the cancelment of the former rule, which allowed him to obtain Government timber free of charge, under exceptional circumstances, as it clearly could not have been intended that both privileges should be continued to him simultaneously.

3. In the present instance, however, although the talook may, as stated, be well wooded, it is quite possible that there is no timber available in the petitioners' holdings, and they may be too poor to purchase the wood growing in Government forests. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is therefore disposed to deal leniently with the present applicants, and accordingly directs that their petition may, as a *special* case, be complied with.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Works, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1060, Camp Belagula, dated 10th May 1873.

In reply to your No. 11—361, dated 1st May 1873, requesting me to report whether the project of restoring the old ruined tank of Haraganahalli has been sanctioned, and when it will be taken up, I have the honor to inform you that the tank in question forms part of the Bellûru-Dásanakere series, the repair and restoration of which are now being taken up by this Department in the Hassan Tank District. The surveys, &c., not being yet completed, it is not yet possible to say whether the restoration of this tank will be recommended or not, and as, before any project is submitted, its financial prospects have to be fully discussed with and the recommendations supported by the approval and signature of the Revenue Officer of the District, Mr Walker's claims will receive due consideration in common with those of all other land-holders. The proposals for the first part of the above mentioned series are nearly complete: but I am not sure if those for the tank in question will be ready in time to come up with the first batch of estimates. The data for it should, however, now be nearly complete.

II. I have directed the Executive Engineer to show Mr. Walker's lands on his plans by a distinguishing color, and supply the other information called for by you.

III. I have been addressed personally by Mr. Walker on the above subject. Copy of my reply is appended for the Chief Commissioner's information.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 13th June 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 79—24, R, dated Shimoga, 2nd June 1873.

Your No. 583—12, dated 3rd ultimo.

Requests that 2,000 printed copies in Kanarese of the form of sannad to be issued to Patéls, may be supplied for distribution to the Deputy Commissioners of this Division.

The Officiating Commissioner considers it desirable that a clause be added regarding the preservation of "hánds" or boundary marks, which is one of the important duties of the Patéls in the settled talooks

GENERAL No. 1337—REV. 17, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The recommendation of the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division with regard to the modification of the sannad is approved, and the form will be modified accordingly.

2,000 copies of the modified form in Kanarese will be printed by the Superintendent, Government Press, and supplied to the Commissioner.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 613, dated Bangalore, 23rd May 1873.

With reference to your endorsement No. 818—161 of the 17th instant, forwarding copy of a docket No. 847—F, 6, of the same date to the address of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, conveying sanction to the strength of the establishment, as per margin, for the collection of tolls on the Harihara bridge, I have the honor to state that the sanction of the Government of India will be needed if the establishment referred to is to be entertained permanently.

		Rs.
1 Mutsaddi	..	12
3 Peons at 5 Rs. each	..	15
1 Duftardr	..	7
Total	..	34

No. 1340—REVENUE 30, DATED BANGALORE, 13TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—In his letter No. 613 of the 23rd ultimo, the Deputy Accountant General suggests that if the establishment sanctioned in this office docket No. 848—161 of the 17th May 1873 to the Commissioner of the Nagar Division for collecting tolls on the Harihara bridge is to be entertained permanently, the sanction of the Government of India is necessary for the charge.

The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that the charge in question is not intended to be permanent, and that the sanction of the Government of India is therefore not necessary. The system of farming the tolls on the Harihara bridge to the highest bidder may be resorted to as heretofore after the Draft Rules now before the Government of India are sanctioned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 13th June 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 373, dated Bangalore, 3rd May 1873.

I have the honor to submit in original (to be obligingly returned) an endorsement to my address from the Superintendent of Ináms, No. 5, dated 18th ultimo, and the papers received therewith, as well as copies of the two letters as per margin, on the subject of certain payments authorized by the Survey, Settlement and Inám Commissioner, on account of ináms in the Talooks of Anantapura and Ságara.

My letter No. 191, dated 23rd April 1873.
Inám Superintendent's, No. 2, dated 1st May 1873.

2. The two statements of these ináms have been totalled, as I suggested, by the Inám Superintendent, and give the annexed results:—

	Anantapura.		Ságara.	
Valuation of claim passed by Inám Superintendent in valuation of shist.	712	14	2,920	15
Jódi hitherto payable	..		..	
Additional jódi imposed by Inám Superintendent in fractions of total valuation	49	4	303	14
Net Amount.. ..	663	10	2,617	1
Add the quit-rent of personal ináms payable to inámdars.. ..	10	3	22	3
Total Payable ..	673	13	2,639	4

3. Having received no instructions from the Chief Commissioner regarding the ináms, I beg to be furnished with orders on the subject. If they are finally sanctioned, I propose, as the payments are to be recovered from the wargdars, to direct the disbursing Treasury Officers to shew them in their accounts under a special head subordinate to "Public Debt," without incorporating the transactions with the revenue and charge account of the State.

4. The means will thus be present of seeing that the money paid to the inámdars is duly recovered from the wargdars, that is if the payments are to *precede* the collections; but it may be a question on which I solicit the orders of the Chief Commissioner, whether, as a rule, the revenue officials may not be instructed to make the collection from the wargdar at certain appointed periods, before payment is made to the inámdar. The dues of Government would thus be secured, and there would be a check on unnecessary delay in discharging its liability to the inámdar, whose interests would also be promoted by the arrangement.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Superintendent of Ináms, No. 191, dated Bangalore, 23rd April 1873.

I have the honor to return the two statements of "Ináms confirmed in cash certificates" in the Talooks of Anantapura and Ságara, received with your endorsement No. 5, dated 18th instant, and beg that the discrepancies noted therein by this office may be rectified.

2. I also request that the totals of the several columns may be entered (under your initials), and that the payments not entered in the last column on account of personal ináms may be added in a lump sum at foot, so that the grand total may represent the total amount payable.

3 I gather from the enclosures of your endorsement that the amount payable to the inámdars is also recoverable from the wargdars, a very important condition, and it appears to me that it ought to appear on the statement, as it may otherwise be overlooked by the Amildars concerned. I would suggest that the heading of the last column should therefore be altered as follows:—

"Net amount payable to inámdars and recoverable from wargdars."

4. It is also important that the Revenue authorities and this office should be distinctly informed *from what year* the payments and recoveries are to take effect.

5. When the necessary alterations are made, I shall be obliged by your returning the two statements to this office. I shall have to submit them to the Chief Commissioner for orders, as I have received none on the subject.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 13th June 1873.

From the Officiating Superintendent of Inám Settlements, To The Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, No. 2, dated 30th April 1873.

Your letter No. 191, dated 23rd April 1873.

Has the honor to return the two statements therein adverted to duly corrected, and with the addition as suggested.

2. With regard to the alteration in the heading of the last column, due consideration shall be given to the suggestion which appears to be good.

3. The copy of the letter to the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, gives the information sought in para 4 of the letter under reply.

4. Completion reports of the Ságara and Anantapura Talooks have been already furnished to the Chief Commissioner on the marginally noted dates.

To Secretary, No. 103, dated 20th November 1872
To Inám Commissioner, No. 373, dated 11th December 1872

GENERAL No. 1342—REV. 31, DATED 13TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—As requested in the above, a copy of this office letter to the Inám Commissioner, No. 6824--211 of the 27th February 1873, conveying the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the payment in cash of Rs. 673--13--0 and 2,630--8--6 to the inámdars of Anantapura and Ságara Talooks, respectively, will be furnished to the Deputy Accountant General.

2. Mr. Hudson's suggestion that payments may be made to the inámdars after the amounts are recovered from the wargdars is not practicable, as, under the Chief Commissioner's orders contained in the marginally noted letter, the former's claim for payment is not vitiated by the failure of Government to recover the money from defaulting wargdars as sometimes happens, nor is there always equality between the amount payable to the inámdar and that recoverable from the wargdar.

No. 774—775, 173—174 dated 8th April 1872, to Inám Commissioner.

FORM No. 3.

Statement shewing the Amount payable to Inámdars by Government for the Mahsúl Land Ináms confirmed in cash and the Amount recoverable from the Wargdars by Government—(called for in para 5 of Secretary's letter No. 6824—211 of 27th February 1873

Talook.	Magani.	Village.	Name of Inámdar.	Value confirmed by Inám Superintendent.	Description of Inám.	Jodi hitherto payable.	New quit-rent imposed with rate.	Total of columns 7 & 8.	Net payable to the Inámdar in cash by Government.	No. of Warg.	Name of Wargdar.	Uttara Amount included in the Warg.		
												Fagadi or Jodi hitherto paid to Government.	Washáti amount not allowed to Inámdars.	Jári including washáti confirmed to Inámdar.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

3. As a more effective check on the possibility of fraud being practised in the matter, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct the adoption of the marginally noted form of statement, which is an amplification of the one now in use by the Inám Department.

4. The Inám Superintendent is requested to explain the cause of the discrepancy between the amount confirmed by the Chief Commissioner in the order quoted in para 1, and the Rs. 2,639--4—6 as shown in the register for the Ságara Talook furnished by him to the Deputy Accountant General.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 13th June 1873.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore, No. 706, dated camp Yellápura, 17th May 1873.

I have the honor to request the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the disbursement up to the following sums as temporary remuneration to the village officers of the Molakálumúru and Pávagada Talooks of the Chitaldroog District from and in the year 1872—73, until the final scheme of remuneration is introduced, which will be, I trust, next year :—

	Patéls.	Shánbhógs.
Molakálumúru	841	686
Pávagada	1,810	1,324
	2,651	2,010
Grand Total, Rs.. ...	4,661	

2. It was not possible to have the papers ready for the issue of this temporary remuneration before the close of the past financial year, in consequence of the non-receipt of correct returns from the talook officials. In future settlements it will be arranged that the necessary information be all collected at the settlement and the temporary remuneration be fixed at that time.

GENERAL No. 1347—REV. 32, DATED BANGALORE, 13TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—In his letter No. 706 of the 17th ultimo, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner requests sanction to the disbursement of Rs. 4,661—0—0 as temporary remuneration to the village officers in the Molakálumúru and Pávagada Talooks of the Chitaldroog District from and in the year 1872—73, until the final scheme of remuneration is introduced.

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that, in the Budget for the year 1873—74, there is no provision made for the disbursement of the temporary remuneration to the Patéls and Shánbhógs in the Molakálumúru and Pávagada Talooks, for which Colonel Anderson requests sanction in his letter under reference. The Deputy Accountant General is requested to arrange funds to meet the charge of Rs. 4,661—0—0 in question from the general savings in the Budget, as he has already done in providing *funds required for a similar purpose in the *marginally noted talooks.

	Rs.	A.	P.
*Sirá	6,256	8	0
Hiriyúru ...	1,285	4	0
Búdihálu ...	3,892	12	0
Chennagiri ...	3,523	4	0
Total.....	14,957	12	0

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 14th June 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No R. 40, dated Bangalore, 10th June 1873.

With reference to your docket No 2313—Rev. 61 of 31st July 1872, conveying sanction to the transfer of the Distillery at Srínváspura to Kolár, I have the honor to state that the construction of a new enclosure at the latter place requires the full amount specified in the concluding part of the Deputy Commissioner's letter No 481—210 of 25th June 1872, a copy of which was submitted with this office letter No. 69 of 23rd July 1872, as Mr. Krishnaiengar now reports that the building at the former place is not Government property, the same having been constructed by the distillers at their own cost.

2. I have also ascertained that the distillers are unwilling to contribute any portion of the cost of constructing a new enclosure at Kolár, and Mr. Krishnaiengar is of opinion that it is not advisable to press them in the matter, as all the Government has to do is simply to construct the compound wall, the distillers erecting their own buildings within the enclosure.

3. Under these circumstances, I request the favor of your obtaining the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the accompanying estimate and plan for Rs. 528, for constructing the proposed enclosure at Kolár.

4. As no money is available under any of the budget headings, I would suggest that the cost be met from general savings

NANDIDROOG DIVISION—KOLAR DISTRICT.

Estimate of the Probable Cost of constructing an Enclosure Wall for the new Distillery at Kolár.

Details of Work.	No.	Measurement. Length	Breadth	Depth.	Quantities.		
EXCAVATION—							
Side Walls	2	203	2	2	1,624		
Rear do	1	200	2	2	800		
Front do	2	83	2	2	664		
Main Walls of Rooms	4	13	2	2	208		
Cross do do	4	7	2	2	112	C. ft.	3,406
STONE IN SAND OR CLAY—							
Filling of do as above	...	...	. .	..	3,408		3,408
WALLING WITH PUDDLED CLAY—							
Basement	1	772	2	2	3,088		
Basement of Rooms..	1	80	2	2	320		3408
Superstructure—Compound Wall ...	1	772	1½	4	4,632		
Walls of Rooms ...	1	80	1½	8	960		
					5,592		
Deduct for Gateways.....	2	3	1½	6	54	C. ft.	5,538
RED MUD PLASTERING WITH A DUNG-WASH—							
Compound Wall	2	772	0	6	9,264		
Walls of Rooms	2	80	0	8	1,280	Sq.	105·44
Tiled coping with Chunam Ridges	1	772	0	0	772	R. yds.	257
STONE ANKANAMS—							
Side Rooms	4	8	5	8	4	No.	4
Do—							
For Gate	1	8	8	12	1		1
Mud-roof over Stone Ankanams	1	34	10	0	340	Sq.	3·40
WHITEWASHING—							
As per mud plastering	...	...	...	...	...	Sq.	105·44
Junglewood Door, complete	2	6	3	...	2	No.	2
Flooring with Gravel and Mud Plastering ...	2	10	7	...	140	Sq.	1·40
Junglewood Gate	1	8	6	...	1	No.	1

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 14th June 1873.

ABSTRACT.

ITEMS.	Per	Rate.	Quantity.	Cost
Excavation...	C. Ft.	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3408	9
Stone in Sand	"	0 1 0	3408	213
Walling with puddled Clay or Mud	"	0 0 3	8946	140
Mud Plastering	Sq.	0 4 0	105·44	26
Tiled Coping...	R. Yds.	0 4 0	257	64
Stone Ankanams	Each.	8 0 0	4	32
Do	"	12 0 0	1	12
Mud Roof over Stone Ankanams	Sq.	1 0 0	3·40	3
Whitewashing	"	0 2 0	105·44	13
Junglewood Door, complete	Each.	5 0 0	2	10
Flooring with Gravel	Sq.	1 0 0	1·40	1
Junglewood Gate, complete	Each.	10 0 0	1	10
Total Rs	...	... ...	...	553
Add 5 per cent for Contingencies	...	.. ..	...	27
Grand Total Rs . . .	..	... ...	...	560

SPECIFICATION.

Excavation.—The excavation for foundation will be carried down to firm soil, or to such depth as may be directed by the officer in charge and it should not be filled in until inspected. The excavated earth should be utilized in filling the basement of the rooms, &c.

Stone in sand.—The foundation will be filled with stone in sand properly bonded, well watered, and punned, one thro' stone to be inserted at intervals of four feet

Superstructure.—To consist of puddled work, and the clay to be well pugged and roughly moulded so as to form lumps, and the walls to be plastered with red mud and washed over with cowdung wash.

The stone pillars, girders, and covering slabs for the ankanams to be of best granite, free from flaws, &c, and to be hammer-dressed.

Tile coping.—The top of the compound wall is to be coped with tiles with reasonable lapping and ridged with chunam borders. The interior and exterior of the walls to receive two coats of good white wash after it is plastered with mud and dung

Gate and Doors.—To be made of best seasoned junglewood, and tobe fastened with all the necessary iron fittings.

The roof over the rooms to be spread with white clay well drained and tamped.

GENERAL NO. 1387—REV. 42, DATED BANGALORE, 14TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Under the circumstances represented in the Nandidroog Commissioner's letter No. 40, dated 10th June 1873, the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions the disbursement of Rs. 528, being the estimated cost of constructing a new enclosure to the distillery building at Kolár, the charge being met from general budget savings.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 18th June **1873.**

Petition of special appeal No. 3232, dated 28th March 1873, from Venkatanáranappa, the Shánbhóg in office of Kabali Firka, Hassan Talook, against the decision of the Superintendent in A. S. No. 3 of 1872—73, confirming the decree of the Deputy Superintendent of Hassan, in suit No. 15 of 1871—72, ordering the payment by the special appellant to one Náranappa of certain arrears of mirási allowances claimed by the latter on the strength of a written agreement executed by the parties at issue.

No. 1423—Rev. 14, dated Bangalore, 17th June 1873.

Order thereon.—The Officiating Commissioner of Ashtagram is requested to inform the petitioner, that the Officiating Chief Commissioner is unable to interfere on his behalf, as the decree appealed against is founded on good and sufficient grounds.

2. In connection with this petition, an important question has suggested itself, *viz*, whether non-office holders, in the position of the special respondent in this case, are entitled to compensation equally with those in office on the future abolition of the áya fees, which form a part of the present emoluments of Shánbhógs and Patéls; and the Officiating Chief Commissioner will be glad to learn the views of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner regarding this point. Colonel Anderson should also report on the practice now in force.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 139—28, R, dated Mysore, 12th June 1873.

In reply to your letter No. 730—61, F, of the 13th ultimo, to the address of the Deputy Accountant General, conveying the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the Municipal Budget estimates of the town of Hassan for the year 1873—74, I have the honor to forward copy of letter No. 23 of the 3rd instant, from the President of the Municipal Board, from which it will be observed that the collection of "octroi" has all along been conducted by the Municipal establishment. Now the collection of mohatarfa will also be undertaken by the municipality, and therefore the charge, *viz*., 4 per cent upon the amount of collection, will, from the current official year, be discontinued. The arrears due to Government of 1872—73 will be paid without delay.

2. The decrease of Rs. 300 under the head of "Income" is owing to a smaller quantity of tobacco (from Her Majesty's Territories) having been consumed in the town of Hassan than was expected, and not to any reductions in the number of articles taxed.

From the President, Municipal Board, Hassan, To the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 23, dated Hassan, 3rd June 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 37 of the 20th ultimo, with two copies of the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, in which sanction is conveyed to the Municipal Budget for 1873—74; and in reply to refer to para 10 of the Municipal Report for last year, from which it will be observed that collection of "octroi" has all along been conducted by the Overseer; while the *mohatarfa* collection was made by Government agency; and a sum of Rs. 72—3—7 was paid towards the 4 per cent on this account for 1871—72, (*vide* para 17 of the above report). But since a Mutsaddi has been sanctioned for the collection of mohatarfa, this charge will be discontinued from the current official year; thus leaving the 4 per cent of last year only to be met, which will be paid without any further delay, now that provision is made in the sanctioned budget.

2. With regard to the decrease of Rs. 300 under the head "octroi," the Overseer explains that this is owing to the consumption of tobacco imported from Her Majesty's Territories being less than what was expected.

General No. 1437—Rev. 36, dated Bangalore, 18th June 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that the foregoing letter be communicated to the Deputy Accountant General for information, with reference to para 6 of the Chief Commissioner's order No. 730, F. 61, dated 13th May last, to which it is a reply.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 18th June 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No 92, F. 13, dated 2nd June 1873.

Submits for the Chief Commissioner's sanction a statement for Rs 86—11—7, being irrecoverable balance of the Kadoor District for 1871—72.

Statement shewing the Particulars of Irrecoverable Balance outstanding in the Kadoor District and requiring remission for the year 1872—73.

Taluk	Mágam.	Village.	On which account due.	No.	Names of the Parties the Balance due from	Year for which the Balance is due and Amount — Year.	Amount	Total.	Dy. Commissioners Remarks.	Commissioner's opinion	Decision of the Chief Comm.
Kopya	Hosapatna	Hosapatna.	Land Revenue 16-0-4 Local fund 0-2-10.	1	Dáyagodu Krishnaiya	1871—72 Bigotpatti.	16 8 2	16 8 2	The Amil reports that all the property belonging to this individual has been sold in satisfaction of a decree passed by the Civil Court, and that his land when put up to auction was not bid for, and as the defaulter has no other property from which the Government due can be recovered this sum is therefore recommended for remission.	May be remitted H. W. Wellesley Offg Com'nr.	
	Baggunu	Kasaba	Land Revenue.	2	Suryagunda Tammayya	Do	60 9 2	60 9 2	Out of Rs 76—0—7 due by the individual sum of Rs 15—7—5 has been recovered by the sale of his house, but his land when put up to auction was not bid for, and is he possesses no other property from which the balance due can be recovered it is therefore recommended for remission.		
	Heggar.	Heggar.	do	2	Tavvási Tammayya	do	9 10 3	9 10 3	From the amount due by this individual sum of Rs 4—0—7 has been recovered, having been sold at the time of sale, and as he has no other property from which the balance can be recovered, his house having been burnt this amount is therefore recommended for remission.		
						Total		86 11 7			

No. 1434—Rev. 18, dated Bangalore, 18th June 1873.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances represented in the statement submitted with the above, the arrear of Rs. 86—11—7 for the year 1871—72 may be written off as irrecoverable

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that the Deputy Commissioner should have moved the Court to make the arrear good from the sale proceeds of the destrained property attached in satisfaction of a private debt due by defaulter Dáyagódu Krishnaiya, as the Government claim had precedence over all other liabilities.

3. The land sold should be bought in by Government for a nominal price, and the pattás in the names of the defaulters should be struck off.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 18th June 1873.

Letter No. 33 of the 16th May 1873, from the Officiating Commissioner of Nandidroog, explaining that the apparently high rate of compensation recommended for the land near the Dharmámbudi tank at Bangalore, which was taken up as a brick-field for Government, is necessary on account of the additional value imparted to the land by its situation in the vicinity of the Town of Bangalore, and that compensation at this rate has been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in the Department of Public Works, for another piece of land abutting on the above.

No. 1439—Rev. 43, dated Bangalore, 18th June 1873.

Order thereon.—Under the foregoing circumstances, the Officiating Chief Commissioner will not withhold his sanction to the disbursement of the amount of compensation, *viz.*, Rs. 142—10—3, and to the permanent remission of Rs. 2—3—1, the assessment on the land in question, as recommended in the Commissioner's previous letter No. 240 of the 24th March 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that the following letter be sent to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 1463—42, R, dated 18th June 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 1463.
42, Rev.

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Bangalore, 18*th June* 1873.

From

The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

"Revenue."

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 729—24, R, dated 13th May 1873, I am desired by the Officiating Chief Commissioner to state for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, that the attention of the Commissioner of the Nagar Division having been called to the provisions of letter No. 570 of the 4th July 1872, which render it necessary for the sanction of the Government of India being obtained before Government land can be taken up for building sites, that officer reports that the ryots in question appear to have built their houses on the land for which a formal application has been recently submitted prior to the receipt of the orders above adverted to. This circumstance appears to remove all objection to the sanction asked for in this office letter, dated May 13th, No. 729—24, R.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 19th June 1873.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED ON THE GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT MADRAS.

Though these experiments have brought to light many facts of the greatest value to the practical Farmer, especially to those Farmers who live in a climate similar to the climate of this district and whose soils are not unlike the soils of this Farm, still few of them have yielded results of any scientific importance.

2. Our sphere of action being so limited, and the demand for *results* appearing so urgent, we selected the humbler task of collecting agricultural data bearing on our *own* circumstances and on the circumstances of those similarly situated, rather than devote our means and energies to the more ambitious and perhaps more interesting work of endeavouring to discover the principles which must govern the general practice of the agriculturist in this country.

3. However, a considerable number of the experiments have a general bearing on agricultural practice, and their results may be useful to Farmers whose soil and climate are very different to the soil and climate of this district.

4. The experiments recorded in the following pages represent but a very small percentage of those actually undertaken. In this country the agricultural experimenter has many difficulties to contend with that are scarcely felt, or are quite unknown in other countries. Amongst other opposing influences we have a climate subject to great extremes of heat and moisture; we may have a severe and long-continued drought, which may scorch and dry up our crops, or we may have sudden and heavy falls of rain prostrating our crops and producing equally as disastrous results, in either case destroying the value of any experiment. Again, our crops are liable to be destroyed by the depredations of wild animals, birds, and insects to an extent far beyond anything to be met with in Europe or America. Again, owing to the almost universal habit of allowing domestic animals—cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs—to wander at large and collect their food wherever they can find it, the general absence of fences and the common practice of petty pilfering, we can seldom, at harvest, be certain that what we gather represents anything like the full out-turn of the crop. With comparative experiments, instituted to test the value of different manures, these influences are especially damaging. Even when we have the experiments worked in duplicate, we have often to reject the whole of the results as altogether worthless. And again, on newly-reclaimed soil, with imperfect or newly-introduced implements in the hands of untrained and apathetic workmen, we are far from being certain that we have obtained that uniform condition of soil so essential for experiments of this nature. Formidable as these last-mentioned difficulties appeared when we first started, they are now gradually disappearing; the soils of our experimental fields are becoming more uniform in composition; the implements we now use are well adapted to our wants; and our work men are becoming more skilful, and take greater interest in their work.

5. The Farm is situated about six miles to the south of Madras near the village of Sydapet, in the Collectorate of Chingleput. Its elevation is about 25 feet above the sea-level. The mean average temperature of the district is 80 degrees; the hottest weather is experienced during the months of May, June, and July; the temperature falls to the lowest point in January. The average annual rain-fall is about 48 inches, the greatest portion of which falls during the prevalence of the north-east monsoon, commencing about the 15th of October and lasting about a couple of months. The effects of the south-west monsoon are scarcely perceptible in the district, and no reliance whatever can be placed on it; there is generally sufficient rain for raising a green crop, but summer crops, such as gingelly, kambu, &c., are uncertain even in the best of seasons.

6. The following table contains the meteorological monthly averages for the district:—

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Prevailing direction of wind.	Rain-fall.
	Inches.	Degrees.		Inches.
January	30·02	75	N. E.	·36
February	29·99	76	E.	·74
March	29·93	80	S. E.	·40
April	29·85	84	S. E.	·70
May	29·76	86	S. W.	2.30
June	29·72	86	S. W.	1·70
July	29·74	84	S. W.	3·30
August	29·77	83	S. W.	4·20
September	29·80	83	S. W.	4·60
October	29·87	80	N. E.	9·90
November	29·95	77	N. N. E.	13·00
December	30·00	75	N. N. E.	6·70

7. The soils are very inferior. The following analyses show the general composition of the soils of the oldest parts of the Farm :—

	Surface Soil, per cent.	Sub-Soil, per cent.
Alumina...	4·420	2·060
Oxide of Iron...	1·800	2·000
Phosphate of Lime...	·210	·009
Carbonate of Lime	·700	·560
Carbonate of Magnesia	Trace	Trace
Sulphate of Lime	Trace	Trace
Chlorides	1·080	·720
Organic Matter	2·500	1·740
Sand	85·900	90·400
Moisture	2·760	1·420
	99·400	99·809

The land recently added to the Farm is even worse; it contains a larger proportion of sand, and a much less quantity of fertilizing matter. The best natural soils are found in the south-east corner of the Farm, but their total area does not exceed three acres. The following is an analysis of an average sample of these soils :—

Alumina..	6 50
Oxide of Iron	3·20
Phosphate of Lime	·64
Carbonate of Lime	·46
Carbonate of Magnesia	·20
Sulphate of Lime	Trace.
Chlorides	1·50
Moisture	3·06
Organic Matter	3·80
Sand	80·40
	99·76

Stock-feeding Experiments.

8. We have experienced very considerable difficulty in obtaining suitable animals for our experiments. In comparative experiments it is of the utmost importance that not only should the animals be alike in breed, size, and age, but that they should in their early life have been exposed to the same treatment. Very few cattle are bred in this district, and there are no cattle fairs of any sort. The animals we purchase for feeding are generally barren cows, or bullocks that will not work, and, as they are purchased singly from different sellers, we seldom have two animals that have in their younger days been exposed to precisely similar treatment. To guard against these causes of error, we usually, when arranging feeding experiments with such cattle, start them on the different foods for a month or two before we register the results ; by this time the animals have become accustomed to the different foods, and their progress is more uniform ; still, even with these precautions and the additional precaution of making duplicate experiments, the results were often worthless.

9. The following experiment was made to determine the feeding values of different fodders :—

Four bullocks, aged from four to five years, were put into the loose boxes in the beginning of February. They all received the same amount of cake and corn, and each animal had as much fodder as it could consume ; they were weighed at the end of every ten days with the following results :—

	Bullocks fed on grass.	Bullocks fed on chólam fodder.	Bullocks fed on Guinea grass.	Bullocks fed on gram fodder.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1st weighing ...	381	343	287	360
2nd do ...	406	340	304	375
3rd do ...	415	335	310	375
4th do ...	423	359	315	388
5th do ...	431	367	329	396
6th do ...	430	363	331	403

Much to my surprise the guinea grass produced the largest results, the animal consuming this fodder yielding for each 100 pounds of its live weight an increase of 15·33 pounds. The results from the other three fodders were very similar; grass for each 100 pounds of live weight gave an increase of 11·97 pounds; chólam fodder, 11·66 pounds; and gram fodder, 11·94 pounds. I believe the result obtained from the guinea grass is larger than will be obtained under ordinary circumstances. In repeating the experiments on other animals, in no single instance has guinea grass given such a good return. These results will be better appreciated when considered along with the cost of producing these fodders; thus on this Farm the cost of producing one ton of each of the fodders is:—

	Rs.
Grass	10
Gram fodder	3
Chólam fodder	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Guinea grass	7

or their relative cost will stand thus—grass, 100; guinea grass, 70; gram fodder, 30; and chólam fodder, 20·50.

10. The next experiments were made to ascertain whether ordinary country cattle could be fattened in the stall to a profit.

Six bullocks, aged from four to six years, were purchased for 90 rupees; their average live weight per head was 435 pounds; they were in good condition, and were accustomed to their food when the experiment commenced.

The following table gives all details regarding these experiments:—

Experiment commenced.	Live Weight of Animal.	Cost of Animal.	Expenditure. Food consumed. Maize.	Tuvar.	Bran.	Ground-nut Cake.	Chólam Straw.	Paddy Straw.	Cost of Food. Rs.	A.	P.	Cost of Attendance, &c. Rs.	A.	P.	Total Cost. Rs.	A.	P.	Receipts. Date when killed. 1869.	Live Weight on day of killing lbs.	Pounds of Beef. lbs.	Per Cent of Beef.	Sum realized for Beef. Rs.	A.	P.	Value of Manure. Rs.	A.	P.	Total Receipts. Rs.	A.	P.	Profit. Rs	A.	P.
1869.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		lbs.	lbs.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Feb. 26th...	476	15	183	...	...	178	1,106	550	17	13	8	2	0	0	34	13	8	June 18th...	523	219½	426	48	6	9	1	7	4	49	14	2	115	0	5
„ „ ...	484	15	120	...	...	120	903	545	12	1	8	1	8	0	28	9	8	May 21st...	516	214½	41·47	48	3	0	0	15	6	49	2	6	20	8	10
„ „ ...	457	15	...	...	101	96	800	416	9	8	7	1	4	0	25	12	7	„ 7th...	...	221	...	48	15	6	0	11	9	49	11	3	23	14	8
„ „ ...	419	15	...	90	498	716	3,388	1,224	46	5	7	5	0	0	66	5	7	Jan. 1st...	...	264	...	63	11	6	5	4	4	68	15	10	2	10	3
„ „ ...	516	15	157	16	136	...	1,042	776	15	6	0	1	12	0	32	2	0	June 4th.	570	244¼	42·98	51	3	0	1	2	0	52	5	0	50	3	0
„ „ ...	377	15	216	60	141	...	1,298	1,000	21	1	8	2	4	0	38	5	5	July 6th..	Sold	alive.	...	45	0	0	1	11	0	46	11	0	9	8	1

Their food was charged at the following rates :—

Ground-nut cake,	60	pounds	per	Rupee.
Maize,	42	"	"	"
Tuvar,	120	"	"	"
Bran,	48	"	"	"
Chólam straw,	375	"	"	"
Paddy do	112	"	"	"

These charges include cost of chaffing, crushing, and preparing the food.

One man, at 5 Rs. per month, attended fifteen feeding cattle.

The loose boxes cost each about 12 Rs. The charge under column headed "Attendance, &c.," is composed of a monthly charge of 6 Annas per head for attendance, &c., and 2 Annas per head to pay interest, &c., on cost of loose box.

With one exception the cattle were all slaughtered and sold on the Farm. The average price realized for the beef was 4 Annas per pound.

One-fifth of the cost of cake, corn, bran, &c., is credited for manure.

11. The following experiment was instituted to test the comparative feeding values of maize and horse-gram (Dolichos Uniflorus) as foods for working cattle :—

Two pairs of average sized draught cattle were selected, and, to make sure that the animals were *similarly* worked, I fed one animal in each pair on gram, and one animal in each pair on maize, thus.—

One pair..	1	Bullock, gram.
	1	do. maize.
" pair..	1	do. gram.
	1	do. maize.

Their daily food was—

One pair..	6	pounds	of gram.
	5	do.	of tuvar.
	100	do.	of chólam fodder.
" pair..	6	do.	of maize.
	5	do.	of tuvar.
	100	do.	of chólam fodder.

Results.

	February 2nd.	February 12th.	February 22nd.	March 4th.	March 14th.	March 24th.
Weight of pair fed on gram	1,765	1,789	1,767	1,759	1,786	1,768
Do. do. on maize	1,762	1,765	1,799	1,806	1,806	1,823

For the first few days the maize was not readily eaten; however, at the end of a couple of weeks the cattle ate it freely, and continued to increase in weight until, at the termination of the experiment, they had increased 71 pounds in weight. The other pair ate gram from the first, but they never made the progress made by the pair fed on maize, and at the termination of the experiment had only increased three pounds in weight.

12. The next experiment was made to ascertain the relative feeding values of ground-nut cake and horse-gram as foods for working cattle, and to determine whether working cattle could keep up their condition, when besides their usual fodder they received no other food but cake or gram.

A lot of eight draught cattle of average size and similarly worked was equally divided. One lot was fed daily on 12 pounds of ground-nut cake, and the other lot on 12 pounds of horse-gram; the following are the results :—

On Ground-nut Cake.

	Pounds.
First weighing	2,737
Last weighing twenty-seven days afterwards	2,733

On Horse-gram.

	Pounds.
First weighing	3,097
Last weighing twenty-seven days afterwards	3,070

The ground-nut cake was steeped before being given to the animals, and the gram was boiled in usual manner. Besides these foods the cattle had a full allowance of straw.

In this instance the cake was purchased at about 90 pounds per rupee and the gram at 80 pou per rupee.

The experiment proves that working cattle will keep in better condition when fed on cake alo than they will when fed exclusively on gram.

Ground-nut cake can generally be purchased here at a lower price than gram, and the manure ma by the consumption of a ton of cake is much more valuable than that made from the consumption of ton of gram.

13. The following experiment was made to ascertain whether there is any difference in the val of horse-gram as food for draught cattle when boiled and when simply steeped.

A lot of sixteen draught cattle similarly worked was equally divided. Besides their usual fodd one lot got 12 pounds of boiled gram and 12 pounds of ground-nut cake, while the other lot recei daily 12 pounds of steeped gram and 12 pounds of ground-nut cake. The results were as follow :—

Animals on the Boiled Gram.

	Pounds.
Weight at the commencement of the experiment .	6,339
Do. twenty-seven days afterwards	6,576
Increase..	237

Animals on the Steeped Gram.

	Pounds.
Weight at the commencement of the experiment.. ..	6,310
Do. twenty-seven days afterwards	6,576
Increase..	266

It is difficult to fix the *exact number* of hours that it is necessary to steep gram before it is fit consumption, so much depends upon the temperature of the air ; if the weather is very hot, a shorter t is necessary than during cold weather. But each experimenter can decide this for himself ; it is o necessary, at a known time, to put, say, an ounce of raw gram into a tumbler of cold water and to n at what time it ceases to expand. Under ordinary circumstances fifteen hours is sufficient.

14. The following experiment was made to determine the value of gram fodder in comparison w grass and chólam fodder as foods for sheep :—

Three lots, each lot containing the same number of sheep, were put up to feed ; they were weig at the end of every ten days. Each lot received the same quantity of corn and cake, and as much the green food as the animals could consume.

	Weight of animal fed on grass.	Weight of animal fed on chólam fodder.	Weight of a mal fed o gram fodd
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1st weighing	230	199	200
2nd do.	232	203	201
3rd do.	228	210	196
4th do.	240	217	207
5th do.	242	226	224
6th do.	249	230	229

Thus, the animals fed on grass only gave an increase of 8·26 pounds per each 100 pounds of th live weight, whilst those fed on gram fodder gave 14·5 pounds, and those on chólam fodder 15·58 poun The grass was the inferior stuff usually cut for horses in this district.

15. Many experiments were made in sheep-fattening, amongst others the following :—

SHEEP EXPERIMENT.

No. of sheep.	Gross weight.	Average weight per head.	Expenditure.								General Results.									
			Purchased food consumed.				Cost of sheep.	Cost of corn and cake.	Cost of other food, attendance &c.	Total cost.	Average duration of experiment.	Live weight on day of killing.	Net weight of mutton.	Per cent of mutton for every 100 lbs. live weight.	Value of manure.	Price realized.	Total.		Income.	
			Grain.	Bran.	Cotton seed.	Oil cake.														
No.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Days.	lbs.	lbs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
8	512	64	444	222	333	...	32 0 0	21 12 0	5 0 0	58 12 0	116	600	271½	45	5 7 0	69 13 0	75	4 0	16	8 0
12	600	50	810	435	...	548	36 0 0	37 4 0	8 8 0	81 12 0	139	792	312	43	9 5 0	81 14 0	91	3 0	9	7 0
12	523	44	1,070	615	780	...	30 0 0	44 4 0	9 8 0	83 12 0	199	708	310	44	11 1 0	79 9 0	90	10 0	6	14 0
11	514	46	1,244	612	...	816	27 8 0	55 9 0	9 0 0	92 1 0	203	751	357	45	13 14 0	84 0 0	97	14 0	5	13 0
12	556	48	1,032	516	688	...	30 0 0	42 0 0	9 0 0	81 0 0	171	693	345	49	10 8 0	86 4 0	95	12 0	15	12 0
12	550	47	1,032	516	...	688	30 0 0	46 9 0	9 0 0	85 9 0	171	792	356	45	11 10 0	89 0 0	100	10 0	15	1 0

The cost of food was excessively high during the period over which these experiments were conducted. Gram was purchased at 42 pounds per rupee, bran at 48 pounds per rupee, oil cake at 60 pounds per rupee, and cotton seed at 50 pounds per rupee.

Attendance was charged at the rate of Rs. 2½ per score of sheep. Deducting the value of the manure, it will be seen that the animals but just paid expenses. One reason for this was that the animals had not been properly selected when put to fatten, some of them being very much out of condition and some being only two-thirds grown.

Ordinary country sheep do little more than pay for their food when put up to fatten; they make less increase in weight for the food they consume, than any other animal I am acquainted with.

Crops.

16. The following tabular statement affords some general information as to the amount of success that has attended our attempts to cultivate in this district on these poor sandy soils newly-introduced crops and crops heretofore only grown in more favored localities. I have, as far as possible, recorded average results, that is, the average results of the cultivation of two or more crops on this Farm. When only one crop has been grown I give the actual return. I should have preferred to have recorded the individualities of each crop, noting the various influences that tended to bring about certain results; but this would have taken up too much space. Bearing in mind our climate, soil, and the facts just stated, the following may be of use to the agricultural experimenter:—

Grain Crops.

Names of Crops.	When sown.	Seed sown per acre.	When harvested.	Average yield per acre.		General Observations.
				Grain.	Straw.	
		lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	
Sáme (*Panicum Miliare*)	October ...	10	February...	270	1,100	A country grain; present value about 20 pounds per rupee. A useful dry crop for sandy soils.
Tenney (*Panicum Italicum*)... ...	November.	18	„ ...	160	2,000	A country grain; present value about 20 pounds per rupee. A useful dry crop for sandy soils.
Chinese Sugar-cane (*Sorghum Saccharatum*)	October ...	15	January ...	1,090	17,000	Seed imported from Australia; present value about 25 pounds per rupee. A valuable crop for loamy soil.
Rági (*Eleusine Coracana*)	April ...	25	August ...	940	4,000	A country grain; present value about 50 pounds per rupee.
Flax	November.	...	March ...	...	...	Imported from Egypt; it grew satisfactorily, as the quantity sown was very small, no records were kept.
Kambu (*Penicillaria Spicata*) ...	June ...	12	September.	700	7,000	A country grain; present value about 45 pounds per rupee. A useful dry crop for summer sowing on sandy soils.
Buckwheat	October ...	20	...	...	...	Seed was imported from Australia; the grain grew very unsatisfactorily, but it flowered when only six inches high, and, being useless, was ploughed down.
Chumba Paddy...	„ ...	20	January ...	2,200	3,500	A country grain; present value about 65 pounds per rupee. A useful wet crop.
Varagu (*Panicum Miliaceum*) ...	„ ...	12	March ...	225	1,000	A country grain; present value about 100 pounds per rupee. A very inferior dry crop.
Carolina Paddy...	August ...	21	December. .	2,500	4,000	Imported from America. A valuable wet crop.
Imphee	November.	16	April ...	...	...	Imported from Australia; grew very unsatisfactorily, and was cut for fodder.
Bangalore Maize	October ...	18	January ...	770	3,500	A country grain; present value about 40 pounds per rupee. A useful dry crop for inferior cultivation.
Queensland Maize	„ ...	25	„ ...	1,500	5,000	Imported from Australia; present value about 30 pounds per rupee. A very valuable dry crop for high cultivation.
Egyptian Maize	...	...	...	...	...	A quantity was imported from Egypt, but, as it was much inferior to country maize, it was not sown.
Red Chólam	„ ..	24	February...	500	4,000	A country grain; present value about 40 pounds per rupee. A useful dry crop for loamy soil.
Yellow Chólam (*Holcus Sorghum*) ...	„ ...	24	„ ...	800	5,000	A country grain; present value about 45 pounds per rupee. A valuable dry crop for loamy and clay soils.

Green Fodder Crops.

Names of Crops.	When sown	Seed sown per acre.	When harvested.	Average yield per acre of Green Fodder.	General Observations.
		lbs.		lbs.	
Egyptian Clover	October ...	20	...	...	Seed imported from Suez; it germinated very satisfactorily, but the hot weather experienced in April killed the whole of the plants.
Kambu (*Penicillaria Spicata*)	June ...	12	August ..	15,000	A useful fodder crop for the hot season for dry cultivation; should be cut before the flower appears.
Prairie Grass (*Bromus unioloides*) ...	October ...	...	...	...	Seed obtained from Australia; the grass grew very satisfactorily, but it never exceeded 5 inches in height, and died off in the hot weather.
Lucerne	September .	...	...	...	Seed imported from England; grew very satisfactorily under irrigation, yielded a cutting at the end of every two months; but, as the area sown was so very small, no records were kept.
Yellow Chólam (*Holcus Sorghum*) irrigated.	December ...	24	At different times.	50,000 (5 cuttings)	Yielded five cuttings in eleven months; is a most valuable fodder producer, and farm stock of all sorts eat the fodder readily.
Yellow Chólam (*Holcus Sorghum*) dry cultivation	June ...	24	At different times.	17,000 (3 cuttings)	Yielded three cuttings in eight months; it should be cut for fodder (under either wet or dry cultivation) when about two-thirds grown.
Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium Perenne*) ...	October ...	...	...	...	The crop grew very unsatisfactorily, and though the ground was fairly covered with plants, a few hot days in April destroyed the whole of them.
Italian Rye Grass (*Lolium Italicum*) ...	September .	...	...	...	Imported from England; seed germinated very satisfactorily, and the crop under occasional irrigation throve well until the beginning of the hot season, when the whole of the plants died.
Guinea Grass	...	...	...	1,500 (4 cuttings)	This crop is usually planted, and yields under dry cultivation four or five cuttings during a year; it should be planted during the rains. Under irrigation it will yield a cutting every two months; all kinds of farm stock eat it readily.
Horse Gram (*Dolichus Uniflorus*) ...	August ...	35	October ...	5,640	A valuable fodder producer for inferior sandy soils; but pays well for manure, and in many respects represents the vetch crop of the English Farmer. All kinds of stock eat it readily, but it is best adapted for sheep.
Rape	October ...	...	...		Seed obtained from Egypt and Australia; the crop grew luxuriantly and produced a considerable quantity of excellent food, but not more than would have been produced by many country crops whose cultivation would have been much less costly.
Chinese Sugar-cane (*Sorghum Saccharatum*...	Do ...	15	December.	20,000	Seed imported from Australia; a very valuable fodder producer for loamy soils, is very rich in saccharine matter, and is much relished by stock of all kinds.

Root Crops.

Names of Crops.	When sown.	Seed sown per acre.	When harvested.	Average yield per acre of Bulbs.	General Observations.
		lbs.		lbs.	
Mangold Wurzel	September	...	March ...	39,500	Seed imported from England; crop under occasional irrigation grew splendidly. Though the bulbs were much injured by insects, many of them weighed 7 and some even 8 lbs. A few left in the ground for seed were entirely destroyed by the hot weather in April.
Beet Root	Do. ...	...	March ...	18,600	Imported from England; this crop also throve well under occasional irrigation, many of the bulbs being, at harvest, 5 lbs. in weight. It also suffered from the attack of insects, and bulbs left in the ground for seed were likewise killed by the hot weather.
Artichokes	August ...	150 lbs. of roots.	February	15,000 lbs. of tubers.	Tubers obtained in Bangalore.

Pulse Crops.

Names of Crops.	When sown.	Seed sown per acre.	When harvested.	Average yield per acre.		General Observations.
		lbs.		Pulse. lbs.	Straw. lbs.	
Green Gram (*Phascolus Mungo*) ...	October ...	24	February.	480	...	A country grain; thrives well on calcarious loamy soils; works well in rotation after a cereal crop.
Egyptian Beans	Do. ...	20	...	...	...	Imported from Egypt; crop blossomed when only 6 inches in height, and was ploughed down.
Horse Gram (*Dolichus Uniflorus*) ...	Do. ...	24	March ...	450	1,800	An indigenous crop; thrives with a very moderate rain-fall.

Oil Seed Crops.

Names of Crops.	When sown.	Seed sown per acre.	When harvested.	Average yield per acre.	General Observations.
				Seed. Straw.	
		lbs.		lbs.	
Gingelly (*Sesamum Indicum*)	June ...	8	September...	800 ...	An indigenous crop, thrives with a very moderate rain-fall.
Castor-Oil Plant (*Ricinus Communis*) ...	July ...	8	March ...	1,200 ...	An indigenous crop, well suited as the first crop for newly reclaimed ground.

Cotton Crops.

Names of Crops. ...	When sown.	Seed sown per acre.	When harvested.	Average yield per acre of clean cotton.	General Observations.
		lbs.		lbs.	
Coimbatore Cotton	October ...	10	April ...	313	This is much above an average crop, and was obtained under exceptional circumstances. The sample is very inferior.
Western do.	Do. ...	10	Do ...	120	The sample is much superior to the last mentioned.

Hay Crop.

Names of Crops.	When sown.	Seed sown per acre.	When harvested.	Average yield per acre of hay.	General observations.
		lbs.			
Hariyáli Grass (*Cynodon Doctylon*) ...	...	...	At different times.	6,500 lbs, (5 cuttings)	Yielded five cuttings in twelve months under dry cultivation.

17. *Cropping.*—The following examples of dry land cropping will give some idea of the capabilities these sandy soils when fairly treated :—

Field No. 18, *East side.*

Date of Sowing.	Date of Reaping.	Nature of Crop.
3rd August 1869	13th October 1869	Horse gram cut for fodder.
25th October do	6th January 1870	Bangalore maize.
26th January 1870	12th March do	Horse gram cut for fodder.
26th June do	23rd Sept. do	Gingelly.
30th October do	3rd February 1871	Yellow chólam.
3rd March 1871	.....	Tobacco.

In this instance the land bore six crops in twenty-one months.

The following shews the cropping and yield per acre of another piece of similar land :—

Field No. 18, *West side.*

Date of Sowing.	Date of Reaping.	Nature of Crop.	Yield per Acre.	
			Straw.	Grain.
			lbs.	lbs.
2nd August 1869 ...	13th October 1869 ...	Gram fodder ...	7,582	
25th October do. ...	8th February 1870 ...	Queensland maize ..	7,543	836
14th June 1870 ...	7th September do. ...	Kambu	6,000	668
10th October do. ...	25th January 1871 ...	Sorghum	21,096	1,692
28th Feb. 1871 ...	.....	Tobacco		
		Total.....	42,221	3,196

18. *Manures.*—Our chief reliance is on our box manure, that is, the manure made in the loose boxes by working and fattening cattle fed on oil cake and green fodder. Besides this, we use a considerable quantity of the ashes of cow dung and wood, which we obtain in the neighbouring villages and tile yards, the former is rich in phosphates and alkaline salts, and the latter in potash. Mixed in equal parts they form an excellent top dressing for cereal crops. The effect of this top dressing is so apparent that, having so many other experiments to make, I did not think it necessary to institute any direct experiment. We also get a quantity of blood and offal from the slaughter-house, which, when made into a compost with ashes, makes excellent manure.

19. Our auxiliary manures are carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, saltpetre, bone dust, animal charcoal, &c., Lime both from stone and shells is costly in this district. In reply to certain inquiries made for lime suitable for agricultural purposes, I received three samples, two from this district, and one from Cuddapah.

These gave the following analyses:—

Vellicherry Lime-stone.

	Per cent.
Carbonate of lime	70·0
Moisture	1·2
Clay, sand, and other materials insoluble in hydrochloric acid ..	28·8
	100·0

Poontoor Lime-stone

Carbonate of lime	75·4
Moisture	2·0
Clay, sand, and other materials insoluble in hydrochloric acid ..	22·6
	100·0

Cuddapah Lime-stone.

Carbonate of lime	76·90
Moisture	2·85
Clay, sand, and other materials insoluble in hydrochloric acid ..	20·25
	100·00

The first lime-stone can be delivered at the Farm at about 2 Rs. per ton; but it is in the raw sta and needs to be calcined before it is applied to the soil; this is the difficulty. Coals at 30 Rs. per t are far too expensive, and the native plan of burning it with wood and cow-dung fuel is very little cheap In fact, lime-dealers ask as much for calcined lime-stone as they demand for calcined shells. It is pe fectly true that lime may be applied to the soil in a powdered state without being calcined with the pr bability of some little good being done; but the action of unburnt lime is so very unimportant that will in very few instances repay the cost of its application. Until coal becomes cheaper, there is litt probability of much lime being used in Indian agriculture, and, seeing that lime used on an impoverish soil without any other manure *only hastens the final exhaustion*, it is perhaps as well.

1. Sulphate of lime, the refuse of the soda-water manufactory, has also been used with conside able success. This can be delivered at the Farm at about one rupee per load.

Natural sulphate of lime has also been tried, but it has to be brought a considerable distance, an costs nearly 20 Rs. a ton at the Farm.

I have this year used saltpetre (nitrate of potash) with great success. It will be noticed that in th experiment, with *Sorghum Saccharatum*, an expenditure of 18 Rs. per acre on saltpetre doubled the cro and left, after paying expenses, a profit amounting to nearly 30 Rs. per acre.

The saltpetre used in this instance was bought in Madras at the rate of 10 lbs. per rupee. How ever it is not necessary to purchase the finest sorts; suitable samples for top dressing can be purchase at a much lower price. The late Collector of Salem kindly forwarded a sample of crude saltpetre fro his district, which could be procured there at 60 Rs. a ton. The following is the analysis of thi sample:—

	Per cent.
Moisture	7·00
Sand	4·30
Chlorides	5·40
Pure nitre (nitrate of potash)	82·40
	100·00

This is very economical manure in districts where it can be had at any thing like this price. Th heavy expense of conveying to Madras makes it rather a costly article for the ryots of this district; still as I have already proved, it will pay to use it in top dressings in quantities of 100 or 120 pounds pe acre on certain crops.

20. The following experiment was made last season on *sorghum saccharatum*:—

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 19th June 1873.

Actual Results.

No. of Plots.	Area of Plots.	Manure used.	Value of Manure.	Yield of Grain.		Yield of Straw.
				Weight.	Measure.	
	Square yards.		Rs.	lbs.	Madras measures.	lbs.
1	268	13 lbs. of guano	1	89¼	42	1,645
2	268	152 lbs. of carbonate of lime	1	106¼	50	1,302
3	268	10 lbs. of saltpetre	1	123	58	1,440
4	268	Nothing	1	54½	26	849
5	268	37 lbs. of bone dust	1	106	50	1,285
6	268	112 lbs. of sulphate of lime	1	102	48	1,280
7	268	13 lbs. of guano	1	91	42	1,083
8	268	152 lbs. of carbonate of lime	1	93½	44	1,125
9	268	10 lbs. of saltpetre	1	97¼	46	1,196
10	268	Nothing	1	65¾	31	968
11	268	37 lbs. of bone	1	110½	52	1,372
12	268	112 lbs. of sulphate of lime	1	91¼	43	1,082½

Average Results.

Manure.	Yield.		Increase due to Manure.	
	Grain.	Straw	Grain.	Straw.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Un-manured	60	908	...	...
13 lbs. of guano	90	1,064	30	156
152 lbs. of carbonate of lime	99	1,237	39	329
10 lbs. of saltpetre	110	1,318	51	410
37 lbs. of bone dust	108	1,328	48	420
112 lbs. of sulphate of lime	96	1,181	36	173

Financial Results per Acre.

18 Rupees per Acre expended on—	Increase due to Manure.		Value of Increase per Acre.			Profit.		
	Grain.	Straw						
	lbs.	lbs	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As	A
Guano	540	2,808	21	4	3	6	4	3
Carbonate of lime	702	5,922	36	9	10	18	9	10
Saltpetre	900	7,380	46	7	6	28	7	6
Bone dust	861	7,560	45	8	3	27	8	3
Sulphate of lime	618	4,911	32	9	1	14	9	1

In the above calculations the straw was valued at Rs. 5 per ton, a low price; and the grain at the rate of 30 pounds per Rupee, also a very low price: we bought the seed in Sydney last season at the rate of 4 pounds per rupee, the usual price in Australia for this seed, and our sample is much superior.

It is gratifying to find that saltpetre (nitrate of potash), an indigenous product, has given the best results. An expenditure of Rs. 18 per acre on this manure having not only nearly doubled the crop, but, after repaying its own cost, left an additional farmer's profit of nearly Rs. 30 per acre. The value of saltpetre has long been recognized in England; but its great cost in that country has prevented its general use. Nitrogen is always more acceptable to plants in the form of nitrate than in ammonia. Nitrate of soda is very largely used in England, and so also would nitrate of potash (saltpetre) be much used if it could be obtained at the price at which most farmers in this country can procure it. This salt

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is best applied as a top dressing when the crop is a few inches above the ground, 100 pounds or at most 150 pounds per acre is enough to apply; it should always be mixed with an equal volume of sand or some similar material, in order that it may be more regularly distributed over the ground. Bone dust stands second in my list; probably, if the continued effects of each be considered, it should stand first. Next comes carbonate of lime (chunam). An expenditure of Rs. 18 on lime was not only repaid by the increase in the crop, but a profit of nearly Rs. 20 was added. Sulphate of lime (gypsum) comes next; this also not only repaid its original cost, but left an additional profit of nearly 15 Rs. per acre. The guano repaid its cost, but only left a profit of about 6 Rs. per acre. As I have already stated, the guano was inferior; still, I think, there are other reasons for the small return it gave. I use the words "small" return merely in connection with the foregoing results. A surplus of 6 Rs. per acre over the cost of any manure is far from being an unsatisfactory profit. Until I have made further experiments I would not like to speak with any degree of certainty, still I am much inclined to believe that the nitrogen, presented as it would be in the form of ammonia, was of very little value to the plant, and that whatever efficacy the guano possessed must be attributed to its phosphates and potash.

21. The following experiment was made last season on maize:—

Manure.		Yield per Acre.			
		Gross Yield.		Increase due to Manure.	
		Cobs. lbs.	Straw. lbs.	Cobs. lbs.	Straw. lbs.
Average of Duplicate Experiment.	Unmanured	1,350	2,430	...	...
	Carbonate of lime	1,746	3,150	396	720
	Sulphate of lime	1,566	2,970	216	540
	Saltpetre	1,746	3,636	396	1,206
Single Experiment...	Guano	1,710	3,564	360	1,134
	Bone dust	1,764	3,294	414	864

In none of these instances was the cost of the manure repaid; this is entirely to be attributed to the dry weather experienced. During the seven weeks previous to harvest we only had two showers of rain, while the total fall only amounted to one inch.

I have found that top dressings, unless the weather is showery, produce little or no effect on our short-lived crops. Though we hoed in the top-dressing with the drill cultivator, still the upper 2 or 3 inches of soil was so extremely dry, that the manural applications remained almost in their original condition. Had the crop been a slow grower even without a greater rain-fall, better results would have been obtained. In this instance the maize was on the ground only for six weeks after the manure was applied.

I gather from this experiment that, for crops which only remain three or four months on the ground, it will be the safest to apply the top dressing before sowing the seed, instead of after the crop appears above ground. It is not desirable to bring the seed and these manures into contact. But this is easily managed; a single stroke of the harrow, after broad casting the manure, and before the grain is sown, will suffice to prevent any damage being done to the seed.

22. *Labor Experiments.*—The following are not offered as examples of the amount of work field laborers should perform, but merely to show what they can do under certain circumstances. The results were nearly all obtained in competitive trials.

Ploughing.—A ploughing match was held on the Farm last season amongst the native ploughmen; all used English ploughs of Messrs. Howard's or Messrs. Ransome's make; the soil was a light sandy loam; each of the plots contained 1,000 square yards; the following are the results:—

				Minutes.
1st	Man ploughed his plot in	..	..	81 "
2nd	do do	..	..	92 "
3rd	do do	..	..	88 "
4th	do do	..	..	108 "
5th	do do	..	..	109 "
6th	do do	..	..	127 "

The land worked very freely, and the work was done in the early morning. The average width of the furrow was 9 inches, and the depth between 5 and 6 inches. The work was performed in a very satisfactory manner.

Grass-cutting.—Being anxious to see what amount of work our coolies really could do with our improved grass knives in cutting hariyáli grass, I offered three small prizes for "quick and good work." The ground selected was laid out in the usual sized beds, and the crop was very similar. Fifteen coolies entered for competition; each plot contained 120 square yards; the following are the results:—

			Time occupied, Minutes.				Time occupied, Minutes.
1st	Man	..	115	9th	Man	..	134
2nd	do	..	117	10th	do	..	135
3rd	do	..	118	11th	do	..	139
4th	do	..	119	12th	do	..	141
5th	do	..	122	13th	do	..	153
6th	do	..	123	14th	do	..	155
7th	do	..	123½	15th	do	..	158
8th	do	..	130				

The work was fairly done; however, the laborers worked at a much greater speed than they could continue at during a whole day. The result shews what they can do under extraordinary circumstances. The average time required to complete the work was 132 minutes; at this rate eleven men should cut an acre per day. My experience is that it usually takes nearly twice this number. Formerly when the common country knives were used, it was considered that forty men did a fair day's work if they cut one acre per day. The competition took place in the early morning while the men were fresh and before the heat of the sun became unpleasant; so the results obtained cannot be taken as average results. Probably 50 per cent added would more nearly represent a fair day's work. Though it is certainly a great step in advance to cut an acre of grass on land divided under these troublesome beds by sixteen men in one day at a cost of 3 rupees, I cannot look upon the result as anything like what we ought to attain. In England three and six pence to four shillings per acre is a fair price to pay for cutting meadow hay; this is equivalent to the pay of two average field laborers, and here we are content if we get the same work done by sixteen field laborers. The fault is not so much with the men as with the system; as long as hariyáli grass is grown in these wretched little beds, we cannot hope to reduce greatly the cost of cutting. If we can succeed in growing as good crops on a surface where the scythe can be used, I have no doubt but that the cost of cutting could be reduced to 12 As. or at the most one rupee per acre.

Filling and carting manure from the fold-yard.—At a recent competition one carter with an ordinary cart and a pair of cattle, with the assistance of one man, filled and carted to a distance of 500 yards five loads (800 lbs. each) of fold-yard manure in 105 minutes, the bullocks never travelling beyond a walking pace.

Wheel-barrow Experiment.—Recently a competition was held to test our coolies' abilities in using the wheel-barrows. Small prizes were offered, and about a dozen sets of men entered. The ground was divided in plots 9 feet long and 6 feet wide, and each plot was to be excavated one foot deep; thus removing two cubic yards. The men entered in sets of two, one wheeled and assisted in filling the barrow, while the other excavated and also assisted in filling. The earth was wheeled a distance of 51 feet. A very keen competition took place; indeed it was a regular race. The following are the results:—

First set completed their work in 35 minutes.

Second set	do	do	in 37½	do
Third set	do	do	in 39	do
Fourth set	do	do	in 42	do

The soil was so hard it had to be loosened with a pick before it could be dug out. I need scarcely remark that this labor was far beyond their usual exertions, and was too excessive to be continued for any length of time; however, the results shew what they can do under certain circumstances. Considering their light weights our coolies handle the wheel-barrow with considerable skill.

23. *Experiments with Implements and Machines.*—An implement workshop has been started on this farm. In it native smiths and carpenters were employed in making ploughs, harrows, carts, winnowing machines, wheel-barrows, seed-drills, scythe-blades, grass knives, &c., for sale, besides executing

all repairs needed either on account of these farms or the general public. We have long felt the need of some such establishment. It was almost impossible to get repairs executed, and there was always a great waste of time and a heavy bill to pay. English implements being made for horse-power generally need to be altered before they are suited for cattle-power and for the very primitive mode of yoking adopted here. These alterations could not be satisfactorily performed by men who had no knowledge of the practical working of these implements. Besides, our experience in the field is constantly suggesting modifications in the working parts, which could only be executed on the spot. We now have facilities to experiment with a view to determine the shape or description of implement best suited to the peculiar circumstances of the Indian ryot, and last, but not least, we can prove to the Indian cultivator that his local smith and carpenter can make up or repair any of our most useful agricultural implements.

24. In the manufacture of implements and tools we use no castings of any sort, and thus remove one of the chief objections urged by many ryots against our English implements. The iron parts being all of wrought iron, repairs can be easily executed by any native smith. Iron castings, though cheap and effective, are a nuisance in a country where castings cannot be made. The unfortunate cultivator, whose implement is laid aside, because a casting is broken, often has to choose either abandoning the implement altogether or spending as much as it is worth in conveying it to and from the nearest town in which the casting can be done, while he is put to a great deal of trouble and inconvenience.

25. *Ploughs and Ploughing.*—The ploughs chiefly used here are those made by Messrs. Ransome & Sims of Ipswich, and Messrs. Howard & Co. of Bedford. Most of these are single horse or pony ploughs. Those by Messrs. Howard & Co. are made of iron; they weigh 85 pounds, and seem well suited for light soils; they cost about 35 Rs. each delivered here. One of these ploughs, on a free sandy loam, gave the following results when tested by the dynamometer:—

Complete with Wheel and Coulter.

						Lbs.
Ploughing a furrow	4	inches deep and	8	inches wide		168
Do	do	6	do	9	do	280

Without a Coulter.

Ploughing a furrow	4	inches deep and	8	inches wide.		186
Do	do	6	do	9	do	308

Without either Wheel or Coulter.

Ploughing a furrow	4	inches deep and	8	inches wide		280
Do	do	6	do	9	do	336

When drawn along an empty furrow the dynamometer registered 56 pounds.

Thus the actual draught of one of these ploughs, when ploughing a furrow 4 inches deep and 8 inches wide, is only 168 pounds; of this, 56 pounds, or about 33 per cent, is due to the weight of the implement.

When used without a wheel as a "swing" plough the draught was increased 66 per cent. Ransome & Sims' ploughs have long been used on this farm. The light iron ploughs made by this firm are very similar to those sent out by Messrs. Howard & Co., and do their work in an equally satisfactory manner. We have found one of their large ploughs, the Newcastle, very useful during dry weather, when the light plough would not penetrate the ground. This plough weighs 200 pounds, and, though much too heavy for ordinary work, is nevertheless very useful under the circumstances just described. With this plough the dynamometer gave the following results:—

Complete with Wheel and Coulter.

						Lbs.
Ploughing a furrow	4	inches deep and	10	inches wide		252
Do	do	6	do	10	do	392

Without a Coulter.

Ploughing a furrow	4	inches deep and	10	inches wide		280
Do	do	6	do	10	do	406

Without a Wheel or Coulter.

Ploughing a furrow	4	inches deep and	10	inches wide		336
Do	do	6	do	10	do	560

Complete.

Running in an empty furrow	..	..	.. 112

Thus, when ploughing with a furrow 4 inches deep and 10 inches wide, 45 per cent of the draught gistered is due to the weight of the implement.

A combined plough, that is, one made of wood and iron which was made on the farm, was tested in ie field in which the iron ploughs were worked, with the following results:—

	lbs.
Ploughing a furrow 4 inches deep and 8 inches wide,	182
Do do 6 do 9 do	280
Running in an empty furrow	56

Thus 32 per cent of the draught registered is due to the weight of the plough.

It is a swing-plough with wooden stilts and pole, and the whole of the iron work mould-board cluded consists of malleable iron. We thus avoid the loss and annoyance the breakage of castings so equently causes. Wherever there is a village smith, the plough can be made up or repaired. This ough only weighs 70 pounds, and can be conveniently carried from field to field, and it is so construct- that the driver while working is always close to his cattle.

To plough an acre of land 6 inches deep and 9 inches wide, with one of these ploughs, the cattle will ve to travel 11 miles, and the plough will raise and turn over 869 cubic yards of earth in the operation.

An ordinary native plough was tested in the same field; the following is the result:—

Ploughing five inches deep and six inches wide at surface of ground, and one inch wide at bottom of furrow 140 pounds.

To plough an acre of land with this plough, the cattle will have to travel 17 miles, while only 400 cubic yards of earth will be turned over.

The foregoing experiments prove that one of these combined ploughs will, in ploughing an acre of land, turn over nearly 900 cubic yards of earth, while the cattle will only have to travel 11 miles, and will exercise a traction force equal to 280 pounds. A native plough will only require half this draught, though it will have to travel 17 miles to plough an acre, and will only turn over 400 cubic yards of earth.

A native plough cuts out a triangular furrow, while the furrow made by the English plough is rectangular. The result is that while the English plough cleans out its furrow and leaves the under-surface level, the native plough leaves a rigid under-surface nearly half of the land being unploughed.

Again, the English plough inverts the soil and brings up each time a fresh surface, while the native plough, or cultivator as it should be called, leaves the soil in its original position.

It may be contended that as the native plough only does half of the work, and only needs half of the traction force required by the English plough, the ryot has only to pass his plough twice through his land to do the work of an English plough; but this is not the case; it will be necessary for him to plough his land over *several* times before it is in the state in which it is left by the English plough. Besides, there are several agricultural operations which the native plough, in its present shape, never can perform.

And again, one English plough, with one man and an average sized pair of cattle, will do the work of two native ploughs, two men, and two pairs of cattle. Thus the ryot for each English plough he uses can dispense with the services of one plough-man and one pair of cattle. True he may have to keep his cattle a little better than at present, but this will be money well expended.

I may here remark that these deductions founded, as they are, on experiments made on a particular class of soil, can have no bearing whatever on soils of a different character.

The cost of an English plough need not now create any apprehension in the mind of the ryot. The combined plough I have just been comparing with the native plough was made on this farm, and only cost 15 Rs. Indeed, we are making them up at this price; a ryot with his own wood and cheap labor, could probably make them up at 10 or 12 Rs. each.

These combined ploughs are as well suited for wet cultivation as for dry cultivation. Indeed, I am acquainted with no plough so well suited for paddy cultivation. I have tried several forms of the native lough, and have even tried one with a mould-board added, but none worked so satisfactorily. One of

these combined ploughs, when ploughing in puddle for paddy, gave the following results :—

	Draught. Lbs.
Ploughing a furrow 6 inches deep and 9 inches wide	168

While the native plough gave the following results :—

Ploughing a furrow 6 inches deep and 6 inches wide at surface, and 3 inches wide at the bottom of the furrow	200

The very defective construction of the native plough adds *very* greatly to its draught. Thus, in th hinder part of the plough, there is a flat surface measuring 8 or 10 inches placed at right angle to th line of draught; this not only offers a great deal of resistance in the passage of the plough through th soil, but in wet land such an amount of mud collects on it, and in the angle below the pole, that th plough is drawn through the land with great difficulty. This is not the case with ploughs provided wit English-shaped mould-boards. These mould-boards offer no points for the accumulation of mud, an the plough cleans itself as it proceeds.

26. *Ransome and Sims' Maize Sheller.*—Cost, including carriage to Madras, 170 Rs. worked l three coolies.

In a day of nine working hours, shelled 3,150 pounds of cobs :—

Summary of Daily Cost.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Labor	0	9	0
Interest and wear and tear, at 15 per cent., on value charged over 300 working days	0	1	4
Oil &c.	0	0	1
Total.. ...	0	10	5

Cost of shelling 1 ton of cobs, Annas 7-4.

27. *W. G. Ainsworth's Maize Sheller.*—Value of machine Rs. 37—8—0; worked by two coolies.

In a day of nine working hours, it shelled 4,500 pounds of cobs :—

Summary of Daily Cost.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Labor	0	6	0
Interest and wear and tear, at 35 per cent, on value charged over 300 working days	0	0	9
Oil &c.	0	0	1
Total....	0	6	10

Cost of shelling one ton of cobs, Annas 3-8.

28. *Ransome and Sims' Combined Mill*—Cost in England 100 Rs.; carriage, packing, re-making, the total cost in Madras Rs. 165.

Crushed 400 pounds of gram in one and a half hours; worked by two men.

Broke 600 pounds of oil-cake in one hour; worked by three men.

Summary of Daily Cost, Gram-crushing.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Two Coolies	0	6	0
Interest and wear and tear, 15 per cent, on 165 Rs. charged over 300 working days	0	1	4
Oil, &c.	0	0	2
Total..	0	7	6

Cost of crushing 1 cwt. of gram 4·67 Pic.

Summary of Daily Cost, Cake-crushing.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Three Coolies	0	9	0
Interest, &c., as above	0	1	4
Oil	0	0	2
Total..	0	10	6

Cost of crushing 1 cwt. of cake 2·61 Pic.

29. *Bullock Power Chaff-cutter and Grain-crusher.*—Cost of machine in England 365 Rs., to this t be added carriage to Madras, say, 85 Rs. and 120 Rs. the value of the bullock power:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Worked by two Coolies and one pair of bullocks. Estimating that the machine, &c., would cost 570 Rs. at Madras, and charging interest and wear and tear, at 20 per cent over 300 working days, the daily cost will be	0	6	0
Daily cost for bullock	0	12	0
Two Coolies	0	6	0
Oil, &c., ...	0	2	0
Total..	1	10	0

k done in ninety minutes.

Chaffed to one inch 550 pounds of maize straw; crushed 160 pounds of gram.
ucting the value of the work done in crushing gram, the cost of chaffing one ton of maize or chólam w is Rs. 1—1—3.

30. *Dynamometer Experiments.*—The dynamometer has been of great value during my recent stigations into the relative capabilities of certain agricultural implements. Amongst many others, following results were obtained:—

Iron Harrows.

Dead weight	84 lbs
Breadth	7 feet.
Draught	224 lbs.

Iron Harrows.

Dead weight	62 lbs.
Breadth	4½ feet.
Draught	168 lbs.

Wood Cultivator.

Dead weight	80 lbs.
Breadth	27 inches.
Draught when cultivating 5 inches deep	280 lbs.

Iron Drill Cultivator.

Dead weight	90 lbs.
Breadth	17 inches.
Draught when cultivating 3 inches deep	200 lbs.

A Country Cart.

	Lbs.
Dead weight	568
Draught when drawn along a good level road, empty	42
Draught when drawn along a good level road, with a load of 400 bricks weighing 1,500 pounds	84
The same when drawn along an ungravelled road similar to the sidings on the roads in this district	356

A cart built on the English plan.

Dead weight	1,074
Draught when drawn along a good level road, empty	56
Draught when drawn along a good level road with a load of 400 bricks weighing 1,500 pounds.	135
The same when drawn along an ungravelled road similar to the sidings on the roads in this district ..	356

EXPERIMENT WITH PUMP AND WATER-LIFTS.

31. *Steam Water-lift.*—This is an enlarged copy of Burgess' and Keys' water-lift. It consists of ty-nine buckets on an endless chain. Each bucket contains 210 pounds, 7 ounces of water, about 21 ons. The depth of the well is 28 feet. The water-lift is driven by an eight-horse power portable ine.

Owing to the imperfect construction of this machine, fully one-third of the water raised falls a into the well. Instead of twenty buckets throwing 420 gallons into the channel, it has been ascert from actual measurement that the quantity does not exceed 310 gallons.

Driving at the rate of twenty buckets per minute during a day of nine working hours, 216,000 lons of water are raised; but of this quantity only 166,320 gallons are utilized, the remaining 49 gallons falling again into the well.

Daily cost of working the lift, &c.,—Time occupied in raising steam one hour, in working nine h total ten hours.

Consumed 1,870 pounds of split wood, valued at Rs. 3—8—0 per thousand pounds. The e was worked at 40 lbs. pressure. The machinery, engine, &c., was valued at Rs. 3,000. The engi self was valued at Rs. 1,000, the price at which a similar engine was offered in Madras.

Summary of Daily Cost.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of wood	6	8	8
1 Driver	1	2	0
1 Stoker	0	3	0
1 Water-carrier and Assistant	0	3	0
Oil, &c., ...	0	6	0
Interest, wear and tear, at 10 per cent per annum on value of engine, lift, gearing, &c., charged over fifty-two working days per annum	5	12	3
Total....	14	2	11

The cost of lifting 10,000 gallons of water, 1 foot high, is 4·51 Pie; however, as only two-thi the water raised is available for irrigation, the actual cost is 5·72 Pie.

Second Estimate.

The cost of raising water by this lift may be calculated in another way. The engine may be v at cost price with the carriage to Madras added; and it may be assumed that it is regularly worked, during 300 days a year, thus —

	Rs.
Cost of water-lift, gearing, Bricklayers' and Carpenters' time in erecting the same	2,000
Value of eight-horse power portable engine and carriage to Madras	3,000
Total....	5,000

As the engine will in this case be working nearly six times as many days in the year as in the vious case, 10 per cent will not cover interest and wear and tear; I therefore charge 15 per cent annum. This makes an annual charge of Rs. 750; this sum divided over 300 working days gives a d charge of Rs. 2—8—0.

Summary of Daily Cost.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of wood	6	8	0
1 Driver	1	2	0
1 Stoker	0	3	0
1 Water-carrier and Assistant	0	3	0
Oil, &c., ...	0	6	0
Charge for interest, wear and tear	2	8	0
Total....	10	14	0

The cost of lifting 10,000 gallons of water, 1 foot high, would be with the lift in its present imper state 4·48 Pie, or, if the lift can be altered so as to allow of all the water raised being utilized, 3·45 Pie.

32. ***Improved Water-lift in No. 13 Well.*** This lift is similar in construction to that already cribed. The depth of the well from point of discharge to the surface of the water is 18 feet. There thirty-nine buckets; each bucket holds 4·85 gallons of water. Fifteen buckets are emptied during revolution the bullocks make round the well. The bullocks make seventy-five revolutions in an h The cost of machinery was 450 Rs. The daily cost of one pair of bullocks is 1 Rupee, driver 3 An

Summary of Daily Cost.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bullock labor	1	0	0
Driver	0	3	0
Interest, and wear and tear, at 15 per cent per annum on outlay charged on 300 working days..	0	3	7
Oil, &c.	0	1	0
Total....	1	7	7

Cost of raising 10,000 gallons of water 1 foot high 3·18 Pie.

33. *Burgess' and Keys' Water-lift in No. 4 Well.*—This is the original water-lift; it was made in England by Burgess and Keys; from this the other water-lifts were constructed. The depth of the well from the point of discharge to the surface of the water is 22 feet. The bullocks make ninety revolutions per hour. Nine buckets are emptied during each revolution. Each bucket holds 3½ gallons. The value of machinery, &c., is Rs. 380. The daily cost of the working bullocks is 10 Annas, and driver 3 Annas.

Summary of Daily Cost.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bullock labor	0	10	0
Driver	0	3	0
Interest, and wear and tear, on capital invested at 15 per cent per annum charged over 300 working days .	0	3	0
Oil, &c.	0	1	0
Total....	1	1	0

Cost of raising 10,000 gallons of water 1 foot high 3·63 Pie.

34. *Double Mhote.*—This is the ordinary "whim." The water is raised in skin buckets by means of a rope wound over a drum, which is turned by a single bullock. There are two buckets; one bucket ascends, whilst the other descends.

Depth of well from point of delivery to the surface of the water is 22 feet.
Contents of bucket when at point of discharge 30 gallons.
Number of buckets raised per hour 60.
Daily cost of working one bullock 8 Annas, one driver 3 Annas.
Cost of machinery, Carpenters' and Bricklayers' time, chunam, &c., Rs. 70.
Cost of two buckets and ropes Rs. 30.

Summary of Daily Cost.	Rs.	A.	A.
Daily cost of working	0	11	0
Interest, and wear and tear, on cost of machinery, labor and material in erecting, at 10 per cent per annum charged over 300 working days	0	0	5
Cost of replacing buckets and rope three times a year charged over 300 days	0	4	0
Oil	0	1	0
Total....	1	0	5

Cost of raising 10,000 gallons of water 1 foot high 5·00 Pie.

35. *The Single Mhote.*—The depth of well from point of discharge to surface of water is 29 feet.
Contents of bucket when at the point of discharge 35 gallons.
Number of buckets raised per hour 40.
Daily cost of working one pair of bullocks, with driver, 1 Rupee
Cost of masonry and carpentry works, pulleys, frame, cisterns, &c., 50 Rs.
Cost of bucket and rope, &c., 20 Rs.

Summary of Daily Cost.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bullock labor and attendance	1	0	0
Interest, and wear and tear, on capital invested in masonry and carpentry works, at 10 per cent per annum charged over 300 working days..	0	0	4
Cost of re-placing bucket and rope four times a year charged over 300 working days	0	4	4
Total..	1	4	8

Cost of raising 10,000 gallons of water, 1 foot high, 6·75 Pie.

When raising the bucket the bullocks walk down an inclined plain; the slope is about 36 feet long, and falls about 8 feet; as the buckets descend for water, the bullocks are backed up the slope again. This part of the work is very injurious to the bullocks.

36. *Picottah.*—The depth of well from the point of discharge to the surface of water is 13 feet.
Contents of bucket at the point of discharge 9 gallons.
Number of buckets raised per hour 250.
Number of men required to work picottah 3.
Value of picottah, bucket, cost of erecting, &c., 10 Rupees.

Summary of Daily Cost.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Three Coolies	0	9	0
Assuming that the picottah, &c. will require to be replaced once a year and charging over 300 working days	0	0	6½
Total..	0	9	6½

Cost of raising 10,000 gallons of water, 1 foot high, 4·76 Pie.

37. *Norton's Pump.*—With rotary motion.

The depth of well from the point of discharge to the surface of the water is 25 feet.
Forty-eight strokes raised 2¼ gallons; 4,500 strokes per hour.
Value of machine, &c., 40 Rupees.
Daily cost of working, 3 Annas.

Summary of Daily Cost.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Manual labor	0	3	0
Interest, and wear and tear, on sum invested, at 15 per cent per annum charged over 300 working days	0	0	4
Oil, &c	0	0	2
Total..	0	3	6

Cost of raising 10 gallons of water, 1 foot high, 8·40 Pie.

38. *Double Bucket Picottah.*—Depth from point of discharge to surface of water 7·50 feet.
Contents of bucket when at point of discharge 5 gallons.
Number of buckets raised per hour 700.
Worked by two Coolies.
Value of picottah and bucket Rs. 10.

Summary of Daily Cost.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Two Coolies	0	6	0
Assuming that picottah and bucket will have to be replaced once a year and charging over 300 working days	0	0	6½
Oil	0	0	1
Total..	0	6	7½

Cost of raising 10,000 gallons of water, 1 foot high, 3·33 Pie.

39. *Archimedian Water-lift.*—Length of barrel 6 feet.

Diameter of barrel 1 foot.
Depth from point of discharge to the surface of water 2 feet.
Worked by one man.
Value of machine 50 Rupees.
Raised 2,500 gallons per hour.

Summary of Daily Cost.

	Rs.	A.	P.
One Cooly	0	3	0
Interest, and wear and tear, at 10 per cent per annum charged over 300 working days	0	0	3
Oil, &c.	0	0	1
Total..	0	3	4

Cost of raising 10,000 gallons, 1 foot high, 8·50 Pie.

40. *Single Picottah.*—Depth of the well from the point of discharge to the surface of the water is 5·75 feet.

Contents of bucket at point of discharge 6·62 gallons.
Worked by one man.
Number of buckets raised per hour 350.
Value of picottah and bucket Rupees 6.

Summary of Daily Cost.

	Rs.	As.	P.
One Cooly	0	3	0
Assuming that the picottah, &c., will require replacing once a year and charging over 300 working days	0	0	3½
Oil	0	0	1
Total....	0	3	4½

Cost of raising 10,000 gallons, 1 foot high, 3·73 Pie.

41. *Roorkee Pump.*—Depth from point of discharge to the surface of the water is 7½ feet.
Worked by two men.
Raised 1,500 gallons per hour.
Value of pump 70 Rupees.

Summary of Daily Cost.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Two Coolies	0	6	0
Interest, and wear and tear, at 10 per cent per annum on value charged over 300 working days	0	0	4
Oil	0	0	1
Total....	0	6	5

Cost of raising 10,000 gallons of water, 1 foot high, 7·6 Pie.

Summary.

Steam Power.

Cost of raising 10,000 gallons of water, 1 foot high.

	Pie.	Equivalent in terms of a penny
Large water-lift in its present imperfect state—		
First estimate	5·72	·71
Second estimate	4·48	·56
Assuming that it can be altered so as to allow of all the water raised being utilized—		
First estimate	4·51	·56
Second estimate	3·45	·43
Bullock Power.		
Improved water-lift	3·18	·39
Water-lift, Burgess' and Keys' original ..	3·63	·45
Double Mhote	5·00	·62
Single do.	6·75	·84
Manual Power.		
Norton's Tube Pump	8·40	1·05
Picottah	4·76	·59
Archimedian Pump	8·50	1·06
Roorkee Pump	7·60	·95
Double Bucket Picottah	3·33	·41
Single Picottah	3·73	·46

(Signed) W. R. ROBERTSON, M. R. C. A.,
Superintendent of Government Farms.

12*th November* 1871.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 19th June 1873.

THE MADRAS EXPERIMENTAL AND MODEL FARMS' REPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST OF MARCH 1872.

GENERAL.

1. *Season.*—The weather experienced during the past year was very unfavorable for dry cultivation, though for wet cultivation more favorable weather could scarcely have been desired. The total rainfall of the year was 52·47 inches, or about 7¼ inches above the average annual fall of the previous 10 years. The character of the past season illustrates very forcibly what in former reports I have so frequently drawn attention to, *viz.*, that when the total rainfall of a year is in *excess* of the average annual fall, it does not necessarily follow that the year was a *favorable* one for dry land cultivation, and this is very apparent when we begin to analyze the past year's registrations; thus though the total fall was *much above* the average annual rainfall, yet *there was a dearth of rain during the time when it really was wanted.* In the 17 weeks, between the 1st of December and 31st of March (the growing season in this district), the total fall *was only one inch*, the average fall for the same period for the previous 10 years *being* 7¼ *inches*; while in the six weeks before the 1st of December rain fell during 20 days, giving a total fall of 32·34 inches. This *heavy* fall, though valuable to the wet land farmer in filling his tanks, &c, was almost as much *waste* to the dry land cultivator, for not only did the greater portion flow off the land, carrying away with it soil and valuable fertilizing matters, but a very considerable amount of *direct* damage was done to growing crops; and during the heavy rains the growth of the crops was so unnaturally forced, *they only suffered the more* in the long drought which followed. Many experiments, especially those made with the view of ascertaining the value of different saline manures, were rendered useless. The cropping experiments were only a *little* more successful, as, owing to the long drought after the heavy rains, the crops ripened before they were properly matured; thus, the maize crop, which is generally not harvested until the end of January or the beginning of February, was last season gathered in December. For *dry* land cultivation, a moderate rainfall is required, distributed pretty evenly over the cultivating season; instead of this, during the past year, 50 *per cent of the total fall fell during three weeks* in November. The daily registrations of last year's rainfall are published in the Appendix.

2. *Dissolution of the Farm Committee.*—The Farm Committee was dissolved in October last, when the general supervision of all attempts to improve the agricultural practice of this Presidency through the agency of Government Farms was transferred to the Board of Revenue, the direct management of the Madras Farms being placed in my hands with the general management of all similar farms that may hereafter be established by Government in this Presidency.

3. *Tours.*—The only tour undertaken during the past year was one over the Neilgherry District, made in compliance with Government Order No. 1658, dated 22nd of September 1871. I left Madras on the 16th January, and returned again on the 27th March. On my return journey, I availed myself of the opportunity, when at Coimbatore, to inspect the site for an Experimental Farm in that district; the result of that inspection I have already communicated to the Board.

4. *Office Work.*—During the past year my office work was very considerably increased. To some extent, this may be accounted for by the change referred to in paragraph 2, but by far the greatest proportion of the increase can be traced directly to the effect of the greater public attention these reports now receive, the increase being chiefly in correspondence, thus—

Letters written, 1870-71.	Honorary Secretary's Office	109	491
	Superintendent's Office	382	
Letters written, 1871-72.	Honorary Secretary's Office	23	773
	Superintendent's Office	750	

this is exclusive of demi-official correspondence, which has increased almost as greatly. Many of these letters were addressed to persons resident in Mysore, Central India, Bombay, Bengal, the Andamans, and Ceylon. Nearly every branch of agriculture has been discussed in these letters, and I trust, that my correspondents and myself have been mutually benefitted. This large correspondence necessarily taxes my time very heavily, still, I think, it is very undesirable that it should be curtailed in any way. In the absence of local agricultural newspapers, farmers' clubs, &c., correspondence is the only means we possess, whereby we can collect facts and observations from those competent to afford such information, who are so *few* in number, and are scattered at such wide intervals over the country. It is, I think, to be regretted that we have in this country nothing corresponding to the volume published annually by the American Agricultural Department, in which a portion of such correspondence might find a place. It seems very desirable that something should be done in this direction, as there is *much* valuable infor-

mation scattered over the country now lying in a dormant state, which might easily be collected and turned to good account. Our great Agricultural Societies in Europe fully recognize the importance of utilizing the observations of those actually engaged in agricultural pursuits and of those who take an interest in agriculture, and, by giving prizes for reports and essays on agricultural subjects, collect a large amount of most valuable information. Such information, founded on actual experience under all sorts of circumstances, is very valuable. It affords material, out of which data can be obtained for the guidance of the farmer under any given set of circumstances.

5. *Estate Improvements.*—A piece of land situated in the centre of the Experimental Farm, which was formerly waste, not being capable of cultivation on account of the heaps of backyard refuse and large worked-out clay holes, was levelled and brought under cultivation, and will, I think, form one of the most valuable fields on the farm. A considerable area of land covered with jungle scrub on the south and south-east of the homestead on the Experimental Farm was cleared and levelled, and the most sandy portions were heavily dressed with alluvial silt. The bulk of this land can be readily watered from the river Adyar, the average level of the river being only about three feet below its surface. The old building, which stood in the centre of the road near the western approach gate, has been removed, and the road has been straightened. Drains have been cut in various parts of the estate for carrying off storm water, from which during the monsoon we used to suffer severely, partly from the wash, and partly from flooding. An upper story was added to the Superintendent's house, and a house for the Overseer of the Experimental Farm was erected near the farm buildings. Nearly all the palmyra bridges over the drains and water channels have been removed, and have been replaced by well-built stone bridges. A slaughter-house and an additional poultry-house were erected at the Model Farm, while the buildings, roads, and fences on the estate were put in good repair.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

6. *Cattle.*—I have not yet been able to reduce the number of draught cattle kept at this farm, as so much carting had to be performed in connection with estate improvements; indeed, not more than two-thirds of the labor of our working cattle on this farm is devoted to actual farm-work. The buffalo bulls, referred to in my last report, continue to work steadily. They are most useful animals either for carting or ploughing: *for deep ploughing they are admirably suited, on account of their enormous* strength and steady action. There is, I find, a very general impression that buffaloes will *not* work during the heat of the day; but we have never experienced any more trouble with them than with ordinary plough cattle, while their keep is decidedly *much less* costly than the keep of ordinary cattle, as they will eat any sort of coarse fodder, and they are very hardy.

7. The experiments made last year in feeding cattle on ground-nut oil cake were so satisfactory, and the price of gram having risen so much, I have for some time ceased using gram in feeding our stock, and have used ground-nut cake instead. The result of the change has been *all* that I could desire. The animals have thriven as well, indeed, I think, better than they formerly did when fed on gram. A richer manure is made, and the cost of feeding is only about one-*half* the amount it would have been, had we continued to use gram thus:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Excluding fodder, the 22½ pairs of working cattle employed on the two Madras Farms would, if fed under the old system, at the present price of gram, cost monthly ..	140	0	0
The same cattle fed on cake under the new system, at the present price of cake, cost monthly	60	0	0
Leaving a difference per month amounting to ..	80	0	0

Thus, a *very simple* experiment has enabled us to effect a saving of nearly 1,000 *Rupees per annum* in the cost of feeding our draught cattle. We allow four pounds of cake per head daily, instead of the four pounds of gram formerly given. The cake is always steeped before being distributed to the cattle. This ground-nut cake is a most valuable food for *all* kinds of stock. The following is an analysis of an average sample by Doctor Voelcker, F. R. S., &c:—

	Per cent.
Moisture	10·80
Oil	8·12
(*a*) Albuminous or flesh-farming compounds	28·62
Mucilage gum, &c.	18·86
Cellular fibre	29·09
(*b*) Ash	4·51
Total....	100·00
(*a*) Containing nitrogen	4·50
(*b*) Containing sand	1·40

For comparison, I place on record here an analysis of an average sample of linseed cake by same authority :—

	Per cent.
Moisture	10·67
Oil	12·87
(*a*) Albuminous or flesh-forming compounds	28·12
Mucilage, gum, &c.	27·01
Cellular fibre	14·11
(*b*) Ash	7·22
Total	100·00
(*a*) Containing nitrogen..	4·30
(*b*) Containing sand	1·18

It will be seen that the ground-nut cake is *very little* inferior to linseed cake, which is sold at from £12 to £13 per ton for feeding purposes at home. When I first commenced feeding with ground-nut cake, I experienced great difficulty in obtaining a *regular* supply; but I have now succeeded in meeting with a contractor who supplies me regularly with 10,000 pounds a month, at Rs. 5—8—0 per Kandi (of 500 pounds) delivered in Madras, or at about 25 rupees per ton delivered at Sidapet, and I fancy there would at the proper season be no difficulty in making a contract for a supply ten times as great, as when the contract was let, there were several disappointed offerers, and a large quantity is annually exported.

8. As a food for horses, this cake is *extremely* valuable. I have now used it for upwards of two years in my own stable with the most gratifying results. It is only necessary to remember that, *weight for weight*, it is as *nutritious* as gram, and that, in most seasons, *it can be purchased at half the price of gram*: to ascertain at once the saving that would be effected by substituting cake for gram, however, I do not recommend that in feeding horses this should be done. It is, I think, for such a purpose a better plan to deduct one-half the usual allowance of gram, and to replace this by cake. In this way a saving of 25 *per cent* could be effected in the cost of the food of every horse now fed on gram, while the condition of the animal would be improved. A Pegu pony, which formerly received daily 2½ measures of gram (measured before being cooked) and was never in good condition, has been for the past 18 months fed on the following daily allowance :—

1 measure (measured before cooking) of gram,
2 pounds of ground-nut cake,

and is now in excellent condition. Under the old method of feeding, his gram at the present price would cost monthly Rs. 5—14—2 ; the food he now gets only costs Rs. 3—1—8 per mensem.

9. As long as we used gram in feeding our cattle, it was invariably prepared by *steeping* only, and this method of preparing it is certainly much the best. Some have supposed that gram is less nutritious as well as less palatable, after being steeped than after being boiled, but this is a mistake, for quite independent of the fact that boiling renders the albumen of the gram insoluble and therefore less digestable, the cells of the pulse are generally violently ruptured during the boiling process, and a large quantity of soluble nutritious matters are set free. These are lost in the water, and go to form the soup, which the horse-keeper generally appropriates. The substitution of steeping for boiling in the preparation of gram as food for horses will not, I think, become so general as was anticipated. Since my last report was written, steeped gram has been tried in many stables, and the results have not generally been satisfactory. Some horses eat it readily, but others altogether refuse it. As a general rule, I have found that recently imported horses eat it better than horses which for years have been fed on boiled gram; and, as most of the horses in this part of India are imported from countries in which this pulse is unknown, it would, on their first arrival, be as easy to accustom them to steeped as to boiled gram.

10. Owing to the prevalence of cattle disease in the neighbourhood, and the difficulty of finding a market for fat cattle, very few cattle were fattened on the Experimental Farm ; and I see little prospect of doing much in this direction, until we possess regular fairs and markets in Madras, and have a class of middle men to take the place of the "dealer" and "butcher" of European countries. At present there are no *regular* fairs in Madras. When we have cattle or sheep to sell, we do not know where to find a purchaser, and when we want to buy cattle or sheep, we do not know where to find a seller, *though there may be numbers of persons in the district who would readily buy what we have to sell, or who would gladly sell what we may want to purchase.* By advertising something can be done ; but this is obviously a very imperfect way of bringing together sellers and purchasers of live-stock. There are certainly one or

aces on the outskirts of the city in which cattle are occasionally exposed for sale, but the animals ered are generally of the most wretched description, and, such as they are, cannot be purchased by an sional buyer, *until the Commissariat meat contractor has made his purchases.* I have visited these places eral times, and each time have been refused the offer of cattle for the reason just given. Surely, dras with its weekly consumption of something like 500 head of cattle and 20,000 sheep should be vided with live stock markets. Such markets would be a source of income to the municipality, would a great convenience to farmers, and would be a great advantage to the general public. *The sale of diseased animals would be rendered more difficult*, and the competition started would result in a better d more carefully prepared class of animals being offered for sale.

11. But besides live stock markets we need meat markets and meat salesmen. When we have t stock to sell, we cannot obtain a fair price. The country butchers will not give a reasonable price *fat* stock: they can make much larger profits by buying for slaughter diseased cattle, old cows, and rn out bullocks. Such animals can be bought at from 8 to 10 rupees per head, and will, when the eat is sold at 2½ annas per pound, leave a profit of from 10 to 12 rupees—*a sum they would not get on fat bullock, for which they might pay* 30 *rupees.* If the wretched animals, the country butchers now y, will return them at least 100 per cent profit, it is scarcely to be wondered at that they will not y 30 rupees for a fat bullock on which they could not hope to get more than a profit of 10 rupees, about 30 per cent, even could they *always* command the cash with which to buy such animals. If respectable class of meat salesmen existed, who would be content with returns of from 20 to 25 r cent, in excess of the cost for killing and distributing the meat, the public could be supplied with st-class beef at four annas per pound, and the farmer would be well repaid for fattening the animals.

12. The only way in which we can turn our fat stock into money is by killing the animals and istributing the meat at the farms. The results are *most* unsatisfactory. We are at a considerable xpense in circulating "requirement sheets." Often from 20 to 50 per cent of the meat was not enged on the day fixed for distribution, and was sold amongst the farm coolies at one quarter of its alue. It is generally inconvenient to purchasers to send their servants to the farm for the meat, especially as the market from which other supplies are obtained is situated in quite a different direction, and ast, but not least, the hostility of servants to the arrangements under which meat is sold at the farms (fixed prices and receipts invariably given) is *universal.* All sorts of hinderances are put in the way of the free circulation of the "sale lists," while no opportunity is lost to disparage the quality of the meat; and it is not difficult to suppose that the *opportunity* the cook enjoys admits of confirmatory evidence of a most conclusive character being readily produced. Again, meat sale lists in the form used by our farms are, I believe, in frequent circulation in this district. I have seen one in every way similar, excepting that the heading was "*farm* fed beef," instead of "*Government* Farm beef," and the usual signatures were omitted. Some who have obtained agricultural produce, whether meat, poultry, or grain, by signing these lists, have expressed their disappointment with Government Farm produce, without putting themselves to the trouble to ascertain whether the produce supplied to them really was obtained from a *Government* Farm. Instances of this sort are frequent. I have done what I can to prevent their recurrence, by insisting that the Overseers shall in *every* instance give a receipt in a printed form for all money they receive, but it is evident that the remedy is chiefly in the hands of the purchaser.

13. If farmers are prepared to supply fat cattle that will yield *good* beef at *three annas per pound*, nothing more can be fairly expected of us. *We cannot supply the consumer.* It is no part of *our* duty either to kill or to distribute meat. If consumers cannot make their own arrangements to obtain properly fed beef on *reasonable* terms, they only have themselves to blame. Let good markets be provided, and let respectable retail meat salesmen be properly encouraged, and farmers will find it worth while to fatten cattle for slaughter. At present there is *no inducement*, though the prices now paid by consumers of the better qualities of meat would *fully recompense* the feeder, and leave a fair profit to the retailer, still the expense and the difficulties now encountered in the endeavour to reach the consumers are such, that there is nothing to encourage an attempt to better matters, while the consumer, who might obtain healthy well-fed meat by retail at from 4½ pence to six pence per pound, has no alternative but to use the wretched stuff now provided for his use, and this, in a country where cattle are frequently the village scavengers, and in which cattle disease, in its various forms, is *always* at work.

14. I am glad to be able to place on record the general results of a number of experiments made to test the milk and butter producing qualities of an *ordinary* Nellore cow. The experiments were conducted under the personal direction of a lady, who very kindly undertook the duty. The information collected is most valuable, as the whole of the results were obtained under *personal* inspection, every care being taken to ensure perfect accuracy. Such experiments *cannot* be conducted on our farms, excepting at a *considerable* cost in providing lock-up houses and in employing trustworthy men *specially* for the work, and even with every care I doubt whether the results obtained would be altogether reliable, as the work demands the scientific nicety of the laboratory. The cow, which is an old one, was purchased for 60 rupees. At the time of purchase she had a calf about one month old. She was much out of condition. Her live weight, ten days after she was bought, was only 536 pounds. Her food is daily—

4 pounds of ground-nut cake.
2 pounds of wheat bran.
20 pounds of green fodder (chólam, &c.)
15 pounds of grass.
¾ ounce of salt.

She is allowed to graze in a compound each morning, after being milked, for about a couple hours; during the remainder of the day and during night she is tied in a byre, and is always abundant supplied with drinking water. She is milked at about seven in the morning, and at about five in t evening. She eats her cake (steeped) and bran while she is being milked, and her calf is allowed to near her at the time, being permitted to strip any milk left. After this is done the calf is not allowe to go near its dam, until the milking hour again comes round. The following details shew the quanti of milk obtained at each milking during the 12 weeks over which the experiment extended :—

	Morning.		Evening.		Total.				Morning.		Evening.		Total.		
	Mrs.	Olks.	Mrs.	Olks	Mrs.	Olks	Pints.		Mrs.	Olks	Mrs	Olks.	Mrs.	Olks.	Pints
1st day ...	1	2	1	3	2	5		29th day ...	1	5½	1	2½	3	0	
2nd „ ...	1	4	1	2	2	6		30th „ ...	1	5½	1	3	3	0½	
3rd „ ...	1	4	1	1	2	5		31st „ ...	1	5½	1	3½	3	1	
4th „ ...	1	2	1	1	2	3		32nd „ ...	1	6	1	3	3	1	
5th „ ...	1	4	1	2	2	6		33rd „ ...	1	7	1	6½	3	5½	
6th „ ...	1	5	1	2	2	7		34th „ ...	2	1	1	5	3	6	
7th „ ...	1	5	1	2	2	7		35th „ ...	2	1	1	6	3	7	
1st Week ...	10	2	8	5	18	7	57¾	5th Week ...	12	7½	10	5½	23	5	72
8th day ...	1	4	1	2	2	6		36th day ...	1	7	1	5	3	4	
9th „ ...	1	5	1	3	2	8		37th „ ...	2	2	1	6	4	0	
10th „ ...	1	6	1	4	3	2		38th „ ...	2	1	1	6	3	7	
11th „ ...	1	7	1	4	3	3		39th „ ...	2	1	1	5	3	6	
12th „ ...	1	5	1	4	3	1		40th „ ...	2	1	1	5	3	6	
13th „ ...	1	6	1	5	3	3		41st „ ...	2	1	1	6	3	7	
14th „ ...	1	6½	1	6	3	4½		42nd „ ...	2	2	1	6	4	0	
2nd Week ...	11	7½	10	4	22	3½	68½	6th Week ...	14	7	11	7	26	6	81¾
15th day ...	1	3	1	3	3	1		43rd day ...	2	0	1	6	3	6	
16th „ ...	1	7	1	4	3	3		44th „ ...	2	1	1	5	3	6	
17th „ ...	1	7	1	4	3	3		45th „ ...	2	1	1	6	3	7	
18th „ ...	1	5	1	5	3	2		46th „ ...	2	1½	1	6½	4	0	
19th „ ...	1	5	1	4	3	1		47th „ ...	2	2	1	6	4	0	
20th „ ...	1	7	1	4	3	3		48th „ ...	2	1	1	5	3	6	
21st „ ...	1	5½	1	5	3	2½		49th „ ...	2	1½	1	5	3	6½	
3rd Week ...	12	2½	10	5	22	7½	70	7th Week ...	15	0	11	7½	26	7½	82
22nd day ...	1	4	1	4	3	0		50th day ...	2	2	1	6	4	0	
23rd „ ...	1	6½	1	4	3	2½		51st „ ...	2	0	1	6	3	6	
24th „ ...	1	5½	1	4	3	1½		52nd „ ...	2	3	1	6	4	1	
25th „ ...	1	7	1	4	3	3		53rd „ ...	2	1	1	4	3	5	
26th „ ...	1	6½	1	2½	3	1		54th „ ...	2	0	1	5	3	5	
27th „ ...	1	5½	1	4	3	1½		55th „ ...	2	1	1	3	3	4	
28th „ ...	1	3½	1	3	2	6½		56th „ ...	2	2½	1	4	3	6½	
4th Week ...	11	6½	10	1½	22	0	67	8th Week ...	15	1½	11	2	26	3½	80¾

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	Morning.		Evening.		Total.				Morning.		Evening.		Total.		
	Mrs.	Olks.	Mrs.	Olks.	Mrs.	Olks.	Pints.		Mrs.	Olks.	Mrs.	Olks.	Mrs.	Olks.	Pints.
57th day ...	2	1	1	5	3	6		71st day ...	2	2	1	5	3	7	
58th „ ...	2	3	1	4	3	7		72nd „ ...	2	2	1	6	4	0	
59th „ ...	1	7	1	4	3	3		73rd „ ...	2	2	1	6	4	0	
60th „ ...	2	2	1	4	3	6		74th „ ...	2	2	1	5	3	7	
61st „ ...	1	7	1	4	3	3		75th „ ...	2	2	1	6	4	0	
62nd „ ...	2	0	1	4	3	4		76th „ ...	2	1	1	6	3	7	
63rd „ ...	2	2	1	4	3	6		77th „ ...	2	1	1	5	3	6	
9th Week ...	14	6	10	5	25	3	77½	11th Week ...	15	4	11	7	27	3	83½
64th day ...	2	0	1	5	3	5		78th „ ...	2	0	1	5	3	5	
65th „ ...	2	2	1	4	3	6		79th „ ...	2	2	1	4	3	6	
66th „ ...	2	2	1	5	3	7		80th „ ...	2	0	1	6	3	6	
67th „ ...	2	2	1	4	3	6		81st „ ...	2	2	1	5	3	7	
68th „ ...	2	1	1	6	3	7		82nd „ ...	2	1	1	6	3	7	
69th „ ...	2	2	1	6	4	0		83rd „ ...	2	1	1	5	3	6	
70th „ ...	2	2	1	6	4	0		84th „ ...	2	1	1	6	3	7	
10th Week ...	15	3	11	4	26	7	82	12th Week ...	14	7	11	5	26	4	81

At the present time the yield per week is 29 measures. The following are the registrations for the past week :—

	Morning.		Evening.		Total.		
	Mrs.	Olks.	Mrs.	Olks.	Mrs.	Olks.	Pints.
1st day	2	3	1	6	4	1	
2nd „	2	3	1	6	4	1	
3rd „	2	3	1	6	4	1	
4th „	2	3	1	6	4	1	
5th „	2	2½	1	6½	4	1	
6th „	2	3	1	6	4	1	
7th „	2	3½	1	7	4	2½	
Total.....	16	5	12	3½	29	0½	88⅜

While the yield of milk has increased, so also has the weight of the cow ; when purchased, about four months ago, she weighed only 536 pounds, she now weighs 679 pounds. The following are a few of the many experiments made in butter-making :—

1. (*a*) A measure of milk, which had been set aside from the previous night's meal, was churned. When churning commenced, the temperature of the milk was 81 degrees. The butter was a long time in appearing, and was collected with great difficulty. The total yield of butter was only three-quarters of an ounce. The milk in this instance underwent no preparation before being churned. It was slightly soured, but this was caused by natural agencies.

   (*b*) Another experiment of the same kind (excepting that, in this instance, the milk was artificially heated to 110 degrees just after leaving the cow) was made with two measures of milk, and the total yield of butter was only 1¼ ounces.

2. A measure of milk, fresh from the cow, was placed in the churn, its natural temperature at the time being nearly 100 degrees. Cold water was added, and the temperature fell to 85 degrees. After churning upwards of half an hour, the butter at length appeared, but the total yield was only half an ounce.

3. (*a*) A measure of milk, immediately after it left the cow, was artificially heated to 110 degrees. About one fluid ounce of churn milk from previous churning was then added, and the whole was placed aside in an ordinary milk bowl. It was churned next morning, being at starting 84 degrees. The butter was a very long time in appearing, nearly a full hour, and the total yield was only 1¼ ounces. The quantity of churn milk used was evidently *far in excess* of the requirement. The milk had assumed such a coagulated condition, that it was exceedingly difficult to separate the butter from the curd.

(*b*) The experiment was again made with two measures of milk, but less of the churn milk was used. The butter appeared in much less time and the total weight obtained was four ounces.

(*c*) The experiment was again performed with the same quantity of milk, but still less of the churn milk was used. The butter came within 20 minutes, and the yield was 4½ ounces.

(*d*) The experiment was repeated with the same quantity of fresh milk several times, with varying quantities of churn milk, until with from six to ten drops per measure, five ounces of butter were regularly obtained, generally within 15 minutes from the time of commencing to churn. In very hot weather the less quantity of churn milk was found to be enough, and in cold weather (when the temperature of the milk was less than 70 degrees) one fluid ounce per measure was not too much.

For comparison with the results of the last experiment, a measure of ordinary milk, as supplied by native dairyman, treated in exactly a similar way, was churned for half an hour, but no butter appeared. It was then put aside for an hour, and churned again for 20 minutes, but still no butter came. The milk was tested by an ingenious lactometre made in Madras, and was found to be, by its standard, only two-thirds pure milk. Useful though this little instrument is in ascertaining whether the quality of a *milk reaches a certain standard*, it is not a trustworthy guide as a means of ascertaining the quantity of water *fraudulently* added to a sample of milk, if the quantity added *is less than* 20 *per cent of its volume*. Samples of pure milk contain water in various proportions from 80 to 90 per cent, and it is almost as easy for the dairyman to water the milk *before* it leaves the cow, as *afterwards*, by giving the animal succulent watery food, and, in this case, the milk would be none the less pure. It may not be out of place to remark here that the adulteration of milk with water (if the water is good) is after all only a minor evil. The loss is only in the pocket. It is a far more serious matter if the milk has been obtained from a cow suffering from disease, or if the water the cow drinks, or that is added to the milk, contain minute forms of organized life. Though the ill-effect of drinking the milk of a cow suffering from disease is not always apparent, especially in the case of adults, there are many well authenticated cases in which disease and death can be traced directly to the ill-effects of drinking diseased milk, chiefly amongst children, who are the largest consumers of milk in its unprepared state. Recent investigations of the microscope have revealed the fact that, if a cow is allowed to drink impure water (and few dairy cows drink anything else in this part of India) containing animalcule, the same animalcule will be found in its milk. It has recently been suggested that officers should be appointed to inspect the milk supplied to consumers in Madras, but mere inspection of the milk would be useless. *The only effective way would be to inspect the dairy cattle and dairies*, and *to allow no milk to be sold for consumption except by licensed dairymen.*

15. The practice now followed in butter-making, founded on the foregoing experiments, is as follows :—Strain the milk (morning's meal) immediately it is brought from the cow ; measure it ; put the quantity needed for butter in a tin can ; place this over boiling water in an open chatty resting on a charcoal fire ; remove when the temperature of the milk has reached 120 degrees ; empty the milk into a milk bowl, and before it cools add from six drops to one fluid ounce of churn milk per measure, as the weather is hot or cold ; then place the milk aside in as cool a place as can be provided (though a *hot* dry place is greatly preferable to a cool damp place). The milk obtained at the evening milking is treated in a similar manner, *excepting that a few* additional drops of churn milk are added. Next morning both lots of milk are put together in the churn (a small tin atmospheric churn). If the temperature of the milk is over 80 degrees, *cold water is added to it* ; but care must be exercised not to fill the churn more than two-thirds full. To keep down the temperature of the milk (which will rise during churning) the churn is placed in a chatty of cold water, and churning is commenced by raising and depressing the plunger—for the first five minutes, at about 50 strokes per minute ; for the second five minutes, at about 80 per minute ; and, when the *butter begins* to come, at about 120 per minute. Butter generally begins to appear in 12 to 15 minutes after commencing to churn. It is not removed until a moderate quantity has accumulated. Churning is *continued for* about five minutes after the first butter is removed, when a second supply is taken out, and the churning is again resumed for about five minutes longer, or until all the butter is finally obtained, the whole operation of churning generally lasting from 26 to 30 minutes. Great nicety is required in removing the butter, and, in manipulating it afterwards, a degree of cleanliness is demanded that one shudders to think of the preparation butter must undergo at the hands of the ordinary dairyman. After removal from the churn, it is thoroughly washed with cool filtered water, and, during the operation, worked with a *bamboo* paddle. To facilitate the washing operation, cold water is placed in a goglet fixed over the vessel containing the butter. The bottom of the goglet is perforated with holes of sufficient size to allow a gentle flow of water to pass over the butter. The washings pass over the sides of the bowl, and are collected in a vessel beneath. This operation, when carefully performed, need not occupy more than 10 minutes. The butter so made is as good as any I ever tasted. The flavor of the essential oils is most effectually preserved. When ice is used, butter-making is, of course, much less tedious.

16 The general results of these experiments are most satisfactory In the space of four months 3 pounds have been added to the live weight of the cow, while the yield of milk has been doubled. One hundred and twenty measures of most excellent milk is now obtained monthly, at a cost, for food and attendance, of rupees 9-2-11, or at about 1¼ annas per measure The cow is in no way more than an ordinary one She is old, and was bought from a milkman, who was very unlikely to sell her for 60 rupees had she been more than a very ordinary cow indeed, when offering her for sale, all he could say of her milk-producing abilities was that she would give duly about two measures, and she had been for some time in his possession Under these circumstances, I think I am fully justified in concluding that *the increase of* 50 *per cent* in the yield of milk *is entirely due to the feeding* The milk is unusually rich, it yields regularly 12¹ per cent by volume of excellent cream, and the yield of butter confirms this, as from two measures (6 63 pints) of fresh milk, five ounces of butter is now regularly obtained This is equal to a yield of one pound of butter for 21 3 pints of milk In England the average quantity of milk required to yield one pound of butter is 22 pints The milk of the Alderney, the Kerry, and of some of the other small breeds of dairy cattle is much richer than this, though of them milk seldom less than 17 pints are required to yield one pound of butter; indeed, I only know of one published instance in which a less quantity yielded one pound, and that was in a dairy of Kerrys grazed on the rich ever-green pastures of the south-west of Ireland, in that instance, 16 pints of milk regularly yielded one pound of butter

17 I have dwelt at this length on these dairying experiments, as I am not aware that any of the sort have been previously made in this country, and dairying is a branch of agriculture, the importance of which cannot be over-rated

Sheep

18 *Sheep*—The breeding experiment continues to yield most satisfactory results There is a very marked improvement in each season's lambs, though it will, of course, take years to establish anything like uniformity in the flock, but the results already obtained are most encouraging We have sold two year old sheep, weighing from 110 to 122 pounds live weight, capable of yielding 50 lbs. of mutton, worth (at Annas 4 per lb) 12½ rupees, and these are from a flock of country ewes, many of which, at the time the experiment commenced, would not have realized two rupees each in the market Indeed, I sold nearly 100, at prices ranging between 1½ rupees and two rupees per head, and experienced some difficulty in getting even these prices

19 Unfortunately, we cannot afford to dispose of our Sydapet sheep to the butcher They are much too valuable at present for killing The only sheep we kill are old or barren ewes and undersized and badly-formed sheep

20 Our last lambing season was again very successful The rams were put with the ewes at about the same time as in the previous year and the lambs were born at a time when the hastily-grown grass, which follows the rains, had nearly disappeared The milk of their dams had, therefore, none of the pernicious effects which the milk of ewes fed on hastily-grown immature grass generally has A field of guinea grass and a few acres of gram were specially preserved for grazing the ewes after lambing These fodders were very valuable in increasing the flow of milk The ewes and their lambs were, as last season, confined in the sheds until three or four weeks after lambing This, I think, is very necessary during the hot weather we usually experience in March Two seasons ago we lost many lambs by exposing them at *too* early an age to the hot sun of March and April

21 Little can be done in this part of India in producing wool nor could anything else be expected, where the thermometer freely exposed will at mid-day at certain seasons of the year register as high as 110 degrees, and where the average temperature of night and day *for the whole year is above* 80 *degrees* Some of our Sydapet rams have yielded as much as 5¹ pounds of wool—*a bulk that in England would weigh five or six pounds* It is so *extremely dry*, but two pounds of wool per head is about the average yield of our sheep Last season we clipped 120 sheep (yearlings and ewes) and the total clip only weighed 218 pounds, or 1 81 pounds per head. However, there is little or no sale in this district for wool During the past three seasons our wool has only averaged 1¼ annas per pound. It was principally sold to couch-builders for stuffing carriage cushions, &c Our clips are *too* small to make it worth while sending them to England

Pigs

22 *Pigs*—An improvement has been effected in the housing of the pigs which promises to yield good results. They were formerly kept in ordinary styes floored with asphalte, the styes being provided with mud tanks The arrangement had been in operation for several years, and seemed to be as good as could be [illegible] were not satisfactory The mud made cuts in the asphalte

and never passed entirely into the tanks, ... is stagnating on the floors and causing a very offensive smell in the proximity of the styes: but the chief fault was the liability of the pigs reared in these styes to go lame, generally when about half grown. So common was this, that it was only with the utmost care that we were able to rear a sound pig. I found that covering the asphalte with sand or with straw was alike useless, owing to the slope of the floors the covering always washed down from the higher level. It is difficult to explain why asphalte is thus injurious to pigs; but I have known several instances in England where it has been necessary to remove the asphalte floors of pig-styes and substitute flooring bricks. Probably, the injury is due, to some extent, to the non-absorptive property of the substance, moisture remaining a long time on its surface during damp weather, and thus generating rheumatism and similar complaints, to the attacks of which pigs are very liable. On the opening of the Model Farm I erected a number of pig styes in which to feed porkers for sale, and, being anxious to keep down the cost of the buildings as much as possible, did not use asphalte for floors, determining first to test whether the arrangements carried out in the loose box system (which had with cattle produced such good results) would be as successful when applied to pigs. The results were so satisfactory that I altogether abandoned the intention of putting down asphalte floors, and have since put all the pigs into loose boxes with ordinary earthern floors. These boxes vary in area from 200 to 400 square feet; the former is the size allowed for a large sow and a litter of young, and the latter for five or six half grown sows or hogs. The roof of the shed is supported on brick and chunam pillars about six feet in height; a rail fence about four feet high surrounds the whole building, and the divisions or boxes are formed by partition railings. The floors are sunk about 1½ feet below the level of the surrounding ground; precautions are taken to prevent the surface water from flowing in; and the eaves of the roof project about two feet, so that the roof water falls clear and does not get into the bedding. At starting, a layer of ashes is spread over the floor of the box, and afterwards bedding to the depth of five or six inches. The pigs are then allowed to enter the pens. In the course of a few days the bedding is trodden down to half its former height and becomes more or less solid, as the pigs are large or small. It is then only necessary to add a slight surface dressing of bedding when needed. In this way both the liquid and solid manure is all retained in the straw, and the under-stratum made into an excellent manure, the surface being as clean-looking as could be desired, while *there is an entire absence of all smell.* I have now for some time watched the habits of the pigs under the old and under the new systems, and most unhesitatingly give the preference to the latter, as under it the pigs are far healthier and much more cleanly, and they are decidedly placed in more favorable circumstances to cultivate cleanly habits than are nine-tenths of the pigs that furnish the prime Irish bacon, so highly esteemed in our home markets. We have, at the present time, the whole of our pig stock on both farms in these loose boxes, and they enjoy good health, are far more cleanly in their habits, and get a great deal more exercise than in the old styes; while *the whole of the manure is saved*, the unpleasant smell which formerly hung continually around the styes is removed, and there is a considerable saving in the labor of attending the pigs. When the pigs were first put into the loose boxes we unfortunately took no precautions against the heat, which just at that time was excessive, and lost two of them by heat apoplexy. Though the average temperature of the greater part of their new quarters is considerably lower than that of the styes they formerly occupied, yet unfortunately the western side, consisting of open railing, was at the time exposed to the direct rays of the sun and to this side several of the pigs pertinaciously kept, the result being that when attention was drawn to the matter three of them were found to be seriously unwell. By the free use of cold water one was brought round, but the other two died. Steps were then taken to keep out the *direct* rays of the sun, and the pigs have since enjoyed perfect health. I have recorded this incident, as it shews that great care should be exercised at certain seasons of the year to protect pigs from the sun, to the injurious influence of which they are more susceptible than is generally supposed.

23. A number of porkers were fattened. The general results were very satisfactory. The following experiments were made to ascertain the relative values of ground-nut cake and maize as foods for fattening pigs, and to ascertain the cost of producing a pound of pork: four young pigs were selected; they were nearly equal in age and in size; they were placed in loose boxes two in each. Those in pen No. 1 were fed daily on four pounds of ground-nut, oil-cake and four pounds of tuvar, and those in No. 2 pen received daily four pounds of maize and four pounds of tuvar. Besides these foods a quantity of green fodder was thrown into each pen two or three times a day, the pigs in the two pens having a similar supply. The pigs were weighed at the end of every week. At the commencement of the experiment the two pigs fed on the cake and tuvar weighed together 236 pounds; at the termination of the experiment, eight weeks afterwards, they weighed 335 pounds, having increased 99 pounds in the interval. The details are as follow:—

Pen No. 1.	1st Weighing	2nd Weighing	3rd Weighing	4th Weighing	5th Weighing	6th Weighing	7th Weighing	8th Weighing	9th Weighing
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Two pigs fed on cake and tuvar	236	254	257	257	267	280	314	323	335

The two fed on maize and tuvar weighed together at the commencement of the experiment 255 pounds, and eight weeks afterwards, when the experiment terminated, they weighed 344 pounds having increased 89 pounds. The details are as follow :—

Pen No. 2.	1st Weighing	2nd Weighing	3rd Weighing	4th Weighing	5th Weighing	6th Weighing	7th Weighing	8th Weighing	9th Weighing
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Two pigs fed on maize and tuvar	255	254	265	270	282	307	320	330	344

It would thus appear that, weight for weight, ground-nut cake is more valuable than maize for producing pork; but the superiority of ground-nut cake becomes much more apparent when we calculate the cost of the pork produced by each of these foods. The average cost of the cake was 85 pounds per rupee, while the average cost of the maize was 40 pounds per rupee.

24. During the eight weeks over which the experiment extended, the cost of the food consumed by the pigs in pen No. 1 (excluding the green fodder, the cost of which was more than recovered in the manure) was Rs. 2—10—1 for cake, and Rs. 1—12—0 for the tuvar, or together Rs. 4—6—1. The total increase in the weight of the pigs was 99 pounds. At 60 per cent (the usual proportion in such pigs) the increase would represent 59½ pounds of pork, produced at a cost of annas 1—4 per pound. Valuing the pork at the regular market price annas 4 per pound, the value of the increase will be Rs. 14—13—0, leaving after deducting the cost of production a profit of Rs. 10—6—11 for two months' feeding.

25. The cost of the maize and tuvar consumed by the pigs in pen No. 2, while the experiment lasted, was Rs. 7—5—7. They gave a total increase of 89 pounds, which, estimated in the same way as the increase in the pigs in No. 1 pen, would represent 53½ pounds of pork, produced at a cost of annas 2—2 per pound. Valuing the pork at 4 annas per pound, and deducting the cost of the food consumed, a profit, amounting to Rs. 5—15—5, was made on two months' feeding.

26. I have reduced the results of these experiments to a question of profit or loss; but it would be very erroneous to assume that the profits in this department of the farmer's vocation can be estimated in a similar manner, and that to obtain an income of 250 Rs. a month, it is only necessary to keep a fattening stock of 50 pigs. As I have shewn it *is possible* in pig-fattening to make a profit of 5 Rs. per head per month; but my experiments were instituted for a *special purpose*, and were *not* made with the view of determining the commercial results of pig-fattening. To ascertain this, it would have been necessary to have fed a much larger number of pigs, and to have conducted the experiment over a much longer period of time. Losses by sickness or by accidents occur at irregular periods. During one half of the year no losses may occur, and the results may seem highly gratifying; but in the remaining six months, the losses may be such as to make the results of the twelve months' feeding a loss instead of a *gain*. However, in connection with general agricultural practice, pig-fattening is certainly remunerative, and is worthy of much more attention than it has heretofore received.

27. Residents in up-country stations would undoubtedly find pig-fattening well worth their attention. Mutton clubs exist in many such stations. They are seldom successful, and the mutton is generally produced at a *great* cost. If some of these clubs, in addition to fattening sheep, would fatten a few pigs, they might produce pork of really good quality at half, certainly less than two-thirds of the cost of the mutton they now produce, while an agreeable change would be introduced at the dinner table. There are many situations in which grazing ground cannot be obtained, and sheep do

not do well in confinement, unless *very* carefully fed and attended; but pigs can be kept almost anywhere. Very inexpensive sheds only are necessary. They can be fattened on low-priced food and garden stuff, while a large amount of vegetable refuse from the house, which is now wasted, might be usefully employed in feeding pigs. *In this country under proper supervision pig-feeding can be conducted with as much regard to cleanliness as in any other country,* and *really* good pork can be produced at a *moderate* expense.

POULTRY.

28. *Poultry.*—The cross between the Bramha Putra cock and Dorking hen, imported from Sydney in 1868, continues to be highly appreciated. These fowls have been widely spread over the Presidency. In the district around Madras there are great numbers. In appearance, they are more like the Bramha Putra than the Dorking; are about the size of the former; have generally dark grey plumage, frequently have yellow legs, seldom have more than four toes on each foot; and are generally heavily feathered about the feet and lower part of the legs. They thrive well on the plains, and during the hot season do not appear to suffer more than indigenous breeds of poultry. When properly fed they are good layers. Their eggs are much larger than the eggs of the country hen. They can be fed up to six or seven pounds weight at nine or ten months old. Their flesh is good, but not quite equal to that of the Dorking.

29. A highly successful experiment has been made in breeding back from this cross to the Dorking. Shortly after the fowls were imported, a lady purchased a setting of their eggs. When these hatched she noticed that two of the chickens were very different from the others. They were larger, rounder, and their plumage was whiter, while one had five toes on each foot, and the other five toes on one foot, and four on the other, the remainder of the chickens having only four toes on each foot. She reared these two chickens with great care. They throve well. When four months old the cock weighed about 4½ pounds, and the hen about four pounds. When the hen was properly matured, her eggs were *all* reserved for setting, and from them a number of very fine chickens were obtained. These chickens were in turn reared with the same care as their parents had been, and when matured their eggs also were reserved for setting, and thus, after three years, at a considerable amount of personal trouble, and by the exercise of good judgment, a breed of fowls has been established equal in most respects to the Dorking. They are very handsome birds, and seem as well suited to the climate of Madras, as are the indigenous fowls of the district. The color of their plumage is a silver grey. They are as large as the birds of the Brahma cross; but are much more economical for the table, as, from their shorter legs and necks, there is less of the coarser parts, while the breast and most valuable parts are heavily covered with flesh. These fowls produce much larger eggs than country fowls, while they lay quite as many. An average sized egg weighs about 2¼ ounces, while an ordinary country egg only weighs about 1¼ ounces. The improved breed is yet far from being true to a type; for in every setting of eggs there is generally three or four birds of an indifferent form; still by persisting in the same course and by liberal weeding, there is no doubt but that ultimately all the most desirable attributes in a fowl will be *permanently* stamped on the birds of this breed. Many attempts have been made in this part of the Presidency to introduce the pure Dorking, but I am not aware of a single instance in which the attempt has been successful, while I could record many disastrous failures. Should subsequent experience confirm the results just recorded, and the Dorking fowl or a breed possessing all its qualities can be introduced through a cross with some other breed of poultry better suited to a hot climate, the result of this experiment will be very gratifying. It seems scarcely necessary to observe that by *breeding back* in this way a *pure* bred Dorking never can be obtained; but, after a few years' successful breeding, so as *to fix the type*, the bird produced will so nearly resemble the pure bred Dorking that it will be impossible to distinguish it from one.

30. During the past few months cocks of the improved breed have been used on both farms with considerable success. The chickens are much superior to those by cocks of the imported cross, while they meet with a much more ready sale.

31. A very interesting experiment has been commenced in the Wadder village on the Farm Estate, the object being to improve the breed of fowls reared by villagers for the market. The village contains about 150 families of Wadders, and the greater number of these keep fowls. The Wadders promised that, if a certain number of cocks of the improved breed were supplied to them, they would take great care of them and would not sell or kill them, while they would kill every cock of the country breed belonging to the village. They have kept their promise very fairly. There are yet a few cocks of the old breed in the village, but these they promise to kill, as soon as the full number of cocks promised to them has been supplied. At first, the experiment promised to be anything but successful. Several of the first batch of birds died shortly after they came into the possession of the Wadders; for a time it was difficult to understand this; however, a little inquiry convinced me that it was entirely owing to the wretched accommodation provided for the fowls at night. I found that eight or nine, and sometimes more fowls, were confined from sunset until sunrise in a brick and mud erection measuring about three feet

each way outside measure, and certainly not containing eight cubic feet of space inside. This place, as soon as the fowls were put inside, was almost hermetically sealed, there being scarcely a single aperture for ventilating purposes. The dead birds presented all the appearance of having been suffocated. It was not in the least surprising that birds which had been reared with care, and which had been housed at night in a well-ventilated apartment, should be suffocated in the place provided for them by the Wadd[illegible], even though, in these same places, fowls of the country breed seemed to suffer little or nothing. However, the difficulty of getting ventilation without admitting snakes and other foes to the birds has been overcome, chiefly, I believe, by introducing a long bamboo tube in the roof of the roosting place. The fowls now appear to be thriving. There is, at the present time, about 150 chickens of the new cross. These chickens are generally light-colored, and are much larger than chickens of the country breed. The Wadders are, I believe, much satisfied with the result of the experiment. I have dwelt at an unusual length on the subject of poultry, as, I believe, that much good in improving the breed can be done in this way at a *very moderate cost*. All natives appreciate a *good* fowl, and, under the village organization, it is so easy to effect any improvement in the village poultry. By distributing good cocks to the villagers they become common property, and the whole community, who are all owners of poultry, benefit by their presence.

32. I must add a few lines on the subject of feeding poultry with ground-nut oil-cake, as I have found that this food with wheat bran (one of the former with two of the latter by weight) forms a most excellent diet for them. The flavor of their eggs is very much improved—a matter of considerable importance, seeing that most of the eggs in this country have a fishy unpleasant taste. Fowls fatten rapidly on this food, and the flesh of fowls so fed is superior to the flesh of grain-fed fowls.

Rabbits.

33. *Rabbits.*—Nothing has been done to improve the breed of rabbits beyond bringing them to an uniform color (grey). They thrive satisfactorily, and are prolific; but great numbers of young die before reaching maturity, or are killed by snakes, kites, crows, rats, &c. Their flesh is very tasteless, but, probably, if when able to take care of themselves, they were allowed to roam at pleasure, they might select herbs, &c, which would improve its flavor, while the exercise would also have a beneficial effect; however, the good gained in this way would be more than negatived by the damage they would commit on growing crops and young trees.

Crops.

34. *Carolina Paddy.*—No experiments were made with Carolina paddy last season on this farm, as previous experiments have indicated in a sufficiently conclusive way the conditions which are necessary for its successful cultivation in this district; but a quantity of seed was sown on the Model Farm as an *ordinary* field crop, and, as in reporting on the Model Farm it is inconvenient to deal with details, I will briefly narrate here the general results of these sowings. The total quantity of seed sown was 300 pounds, and the yield of grain was 2,929 pounds, but this was not the full out-turn, for a considerable proportion of the growing paddy was cut for fodder, as its appearance was not such as to justify me in keeping it for the production of grain. About the time the Carolina paddy was sown, we sowed on some adjoining land of a similar kind 350 pounds of country (chumba) paddy. This received the same treatment as the Carolina. It grew very satisfactorily, and yielded 7,002 pounds of grain.

35. Of course, these results afford no evidence as to the comparative merits of the two varieties of paddy; for the Carolina paddy was sown under unfavorable circumstances, the physical condition of the land being at the time very unsatisfactory. This, I trusted, would to some extent be remedied under the influence of a *favorable* season. However, my hopes of a favorable season were not realized, for the excessive rain of November greatly increased the disadvantages under which the crop labored.

36. I report these results, as shewing how the one variety of paddy will grow and even thrive under circumstances that to the other would be highly prejudicial; but from this, we are not to infer that the former is the better variety of paddy, though for such specially *unfavorable* circumstances it is undoubtedly the best. It is a well known fact that there are many districts in England in which the highly bred short horn cannot maintain itself without the aid of artificial keep, where Irish and other unimproved breeds of cattle will not only maintain themselves, but even thrive, yet no one infers from this that unimproved cattle are superior to short horns. The fact is unimproved varieties of plants like unimproved breeds of animals suffer less when opposed by unfavorable circumstances than do the more highly developed. Carolina paddy is an improved variety of paddy, which has been carefully reared on the rich virgin soils of South Carolina.

37. Our last year's experience on the Model Farm proves, not only that remunerative crops of country paddy can be produced on a soil that altogether fails in producing a fair crop of Carolina paddy

but also that a soil which one year produces good crops of this grain may, in the next year, not be able to produce even half a crop. Thus, soils which in 1870 produced as much as 40 bushels per acre of Carolina paddy yielded last season only half as much, though equally as well cultivated and manured, but the explanation of this is simple: the soils which produced such good crops of Carolina paddy in 1870 were in a fresh state at the time the paddy was sown; they had not been under wet cultivation for several years, while those sown last year with this paddy were under wet cultivation in the *previous* year, and had become more or less reduced, by the stagnation of the irrigating water in the sub-soil, to the condition of the more inferior description of paddy land, or, in other words, to a sour, unhealthy, soapy condition, in which atmospheric agencies could have no effect for good, in which plant food is either locked up and rendered inert, or forms combinations more or less injurious to vegetable life, but whose surface to a depth of two or three inches is more or less healthy and capable of producing plants of a low type. It is easy to understand why, on a soil in this condition, Carolina paddy seldom does well, while country paddy may thrive. The former feeds deep down in the soil, it has long deep roots, varying in length, under average circumstances, from four to six inches, while few of the rootlets are horizontal. It is very different with the roots of country paddy; nearly the whole of its rootlets radiate over the surface of the ground at right-angles to the stem of the plant. They are seldom more than two or three inches in length, and are so interwoven as to form a sort of network well suited for supporting the plant on the semi-liquid mud in which this paddy delights to grow. Hence a soil in a bad physical state, if it only has a healthy surface two or three inches in depth, may produce fair crops of country paddy, though it will entirely fail in producing a crop of Carolina paddy. On such a soil the Carolina paddy would start, as well as the country paddy, and would continue to grow as well, *until its roots begin to penetrate below the aërated soil*, when its growth would be checked, and it would gradually turn yellow and sicken. The fact is, Carolina paddy cultivation belongs to a higher condition of agricultural practice than has yet been reached in this country.

38. I believe that those who have suggested that paddy land should be sub-soil drained have *common sense* on their side. We do not require to make our lands into *swamps, to enable us to get good results from irrigation*, unless, indeed, we wish to confine our practice to the culture of *low* types of agricultural plants. *Merely pouring water into a paddy field*, floored with an impervious sub-soil, *is not making the best use of irrigation. The water must pass through*, and *not merely into the soil*. We want *perfect filtration*, in which the water will pass down through the soil, and away by sub-soil drainage, either artificial or natural. Until we possess this, we cannot hope on ordinary wet land to grow high types of plants. I form these conclusions, not solely on the necessarily limited number of experiments that have been conducted on the farms under my charge, but on observations made over a wide area of Southern India, aided by a knowledge of the results of hundreds of experiments made in Carolina paddy cultivation during the past few years in *all* parts of this Presidency.

39. Opinions have been expressed that Carolina paddy will deteriorate in this country, but this *need not necessarily* follow. Carolina paddy, which has been grown in this country under suitable circumstances, is in no way inferior to the seed imported from America. One of the best crops I grew last season (2,000 lbs. per acre) was from seed in the third generation since imported, and I have just issued a fine parcel of grain (the fifth generation), the product of seed which formed part of the yield of that crop, and this was quite equal to the seed we imported from America.

40. Deterioration does undoubtedly take place when the crop is grown under *very* unfavorable circumstances; but it must be remembered that the finest of our wheats and barleys deteriorate in the *best* wheat and barley-producing districts in England, if sown at the wrong season on exhausted soils imperfectly cultivated. But deterioration is less to be feared than *the loss of purity in the sample*. Fully 50 per cent of the samples of country-grown Carolina paddy that have been forwarded to me contained indigenous paddy, varying in amount *from 10 to 50 per cent*. The presence of this country paddy amongst the Carolina grain is altogether due to the *late* period in growth at which ryots harvest their paddy. They generally wait until the crop is *dead* ripe, when from 10 to 15 per cent of the grain is invariably shed by the wind; and, in harvesting the crop, the result being that, after the removal of a crop of country paddy, the soil generally is sufficiently well seeded for another crop.

41. When it is intended to grow Carolina paddy on old paddy land, the soil should be invariably watered and stirred a few days before the day fixed for sowing. The seed already in the soil will thus be induced to germinate, and can be ploughed in and killed.

42. In preparing rice from ordinary Carolina paddy, by means of the pestle and mortar, in the usual manner adopted by natives, the following results were obtained:—

	Per cent.
Clean rice	67·24
Small rice	8·48
Tour	5·24
Husks, &c	19·04
	100·00

13. *Tapioca.*—A piece of land, measuring about 1,200 square yards, was planted with tapioca cuttings. The experiment was suggested by His Highness the First Prince of Travancore, to whom we were indebted for the cuttings. The land planted was a piece of poor sandy soil, of which we have such considerable area on the western side of the Experimental Farm. A stiffer soil could have been provided had this been thought necessary, but the small experiments made in previous years on moderately sandy soil seemed to indicate that a stiff soil was not the most suitable; while it is a well known fact that starch is developed more freely in tubers, bulbs, and fleshy roots, when the soil in which they are growing is free and thoroughly aërated than when it is stiff and compact, and the commercial part of tapioca chiefly consists of starch. The soil was naturally a very poor one, and contained fully 90 per cent of sand, but to some extent, we compensated for its poverty by giving it a *heavy* dressing of foldyard manure. The land was first thoroughly ploughed, grubbed, and weeded. It was then raised in ridges about 30 inches apart by the plough, and the manure was spread in the open furrows between the ridges. The plough was then passed along through the centre of the ridges, throwing the soil over the manure on each side, thus raising a new ridge immediately over the manure. The cuttings were planted on the 17th July on the ridges, in pairs crossing each other obliquely, each pair being planted about three feet apart; the ground being exceedingly dry at the time, the cuttings were twice watered (with chatties). They were afterwards left *entirely* to the weather, and received no other attention, except a slight weeding. The plants grew well and vigorously, and look promising, but they are certainly too heavily covered with leaves, for such a light soil as that in which they are growing, a very slight storm would prostrate them. The sandy soil seems suitable, but we have evidently used too much foldyard manure (box manure rich in nitrogenous, or leaf-producing matters). Had we used less of the foldyard manure, and with it a small quantity of some phosphatic manure (bone dust, or animal charcoal) a good result would, I fancy, be more certain.*

14. *Areca-nuts.*—A quantity of areca-nuts were obtained from the Western Coast. A few were injured by heating on the way here, but most of them germinated. They were planted out on a piece of open ground, which had been well cultivated and manured, having a good drainage, both surface and sub-soil. They were watered when necessary, and the soil about them was kept open and free from weeds. For the first few months they appeared promising; after this they gradually turned yellow and sickened, and one by one died off; only a few plants have survived, and they are sickly-looking. I am inclined to think that, had we planted under shade, we would have had more satisfactory results, as the plants exposed to the full glare of the sun suffered most; and I have since learnt that, on the Western Coast, where the climate is more moist than here, it is usual to plant areca-nuts under the shade of plantains, but whether or not the scorching weather experienced here for six months in the year is against their general cultivation in this district, I am decidedly of opinion that they need too much attention to make them a remunerative crop where the labor required must all be hired.

15. *Prairie Grass* (*Bromus unioloides.*)—The prairie grass referred to in my last report has not turned out satisfactorily. It grew fairly during the cold weather, but gradually died off, as the temperature increased. It stands long and severe droughts in Australia in districts where the temperature is reported sometimes to rise nearly as high as it does here; but the grass evidently cannot withstand the effects of the very scorching weather experienced in this part of India during the months of April, May, and June.

16. *Guinea Grass.*—We have considerably extended the area of land under this valuable fodder plant. The better I become acquainted with guinea grass, the more I value it. Many erroneous ideas are prevalent regarding guinea grass and its habits, most of which have originated with superficial observers, whose experience has been confined to the cultivation of small plots of the grass in kitchen gardens. When I commenced to grow guinea grass I had unfortunately no other experience before me, and when penned my report for 1870, having then but a very short personal experience in growing the crop, I unfortunately fell into the error of promulgating these mistaken ideas; however, it is still said that guinea grass must be irrigated, not only at the time it is planted, but regularly at stated intervals afterwards; that it must be taken up and be replanted on new ground at the end of every two years at the farthest, and that the fodder is *not* a suitable food for stock, and can only be used in small quantities for such a purpose. Now, my experience in growing guinea grass during the past three years leads me to form very different conclusions. I have very fine crops, which never were irrigated. I have a field of 50 acres better now than ever it was, which was planted nearly four years ago; while some of the best results I have obtained in fattening stock were obtained with guinea grass. It is perfectly true that, if guinea grass is planted in the hot season, or during dry weather, when the soil contains scarcely a particle of moisture, and the sky is clear and bright, that the plants will fail completely if not watered a few times; but there can seldom be any necessity for planting under *such* circumstances. In the dryest parts of the country there is always a time when the sky is cloudy and the weather showery, and, if such opportunities are properly utilized for planting, the roots can be established sufficiently well without the aid of irrigation. But to obtain the best results the land must be well prepared. The following is the

* Unfortunately my worst apprehensions were realized, for, during the cyclone which broke over this district in the early part of May, the whole crop was prostrated, and nearly the whole of the plants were permanently injured. I had, therefore, no alternative but to gather the crop. The tubers weighed 656 pounds; but, as they were not matured, they possessed no commercial value.

ractice we pursue:—Plough, scarify, and weed the land thoroughly; harrow, roll, and pulverize to a fi lth; then ridge with the plough, making the ridges at distances of about two feet. Manure is th oread in the open furrow between the ridges. The plough is then passed along the line of the ridg splitting them in the centre and throwing the soil over the manure on either side. The chain harrow the roller is then passed along over the surface of the ridges to consolidate them, and the plants (obtain by dividing into several parts old tussacks from another field) are planted on the ridge on the fi showery day, afterwards care being taken that they are planted uniformly at a distance of two feet ap in each direction; thus, admitting of the plough being used between the lines of plants and across th lines at right angles. The after-cultivation is simple; little weeding is required if the crop was w manured at planting, but it is advisable to pass the plough or cultivator occasionally through and acr the crop, as the absorptive powers of the soil can in this way be kept up. This ploughing or cultivat should be repeated at any rate once after the removal of each cutting. A dressing of foldyard man should be applied between the plants and ploughed in at least once a year. Before the end of t second year the plants from frequent cutting will have formed large tussacks. These must be redu by simple chopping with a spade, hoe, or mamuttee. We find it best to make two cuts across the t sacks at right angles to each other, thus dividing it into four parts. Of these, three are removed, a form excellent bedding for the cattle stalls, the fourth remaining to perpetuate the crop. In this w there is no necessity to remove the plants to other ground, but care must be exercised to see that t soil is *properly* manured, as a crop which yields such *large* returns must necessarily make large demar on the soil. The fodder can be used for all kinds of stock; at first, it seems to disturb the digesti organs of some animals, but this is only temporary. I have fed cattle and sheep on it *exclusively* f *months*, not only without any ill-effects, but with the most satisfactory results. I have found our gini grass field a capital place in which to graze our working cattle during the hot season, and for the ew with young lambs, I could scarcely desire a better pasture. It produces such an abundant flow of m in the ewes, without, what is common in such cases, disturbing the health of either mother or lamb.

47. *Chinese Sugar-cane* (*Sorghum Saccharatum*).—This crop, which we introduced from Sydney the early part of 1870, has now established itself here as one of our regular cold weather crops. A lar quantity of seed has been distributed over the country, and satisfactory results have been obtained most instances. From Bangalore the reports are *very* encouraging; the crop seems specially suited the more temperate climate of Mysore.

48. We had a considerable area of land under sorghum last season. The general results we satisfactory, but not equal to those obtained in the previous year. This is chiefly to be attributed to t long drought which prevailed during the two months preceding the harvesting of the crop.

49. Sorghum can be grown as readily and with as little skill as the ordinary chólams of the ry though, unlike our chólams, *good results cannot be obtained from hot weather sowings*. I have tried sorghu over and over again in the hot season, but every time with the same want of success, even when the cr was occasionally irrigated. The seed always germinated well, and there were plenty of plants, but th were invariably sickly and stunted, and we never, even in the most favorable circumstances, obtain more than one-fourth of an average cold weather crop. This is very different from our chólams, whi with water will grow well at any time of the year, and frequently better in the hot weather than in t cold season. This is a drawback to the utility of sorghum as a fodder-producer for *general* use; howev I am not without hope of being able to establish a variety of sorghum, which will grow in the *hot weath* accident will often effect what skill cannot, excepting at the expenditure of a considerable amount labor and a great loss of time. Thus, in the last hot season, I noticed growing amongst our kambu cr some fine sorghum plants, which had been produced from sorghum seed brought to the field in th manure from stalls in which the cattle had been fed on sorghum fodder. The plants were allowed t mature their seed, which was carefully collected, and will be sown again in next hot season. The pr duce will again be carefully collected for hot weather sowing, until this peculiarity of the plant is est blished. It was in this way that the English farmer established his *spring* wheats and *winter* whea It will be a fortunate occurrence if we succeed in establishing a hot weather as well as a cold weath sorghum.

50. We usually put in our sorghum crop in a very simple way. The land is first ploughed, scar fied, and weeded, and then the manure is broad-casted over its surface. This is then ploughed in, a the land is harrowed along the lines the plough travelled (not across, as the harrow would pull up th manure). It is then rolled, and the seed is sown with the seed drill (the country bamboo drill answe admirably) at distances varying from 12 inches to 18 inches, according to the richness of the soil, at th rate of from 12 to 15 pounds per acre.

51. We have occasionally steeped the seed before sowing it, but I find that in dry weather th seed is more liable to suffer injury, by being steeped and softened before being sown, while in dam

mp weather there is *no necessity* for steeping it. We have also sown sorghum on ridges, and this is the st way to get a *large* crop, but it is rather a tedious process in a *hasty* season, and cannot always be opted. The land is prepared, as for sowing, on the flat up to the time it is pulverized and cleaned : it then ridged up by means of a plough in ridges about two feet apart. Manure is spread in the furrow tween the ridges, and is covered by passing the plough along through the drills. The ridges raised er the manure are either rolled or harrowed, and the seed is sown along their tops. When the plant grown under irrigation the practice just detailed is followed, and the water is allowed to flow between e ridges on which the crop is growing. It has been suggested that transplanting might suit the habits the sorghum plant, but it is seldom in this country that this can be done without *great* expense and riously delaying farm-work. Transplanting may answer well enough for planting a few square yards th sorghum in a kitchen garden, but is altogether unsuited for operations in the field, excepting perhaps der irrigation.

52. *Country paddy as a fodder crop.*—A considerable area of land was planted with country paddy r fodder. The general results of the experiments were highly satisfactory.

53. The crops were grown in the usual way. Some were produced from seed and others from nsplanted seedlings. As a general rule, the best results were obtained from seed which had been wn broadcast.

54. The fodder was harvested when the plants were in the shot blade, just before the ear appeared. he following are the results of three small experiments made in growing paddy fodder :—

Grain.	Number of Days between sowing and harvesting.	Seed sown.	Area of Plot.	Weight of Fodder.	Weight of Fodder per Acre.
		lbs.	Sqr. Yds.	lbs.	lbs.
Kár paddy	120	30	1,320	5,348	19,609
Do	132	25	1,056	4,508	20,662
Do	135	15	630	2,016	15,488

An average of 18,586 pounds per acre is very satisfactory, especially as the cost of production is so . The following may be taken as the average cost per acre incurred in producing the results just ported :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Ploughing, &c	3	0	0
Seed and sowing	1	8	0
Manure	3	8	0
Watering	7	0	0
Weeding	2	8	0
Harvesting and bringing to stackyard	1	12	0
Other expenses	0	12	0
Total	20	0	0

The fodder is thus produced at the rate of 929 pounds per one rupee, or at about Rs. 2—6—7 per n. These results are in no respect exceptional. It is in the power of every ryot, who owns ordinary ddy soil with a moderate supply of water, to produce similar results, while those who can apply the gation water by gravitation can produce it at a much lower cost. There are few districts in which e stock-owner cannot afford to give 5 Rs. per ton for such fodder, and this price would leave the ot a profit of upwards of 20 Rs. per acre—a much better result, I fancy, than he generally obtains by llowing the paddy to mature its grain, and he can, under average circumstances, grow three crops of e fodder in the time he would grow two crops of grain.

55. Owners of horses could effect a very considerable saving in the cost of their stables by subtituting paddy fodder for a portion of the grass now supplied by grass cutters. At the rate of wages sually paid to these people, this grass seldom costs less than 12 Rs. per ton.

56. The nutritive value of the fodder will much depend on the condition of the soil which proced it. A soil that is naturally rich, or that has been highly manured, will yield a more nutritious

fodder than a soil in a more or less exhausted condition. To test the nutritive values of paddy fodd we have tried it against grass (ordinary grass supplied by grass cutters, the best standard we posse produced on a soil of a similar character, and in each instance the animals experimented upon were f grown. The following are some of the results obtained :—

A pair of working cattle were selected, (of course similarly worked); one animal was fed on grass before alluded to, and the other on paddy fodder. Each forage was given at the rate 30 pounds per animal, and each animal received in addition four pounds of oil-cake. T were weighed at the end of every seven days. The following are the details:—

	1st Weighing	2nd Weighing	3rd Weighing	4th Weighing	5th Weighing	6th Weighing	7th Weighing	8th Weighing	9th Weighing	10th Weighing	Remarks.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs	lbs.	
1 Pair of working cattle ...	784	826	836	846	850	860	854	882	876	870	Animal fed on paddy fodder.
	870	870	840	835	842	868	852	864	861	859	Animal fed on grass.

57. A similar experiment was made on sheep. Four full grown store sheep were selected ; the were placed in two pens, two in each. Those in pen No. 1 received daily 15 lbs. of paddy fodder, 2 lbs of oil-cake, and 2 lbs. of tour ; those in pen No. 2 received daily 15 lbs. of ordinary grass, 2 lbs. of oil cake, and 2 lbs. of tour. The sheep in both pens were weighed at the end of every seven days. Th weighings are as follow :—

	1st Weighing	2nd Weighing	3rd Weighing	4th Weighing	5th Weighing	6th Weighing	7th Weighing	8th Weighing	9th Weighing	10th Weighing	Remarks.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Two sheep	172	180	185	186	178	177	179	178	186	188	Animals fed on paddy fodder.
Two sheep	154	166	166	166	167	155	160	160	163	167	Animals fed on grass.

58. Other experiments were made, the results of which agreed generally with those of the tw experiments just reported. The results appear to be slightly in favor of the paddy fodder, but I am n inclined to attach much importance to this, as, with the greatest care, these weighing experiments a never *perfectly* accurate. They are liable to be influenced by the peculiarities of the constitutions of th animals fed. One animal may assimilate its food very thoroughly, and its powers of digestion may b very active, while another may have a weak imperfect digestion, and may digest its food very slowly, b making allowance for these differences, which cannot be controlled, weighing experiments in testing th feeding values of different fodders, provided the animals have been selected with due regard to age, se &c., are sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes, and the conclusion I arrive at on the foregoing re sults is that paddy fodder, grown under average circumstances, is, weight for weight, as nutritious as th grass which is almost universally in this part of India used for feeding horses.

59. Paddy fodder can be made into hay, for which purpose it is as well suited as the oat, which some countries is so largely used in making hay. It is perhaps rather too coarse a food for horses, e cepting for those only employed at slow work ; but for cattle, either for draught or for dairy purposes, *better food could not be desired.*

60. Of course, the distance from a market will limit the remunerative cultivation of paddy fodd to but a small area of the land now under paddy, still there is no doubt but that near our large

towns, within a distance of six or eight miles, a large proportion of the land might profitably be employed in growing fodder, not continuously, but in alternation with a crop of grain; and certainly during seasons of long drought, when cattle are starving and the ryot and his people idle, the drop of water available, though it would not nearly suffice to bring a crop of grain to maturity, *might be turned to account in growing a crop of paddy fodder.* It is lamentable at such times, when large tracts of country are lying idle and cattle dying off, to see here and there a few feet of water in the tanks left unused because *there would not be enough to mature a crop*, when it might suffice for raising a crop of paddy fodder; but, if a *bad season comes*, the ryot *seems quite without resource*; he folds his arms and blames his unfortunate fate.

61. *Cotton.*—The field of western cotton, referred to in paragraph 174, page 23, of my last report, yielded 1,766 pounds of seed cotton, equal to 355 pounds per acre, and this, it must be remembered, was in addition to a crop of maize, which was grown in alternate rows with the cotton.

62. *Markham's Yca Valley Cotton.*—This valuable species of cotton continues to thrive here, but so far it has not yielded as well as I had hoped it would. The quality of the cotton is certainly all that I could wish; indeed, I do not think that better cotton was ever produced in this country. Samples of the produce have been submitted to professional examination by His Grace the Secretary of State for India. The following is Dr. Forbes Watson's Report, through whom these valuations were obtained :—

"This cotton was submitted to, and valued at, from 10*d.* to 10½*d.* per pound by the Cotton Brokers' Association in Liverpool. It was likewise valued by a firm of brokers in the same place, and at the same time, at from 10*d.* to 11*d.* per pound.

"It is considered to be similar to Peruvian cotton, and the prices named are nearly identical with those quoted for the best qualities ('good and fine') of Peruvian cotton at the same date, and it ranks higher than good 'Egyptian,' as will be seen from the subjoined table, which gives the means of comparing the value of the Yca valley sample from Madras with that of similar samples in the Liverpool market during the week ending 28th September last :—

Classification and Value per pound.

	"Ordinary."	"Middling."	"Fair."	"Good, Fair."	"Good."	"Fine."
Cotton from the Yca Valley seed grown in Madras in 1871, value 10d. to 11d. per pound.						
Peruvian	6¾	8	9⅛	9⅝	10¼	10⅝
Peruvian	...	8⅛	9⅜	9½	9⅝	11½
Egyptian	7¼	8¼	9¼	9½	10¼	13

"It should be mentioned that, during the same period, American 'middling uplands' was selling at 9⅛*d.* and American 'middling fair uplands' at 10½*d.* per pound, while the price of the two best sorts ('good') of Indian cotton in the market at the time, namely, 'Hinginghát' and 'middling ginned broach' amounted to 8⅞*d.* and 8⅝*d.* respectively.

(Signed) J. Forbes Watson.

63. Samples from the same bulk were also forwarded to England by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. of Madras, who kindly undertook to submit them for professional valuation. I am indebted to these gentlemen for the following report on these samples :—

"The samples of cotton have reached us, and have been carefully examined. There can be no doubt but that this is most excellent cotton, by far the best we have seen from your Presidency. It is a good deal mixed both as regards cleanliness and staple, the latter being far from even throughout the sample. We enclose a detailed report and valuation, to which we may add that, if, as we hope and believe, it could be used for mixing with wool, there would be a very ready sale for it at high prices, but this is a point which it is difficult to ascertain without a sufficient quantity of the cotton to admit of the experiment."

LONDON,
3rd August 1871.

REPORT ON OVERLAND SAMPLE OF COTTON FROM MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT & Co.

"1*st*.—Rather mixed in color, part being very white, clean, and carefully ginned; the remainde dull, rather dead in color, and not so well ginned.

"2*nd*.—Partaking of the same character of the inferior portion of the first bale, but the whole c good staple, long and generally strong, but of woolly description and suitable for mixing with woo The finer quality would probably bring 9½*d*. to 9⅝*d*. per pound, and the other 9*d*. to 9¼*d*. per pound, an both be of ready sale."

"This cotton resembles a quality received from the Figi Islands, raised there, we understand, fro seed imported from the Brazil."

64. The difference in these valuations may fairly be attributed to the fluctuations in the market at the time, and to the different local demand in the two markets in which the cotton was submitte for valuation. The unanimous opinion as to the *high* character of the cotton is very gratifying an encouraging. It now only remains for us to collect as much seed as possible, and to extend, unde suitable conditions, the culture of this valuable plant.

65. As there has been some uncertainty as to the early history of this cotton, as far as it introduction into India is concerned, I am glad to be able to place on record the following facts:—Th seed was introduced by Mr. Clement Markham when engaged in introducing the cinchona plant int India from Peru. It was obtained from the coast valley of the Yca. During Mr. Markham's visit t this country in charge of the cinchona plants, it had occurred to him that many districts in the easter part of the Presidency possessed the same conditions of climate as the coast of Peru, and he, therefor suggested that the plant might be introduced with great advantage into this district. The first supply of seed seems to have been received in this country during the latter part of 1864. This was distributed by the Board of Revenue to the Collectors in charge of the districts referred to by Mr. Markham.

66. I am not aware that any marked result followed on the cultivation of this new species o cotton, nor do I know what became of the seed produced, excepting a few ounces given to me by th Honorable J. D. Sim, C. S. I., in 1870. From this small supply, I have during the past two years beer able to plant five acres, and will be able to increase the supply of seed to any extent, when, on th establishment of our new district farms, we will possess a more suitable climate and soil for cotto cultivation: in the meantime, the plants will be well looked after. A portion of the seed obtained wil be planted here on our most suitable soil, and the remainder will be distributed to persons likely to mak good use of it.

67. The plant is a perennial. If left unpruned it will grow to the height of 8 or 10 feet. It can be propagated by cuttings, but the results are not so good as from seed. It bears transplanting well in the early stage of its growth, that is, before it is three months old; though, it may be transplanted even when *full* grown, but it does not bear well when transplanted out so late as this. I see no reason why, in suitable localities, it should not be planted along with coffee. The cultivation coffee generally receives is just the cultivation to suit this cotton, while it would not interfere with coffee, as its produce could be collected during the *slack* season. While during the first two or three years after planting the coffee, during which no income is obtained, the planter might do something to meet current expenses by growing cotton in this way. Such a practice would certainly enable men of smaller means to engage in coffee cultivation; and it must be remembered that *no agricultural enterprise is on a safe footing as long as it is dependent on the success of any single crop*.

68. The following shews the composition of an average sample of Yca valley seed cotton:—

	Per cent.
Clean cotton	38·07
Seed, &c.	61·93
	100·00

69. For comparison with the foregoing I record below the composition of two average samples of seed cotton of the *Hinginghát* and Bunnie varieties (well known Bombay cottons) which we grew last season on a soil similar to that which produced the Yca valley cotton:—

	Hinginghát Per cent.		Bunnie Per cent.
Clean cotton ..	25·15	..	25·54
Seed, &c. .	74·85	..	74·46
	100·00		100·00

70. *New Orleans Cotton.*—This cotton has been *very* successfully grown on these farms during the st year. One experimental plot, measuring 5,600 square yards, was sown with this cotton and ustralian maize in September last. The land was prepared in our usual way for maize—first, well oughed; then harrowed, rolled, weeded, &c.; afterwards ridged at distances of 30 inches apart, in the rrow between these ridges farmyard manure was applied at the rate of 20 loads, or 8 tons per acre; e ridges were then split through the centre with the plough, one-half being cast over the manure on ther side, thus raising new ridges over the manure; the ridges were then harrowed with the chain har- w to consolidate them, and maize and cotton were sown along their tops in alternate rows; the chain rrow followed and completed the work. After the crop was a few inches high, a showery morning as selected, and the top dressing was broad-casted over the surface of the drills, and hoed in, with the and-hoes, and bullock-hoes while engaged in cleaning the land. The following is an estimate of the ost per acre:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Ploughing, pulverizing, and cleaning the land ..	3	0	0
Ridging	0	8	0
Eight tons of manure	12	0	0
Carting and spreading manure	2	0	0
Splitting ridges	0	8	0
Chain-harrowing	0	2	0
Seed and sowing	1	0	0
Chain-harrowing	0	2	0
After Cultivation.			
Hand-hoeing and bullock-hoeing	10	0	0
Top-dressing and cost of application	18	8	0
Harvesting maize, including reaping, removal to yard, shelling, winnowing, &c. . ..	4	10	0
Gathering cotton, ginning, &c.	10	0	0
Total.. ..	62	6	0
Return per Acre.			
661 lbs. of seed cotton=189 lbs. clean cotton, at 120 rupees per kandi	45	5	9
472 lbs. of cotton seed	4	0	0
1,795 lbs. of cobs=750 lbs. maize, at 45 lbs. per rupee	16	0	0
1,043 lbs. cob stalks, skins, &c.	3	8	0
3,889 lbs. of straw	15	0	0
Total ..	83	13	9

71. The results of this experiment in high cultivation are satisfactory. The crop has already returned Rs. 21—7—9 per acre *in excess of the cost of production*, while the value of the plants now standing for next year's crop, with the fertilizing qualities of the manure yet in the soil, will be worth, at the least, 15 rupees per acre more, making a total return of Rs. 36—7—9 per acre, to pay rent, interest on capital, cost of supervision, &c. Though the total cost of production is *high*, it must be remembered that, with the exception of the cost of the top dressing, the whole of the expenditure is for ordinary farm labor and for manure produced on the farm itself. It will be seen that the farmyard manure applied was sold to the crop at Rs 1—8—0 per ton, which is so much *additional* profit, as the manure was chiefly made by the working cattle, whose labor in producing these results had been charged for at *full* rates without any allowance for the manure they made.

72. It may be objected that in many parts of the Presidency straw is not a marketable commodity, and, therefore, should not have been valued, but the agricultural practice of that district must be poor indeed in which one rupee cannot be made from 250 pounds of straw, either by being used as food for stock, or for manufacturing manure; but against even this there is the fact that in many districts labor and cattle food are far less costly than here, while there are few soils under arable cultivation so poor as the soils that produced these results, an average analysis of which is given under the head "Tobacco." The result of the experiment is instructive in proving that even the poorest soils under cultivation can, under a judicious system of manuring, be made to produce remunerative crops.

73. The cotton was ginned at the farm by one of Emery's gins, containing 13 saws, made by Burges and Key, worked by manual power and by cattle power: the latter we found produced by far the best results, thus:—

(*a*). Six men working 7½ hours ginned 135 lbs of seed cotton. In a full working day they would gin 162 lbs., and their wages would amount to Rs. 1—2—0, or Rs. 3—7—6 for every kandi (500 lbs.) of seed cotton they ginned.

(*b*). Two men, with one pair of cattle working 7½ hours, ginned 262 lbs. of seed cotton. In a full working day they would gin 315 lbs., and their wages and the hire of cattle would amount to Annas 14, or Rs. 1—6—2 for every kandi (500 lbs.) of seed cotton they ginned.

74. These experiments were made simply to test the relative cost of ginning by manual power and by cattle power. To ascertain the actual expense incurred in ginning a certain quantity of cotton, it will be necessary to add a certain sum to the cost of each day's work to provide for wear andt ear, interest of capital, oil, &c; but under ordinary circumstances these items need not exceed Annas 8 per day.

75. *Tobacco.*—In the Madras Experimental Farm Report for last year, at page 21, I recorded in some detail the cultivations performed on a few plots of tobacco. The crops not being harvested at the time I wrote, I was not able to offer any opinion as to the suitability of tobacco for such soils as we cultivate at Sydapet. I will now briefly refer to these experiments and to the conclusions they enabled me to form. The tobaccos were sown in January and harvested about four months afterwards; but perhaps it will be better that I should give the *actual* dates of sowing, harvesting, &c. Such information may be useful to intending tobacco growers.

	1871.			
	Date when sown.	Date when germinated.	Date when transplanted.	Date when harvested.
Manilla	4th January.	11th January.	3rd March.	10th May.
Godavery	do	do	27th February.	26th April.
Dindigul	do	do	3rd March.	do
Madura	do	do	do	do

Several other varieties of tobaccos (country chiefly) were grown, but the dates of sowing, transplanting, &c., differed very little from the above. As the object of these experiments was simply to ascertain whether our soils could, at a moderate cost, be made to yield a good marketable tobacco, we kept no records of the weight of leaf produced, but the results were in this respect all that could be desired; indeed, I never saw more regular or more abundant crops.

76. The leaves were cured in two different ways: some by the ordinary native process, and the remainder by the slower process usually followed in Europe. The operations performed under the first mentioned system were conducted by a native who claims to be thoroughly acquainted with the ordinary methods adopted by native tobacco growers for curing and preparing tobacco. He took charge of the tobacco immediately after it was removed from the field, and was left at liberty to adopt any plan he preferred, being supplied with whatever he needed. I will describe *very* briefly the operations he performed, as the whole of the details have recently been so frequently described in the numerous replies received to the inquiries instituted by the Board of Revenue regarding the cultivation of tobacco in the different tobacco-growing districts of this Presidency. After removal from the field, the plants were hung over poles suspended a few feet above the ground. On these poles they remained for a couple of days being fully exposed during the whole time. They were then taken down and carefully built in the form of a stack, its length being about twice as great as its breadth, and its height about three feet. This was covered with varagoo straw. After standing for seven days in this heap, the tobacco, which had then begun to ferment, was removed and was suspended over lines in an open shed. Here it remained for a fortnight, when it was taken down, again made into a heap and covered as before, this time resting on green palmyra leaves. In this heap it remained untouched for ten days when it was turned the reverse way to that in which it was first placed, that is, the stems, which in the first instance were turned outwards, were now turned towards the centre of the heap, the whole being again well covered with

straw. In this state it was allowed to remain for another period of ten days, and at the expiration of this time the heap was opened, each plant stalk was separately removed, and its leaves carefully stripped off; the bare stalks were thrown aside, and the leaves were made into bundles of 25 each. These bundles were again stacked on straw, with a quantity of the green leaves of the wild cashew tree mixed amongst them, and the heap or stack was again covered with varagoo straw, this time heavily weighted. In this state it was allowed to remain for eight days, when the tobacco bundles were again turned and a fresh supply of green cashew leaves mixed through, the whole being covered and weighted as before. These turnings were repeated three other times with the same intervals between, a fresh supply of green cashew leaves being used each time while the heap was always kept thoroughly covered with straw pressed well down by heavy weights. From the time the leaves were removed from the stems, these repeated turnings occupied nearly six weeks. I may add that at each turning the position of the bundles was so changed that every part of each bundle was in turn subjected to the greater heat of the inner part of the stack. The heap having been allowed to stand for eight days, after the fourth turning, was opened out, and a few stems of the plants, which had up to this time been fermented in the heap with the bundles of leaves, were removed. These tobacco stems were boiled in water, and the decoction obtained was afterwards employed in sprinkling each layer of bundles as they were being again rebuilt in a stack. In this stack the bundles remained *until* the following day, the violent fermentation produced by the sprinkling having, in the meantime, turned the leaves quite black. The bundles were now removed from the stack to an open shed to dry. They were placed in a vertical position with a leaf stalk downward, and were packed very lightly together so as to afford every means for a thorough ventilation throughout the whole. After drying in this way for six hours, the bundles were again collected into a stack, and a quantity of dry cashew leaves were mixed through the heap as before, being carefully covered with varagoo straw pressed down with weights. After remaining in this stack for two days, the bundles were again turned, and a fresh supply of *dry* cashew leaves were added, and the whole covered as before. This was repeated three other times at intervals of two days, when the tobacco was declared to be cured, though a little care was still said to be necessary to prevent over-heating. The tobacco thus manufactured was almost perfectly black and very sticky. It had an exceedingly strong pungent smell, and it seemed to give every satisfaction to the manufacturer and to the natives to whom it was shewn; however, it was perfectly useless as a tobacco for any European market, excepting, perhaps, for the manufacture of a sheep wash, or for any similar purpose, where a coarse, strong, pitchy-flavored tobacco is required. I referred before to this as the *quick* process; but I alluded to the fermentation heat employed rather than to the time occupied in the curing processes: such a violent fermentation is established that the structure of the leaf is altogether destroyed, while its tarry products are developed. I see nothing in these processes worth adopting: a result, equally as good, might be obtained in one-tenth of the time they occupied, with one-tenth of the labor they absorbed. There is a great amount of nonsensical mystery in the rules native tobacco curers obey. They limit each process to a certain length of time, without any reference whatever to the condition of the atmosphere at the time, whether moist or dry, whether hot, cold, or windy; neither do they make allowance for the manner in which the tobacco was grown, whether rapidly under irrigation, or more slowly under dry cultivation, or the amount of leaf fermented at one time, or, in short, the numerous other influences which affected all fermentative processes; but obey blindly a set of rules framed long before hygrometers and thermometers were invented, when no means existed whereby the different changes which take place during the different stages of fermentation could be ascertained. Good tobacco is, I believe, made under these empirical processes in some parts of the Presidency, but this, I think, only shews that the tobacco in these parts is naturally so *good* that these processes fail to injure it seriously. I believe that where tobacco is really good, that is, in districts where the soil provides the necessary plant-food, and in which the climate is in every way suitable, it is no more difficult to cure and prepare *good* tobacco for the market than in Ireland and some parts of England it is to cure clover hay or to prepare flax for the scutching mill. Practical men have certainly, in many parts of the world, discovered the process without the aid of any scientific information under which they can prepare a good marketable tobacco, but in every instance of the sort they have worked with a *naturally good* tobacco, grown on a fertile soil in a district favored with a suitable climate. In many instances the whole of their processes are well known, but the rules they obey are of use only under conditions similar to those under which they originated. A process, which might in the West Indies produce most excellent tobacco, might altogether fail in this country, and, even in this Presidency, a set of rules, under which good tobacco might be prepared in the south-west and western portions of the Presidency, might be altogether misleading when adopted for a similar purpose on this side of India.

77. The remainder of the tobacco was cured in the following way:—On the plants being brought from the field, the leaves were immediately stripped off the stalks; after which they were strung on twine passed through the leaf stalk, the leaves being strung back and front alternately. Each string of leaves was about six feet in length, and was provided with a loop on either end, with which it could be suspended between parallel bars. These were hung in the open air and fully exposed for three days, being brought under cover at night. They were then hung up in sheds for about six weeks. By shutting or opening the windows of these sheds something could be done to regulate the in-door temperature, but

during the hot dry weather of April, May, and June little real good could be done in this way. At the expiration of the six weeks, the leaves had become more or less elastic, while their color had changed from a yellowish green into a light brown. They were now taken down and were built, on the floor of the shed, in a rectangular stack, about three feet in height, paddy straw being placed under and over the stack, and the whole was heavily weighted. In this stack a gentle fermentation commenced, at first very slight, but gradually increasing in force. This was carefully watched, and whenever the heat became too great the stack was turned, the top strings of leaves being brought to the lower part of the stack and the lower strings of leaves were brought to the top, while the outer strings of leaves were replaced by these, which had formed the centre of the stack. In this way the whole of the tobacco was fully exposed to the influence of the fermentative heat. The leaves were kept for about three weeks in the stack, during which time they were turned, at least, half a dozen times, being always covered with straw heavily weighted after each turning. The stack was next opened out, and the leaves were carefully removed from the strings, sorted, and tied in bundles of 25 each. The bundles were again stacked and the whole covered with straw as before. A slight fermentation was started, but not sufficient to injure the leaves. The stack was turned twice a month during the first two months. At the expiration of this period all fermentation had ceased, and the tobacco needed no further attention, a water-proof cover placed over being found quite sufficient to keep it in fair condition. The tobacco thus cured was certainly not a good article: many of the leaves, though elastic, were thin and papery, while the color was far from being uniform. Some leaves were a rich golden color, while others were a pale yellowish green. This, I think, was due to the exposure during the first three days. Had we had good open sheds in which to hang the tobacco when it was first removed from the field, the quality would have been better. The sun was so very hot during the days the tobacco was exposed, the outer leaves and the outer parts of the leaves were scorched and browned before the more sheltered leaves and parts of leaves had lost their green color, and I afterwards noticed that all the leaves and parts of leaves then scorched remained thin and papery, even after being submitted to fermentation. The color of the tobacco, though not uniform, was generally good, while the smell was mild and agreeable. Samples of this tobacco and of that cured by the country process were forwarded to Mr. Broughton, the Government Quinologist, for analysis and examination. The following is his report :—

My dear Mr. Robertson,

I have tested the samples of tobacco (Manilla) cured by drying process and Dindigul country cured. The ash of the former contains but 0·6, and of the latter 0·67 per cent of potassic carbonate. This is quite fatal to the quality of the tobacco, and I am quite of opinion that the soil of the neighbourhood of Madras can scarcely be made to produce tobacco of good quality. The former specimen is well grown, and seems carefully cured. The nicotine has not been determined, as the data above given is conclusive. I should be glad to learn the mode of cultivation and subsequent treatment of the tobacco when convenient.

The tobacco resembles a good deal that which I received from the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras, but is much better cured. The same care in another district would most probably produce a tobacco of good quality.

The above results are quite supported by the smoking of the tobacco.

Ootacamund,
15*th, February* 1872.

Faithfully Yours,
(Signed) J. BROUGHTON.

P. S.—I have no doubt but that the tobacco sent would be gladly smoked by natives, who generally care more for strength than flavor.

78. I agree with Mr. Broughton as to the improbability of our soils at Sydapet being made to yield good tobacco, excepting at a cost far in excess of the possible value of the tobacco produced. The following is an average analysis of the soil on which this tobacco was grown. It has already been published, but it is of such importance in connection with the foregoing results that I venture to repeat it here :—

	Per Cent.
Alumina	3·24
Oxide of iron	1·35
Phosphate of lime	·12
Carbonate of lime	·31
Sulphate of lime	trace only.
Carbonate of magnesia	trace only.
Chlorides	·90
Moisture	2·09
Organic matter	2·12
Sand	89·87
Total....	100·00

For comparison with the above I quote from a report of the American Agricultural Department the analysis of a soil which produces good tobacco in the Maryland State :—

	Per Cent.
Silica..	82·56
Alumina	3·46
Lime	·31
Magnesia	·86
Potash	4·60
Soda..	1·10
Peroxide of iron and manganese	3·36
Phosphoric acid	50
Carbonic acid	·20
Ammonia	·08
Humic acid	·35
Carbonacious matter	2·55
Loss	·07
Total.....	100·00

These analyses are not determined in precisely the same way. The Experimental Farm soil was taken in its *natural* state, while the American soil was dried at 212 degrees before its constituents were determined. They are both *very* sandy soils ; a glance at the two analyses will readily explain why the one soil is able to produce a really good tobacco, while the other altogether fails in doing this. The American soil is especially rich in *potash*, the mineral on which tobacco delights to feed; thus, it contains upwards of 4½ per cent of this mineral, while the farm soils contain only a trace (determined with the chlorides). To make the farm soil as rich in potash as the American soil, it would be necessary to expend a sum in purchasing saltpetre or some similar manure, equal in amount to 20 times the value of the land manured. Now nothing would justify such an outlay, and, even if the saltpetre could be obtained *free of cost*, nothing would grow upon a soil dressed so heavily with *soluble* salts. Such a quantity of potash as would be needed could only be utilized when applied in some more *insoluble* form, as powdered felspar for instance ; but of this such an *enormous* quantity would be required that it would of itself constitute quite a new soil. It is quite true that some soils with a much smaller percentage of potash than this American soil produce tobacco of a fair quality, but it is equally true that all the *best* tobacco lands contain a *large* percentage of potash. I have seen an analysis with as much as six per cent of potash, though from three to four is the more usual percentage. Mr. Broughton found less than *half* a per cent of carbonate of potash in the ashes of the tobacco our soils produced. For comparison with this result I am glad to be able to quote from the report before referred to the analysis of the ashes of the tobacco produced on the Maryland soil, of which I have already given the analysis :—

	Per Cent.
Silica..	2·40
Phosphoric acid	12·52
Lime	11·48
Potash	40·12
Soda	9·20
Magnesia	·80
Peroxide of iron and manganese	1·40
Chlorine	2·96
Carbonic acid	16·00
Sulphuric acid	2·04
Loss and unburnt carbon	1·08
Total.....	100·00

It will thus be seen that, while the ash of our tobacco *contained less than half a per cent* of carbonate of potash, the ash of the American tobacco *contained upwards of* 50 *per cent.* Under these circumstances, it has been decided that it is useless to persevere in the attempt to grow a *good* tobacco on the soils of the Sydapet Farms. Abundant crops can be grown of such tobacco as suffices for the native market; but it is, as I have already shown, quite useless for exportation.

79. Though it has now been sufficiently well established that the ashes of a good tobacco must contain a considerable per cent of carbonate of potash, it does not follow that a tobacco, whose ash is rich in potash, is necessarily a *good* one. Chemists, as well as tobacco growers, have much to learn regarding tobacco ; indeed, chemists are almost in entire ignorance regarding the proximate analysis of the juices of tobacco in the different stages of growth and during fermentation. We much need investigation into

the changes that take place in the organic parts of the leaf during fermentation, in order that we may learn what we really must effect in order to manufacture a *good* tobacco; at present we are working in the dark. Some who have gone to work in this way have happily hit upon methods more or less successful and suited to their peculiar circumstances; but it is evident that if we are to do any real good in improving the tobacco of this country—a country in which the arable soils are in a more or less exhausted condition—*we must work on well-ascertained principles*, and unfortunately we yet know little or nothing of these principles. The whole subject needs a thorough investigation. Once ascertain what the changes that take place in the leaf during growth and during fermentation *really are*, and how these changes affect the *quality* of a tobacco, and it will become as easy to produce a guide for growing and curing tobacco as for brewing, cheese-making, malting, &c.

80. Recent investigations into the quality of the tobacco of this Presidency have most conclusively proved that soils which have long been under the exhausting system of cultivation usually pursued by ryots are, except where the soils are naturally *very* rich in plant food, quite unfitted for the production of a *good* tobacco, and that suitable tobacco soils must be sought for in thinly populated districts, where the natural fertility of the soil has not yet been permanently injured.

81. *Advantages of early harvesting Crops.*—The importance of harvesting crops *before* they are *dead* ripe seems not to be appreciated in this country. The following experiment may be instructive:—A small plot of kár paddy containing 388 square yards, was divided into two equal parts—one-half was harvested when the grain on being pressed between the finger and thumb ceased to exude any milky fluid, though the straw at the time was quite green; the other half was allowed to stand until dead ripe, as is the usual practice of the ryot. The first half was cut on the 13th June, and the remaining half on the 3rd of July. The following are the results:—

	Square Yards.	Produce per Plot.		Produce per Acre.	
		Grain. lbs.	Straw. lbs	Grain. lbs.	Straw. lbs.
Plot No. 1	194	56	245	1,397	6,112
Plot No. 2	194	42	170	1,047	4,241

Thus, the half of the plot early harvested produced per acre 350 pounds more of grain and 1,871 pounds more of straw than the half that was allowed to stand until it was *dead* ripe. Any one conversant with the appearance of paddy land a few weeks after harvest will readily account for this loss of 350 pounds of grain. It is chiefly shed on the ground, though a certain proportion is carried off by birds. The difference in the weight of the straw is due to the larger quantity of juice it contained when cut green, and, as at this stage in the growth of the plant its juice contains a large percentage of nutritive matters, this increased weight is so much gain; besides a ton of straw cut when *dead* ripe does not contain so much nutritive matter as a ton cut two or three weeks before it has reached this stage. The results of this experiment fully agree with my experience in England and in Ireland; however, next season I will repeat the experiment on a large scale on a great variety of crops, though I am so far satisfied that I shall adopt the practice of *early* harvesting to a much greater extent than I have in former seasons.

Manure.

82. A large number of experiments were made with manures of various kinds; but the general results, owing to the very unfavorable character of the season, were most unsatisfactory, especially so in the case of saline manures used as top dressings; these, from their extreme solubility, could not be applied to the cold weather crops (the chief crops of the year) until after the cessation of the north-east monsoon, and unfortunately afterwards, while the crops remained on the ground, the total fall of rain was only *one* inch. The top dressings, therefore, in most instances remained in the soil in a more or less *inert* condition, almost useless to growing crops, only being active in a few instances where the soils, from their more retentive character, contained more moisture.

From these circumstances, the results of a very large proportion of the experiments made last season cannot be reported, and many of these I shall place on record here need to be again repeated before the results arrived at can be accepted as at all decisive. But, before noticing these experiments in detail, I will briefly refer to the different manures used.

83. *Farm-yard Manure.*—This manure was made in our cattle boxes under cover, protected alike from sun and rain. It consists of straw used in bedding, and the excrementitious matters of the cattle, which

eing allowed to accumulate in the boxes during two or three months, layer by layer, and being constantly ubjected to the pressure of the animals' feet, becomes a rich homogeneous mass of a dark brown color, tted at once for use, without undergoing any preparatory process. As the cattle stalled in these boxes re all fed, in addition to green fodder, on oil-cake, the manure is necessarily *rich* in the more important lements of plant food, phosphoric acid, ammonia, potash, &c., as fully *two-thirds* of these constituents of he oil-cake pass into the manure. We find that in an average year we obtain 20 cart-loads of this anure for *each* working bullock housed in these boxes; and this is only the manure made at night and uring a portion of the day when the cattle are not engaged in field labor; thus, *for every pair of working cattle we employ we can calculate on obtaining* 40 *cart-loads per annum* of farm-yard manure, or, as it hould more strictly be called, box-manure. The manure generally known as farm-yard is not nearly so ich, being not unfrequently made in open yards exposed to the weather, by young stock eating straw and ther innutritious food. We now use this manure *direct* from the cattle-boxes; formerly I had it carefully stacked in pits in the different fields in which it would be needed, but I was obliged to give this up, s the manure in a dry season suffered so much, not perhaps by any diminution in its fertilizing ingredients, but in its physical properties; for it must be remembered that the beneficial results attending the se of farm-yard manure are due to no inconsiderable extent, to its physical action on the soil, as well as o its power of yielding to the soil the exact chemical food needed for the production of crops. The ost effective way to preserve the manure in the field is to stack it layer by layer in pits, consolidating t thoroughly at the time, by causing the laden carts to pass over, and finally covering the whole with hick layers of ashes and loamy earth. Heaps thus prepared were found, at the end of two or three nonths, to have diminished to about one-tenth of their former bulk, the manure having become a dry lasty substance, certainly much more portable and less costly to distribute, but quite destitute of the aluable physical properties of farm-yard manure. One or two heaps through which the blood refuse rom the slaughter-house had been poured were in a much better condition, but even in these the manure vas not in a satisfactory state. As storing the manure in the field in which it will be needed *saves time* during an *urgent* seed time, and employs the cattle and laborers during the dry weather when work is less pressing, it might in some instances be worth-while to erect temporary palmyra leaf roofs over the heaps, or to thatch them with straw or grass in districts where the white-ants are not so troublesome as with us, or the heaps might be kept in a naturally moist state by the occasional application of either water or urine; but I fear that this could not be managed effectually, unless with regularly-built manure pits, through which the water would not pass, as such a quantity of liquid would be needed to counteract the effects of the great evaporation that the frequent washing would *remove* all the more soluble constituents f the manure. Another, though a lesser drawback to storing manure for use in the field, is the attraction these heaps afford to snakes, scorpions, and other vermin.

84. Before proceeding to notice other manures used on these farms, I would briefly point out the profit the ryot would derive from his adopting the loose-box system in housing his cattle in the *large* uantity of *good* manure he would obtain. It is true that he must incur some expense at starting, but ns need not be much. He can with his own labor erect sheds, the materials for which need not cost un 5 rupees per head for all the cattle he provides with shed room; and this expenditure he would, in any instances, recover in a single year. As I have before stated, *we obtain* 40 *loads of manure per annum from each pair of working cattle* we employ, but our cattle are larger than those generally employed by the ryot; for this we may deduct one-fourth, which still leaves 30 *cart-loads* as the quantity the yot may expect for *each pair of cattle* he stalls at night in these boxes. On a ryot's holding consisting f 30 acres of arable land, there is generally at least two pairs of working cattle, one or two milk cows r buffaloes, as many young cattle, and two or three goats or sheep. If all these animals were confined t night in loose boxes properly littered with leaves, straw, &c, the ryot would in the year obtain at the east 100 *cart-loads of good manure*, sufficient to manure well one-third of his farm in each year or the hole once in every three years. Of course, the animals would need a good deal of bedding, but this, hich may consist of leaves, stubble, refuse straw, coarse grass, reeds or rushes from jungles, sides of anks, and water courses, &c., with a portion of peaty earth, ashes, saw dust, burnt earth, or even sand, an readily be procured in most districts. It would not be absolutely necessary that the food usually iven to the animals should be changed, but the results would certainly be far more satisfactory if, nstead of as at present, for a few months after harvest, giving so much dry straw, a portion, say one-alf, was replaced by green fodder. The dry fodder could in this way be husbanded and made to serve *throughout* the year. By the time dry fodder is *really necessary* for the live stock of the ryot, that is, during and after the rains, *there is frequently not a bundle of straw left on his premises*, and he has no alternative but to allow his stock to feed exclusively on the rank, hastily-grown grass then abundant, which predisposes them to attack by the various forms of disease that at such seasons commit such havoc amongst the flocks and herds of the ryot. The cost of producing the green fodder is not worth a moment's thought; *to the ryot it will be so trifling.* I have shewn over and over again that *we* can on these farms with hired labor produce any quantity at about 3 rupees per ton, and the ryot with his own labor could produce it at a much less cost. In the saving in live stock alone the cost of green fodder would be more than repaid, without any allowance whatever for the superior quality of the manure made by cattle partly fed on such fodder.

85. *Slaughter-house Refuse.*—We obtain for manure the refuse of the Commissariat slaughter yards which are situated on the Experimental Farm. This consists of blood, the more solid matter and a considerable quantity of yard washings. The whole is removed daily to compost heaps. These are formed of ashes, burnt earth, weeds and other vegetable refuse, and the blood, &c., is poured over the heap being covered each time with ashes to prevent any offensive smell being given off. These compost heaps are placed in hollows excavated for the purpose, made to hold from 50 to 80 loads. After the proper height has been reached, generally from four to five feet, the whole is allowed to stand for two or three months, and then when opened the manure is found to be in the best possible condition for immediate use, having quite lost all its former unpleasant properties, and assumed a condition in which it is impossible to determine of what it was originally composed. In this state even our caste coolies make no objection to work amongst it. The manure thus prepared is very valuable for all kinds of crops, especially for such crops as sugar-cane, maize, &c., which require highly nitrogenous manures. For grass and fodder crops it is also of great value. It possesses this advantage over farm-yard manure that it can be used in the dry season without in any way increasing the bad effects of a long drought. Farm-yard manure applied at such a time renders the soil more liable to suffer, though this very propensity makes farm-yard manure especially valuable during the rains and at other seasons of the year when a thorough aëration of the soil is of the utmost importance.

86. *Animal Charcoal.*—A quantity of animal charcoal was kindly supplied by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., the only cost incurred being a small sum for freight to Madras. It is the refuse charcoal of their sugar refineries. It reached us in very fine condition, in a dry powdery state, fit for immediate application to the soil. No analysis was made of this sample of charcoal; however, excepting in the quantity of moisture they contain, pure samples differ very little in composition, and the sample experimented with was in a good physical state, and apparently in every way a good average specimen of the refuse. This manure owes its special value to the phosphate of lime it contains.

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it to be correct, as coal can be conveyed long distances by rail at a very low rate; and if it is too inferior for raising steam or for similar purposes, it may answer well enough for burning lime one But near large towns with considerable accumulations of organic refuse, consisting of sweepings, &c., there appears to be no reason why limestone should not be burnt for agricultural purposes at a very *low* cost, as *these accumulations would provide excellent fuel for the purpose*, while the ches made would of themselves make a valuable manure. Nodular limestone can in most instances be obtained at very easy distances, the position of the town of Madras being especially favourable in this espect.

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92. *Peruvian Guano.*—This guano had been in stock at the farm for several years, and had lost much of its ammonia ; in other respects it was in good order.

93. *Oil Cake.*—The variety of cake used is known in Mysore, where it is chiefly produced, as "Ippe" cake ; in Madrás it is called "Ilpa" cake. The seed from which it is manufactured grows on a large shrub, or small tree, the botanical name of which I have not yet been able to ascertain. The oil which is extracted is highly valued by Hindús, and is much used in their religious ceremonies. A small lot of this cake, weighing 3,002 pounds, was purchased in Bangalore for 8 rupees, or at the rate of about 15 maunds per one rupee, the rate then current ; but unfortunately the railway carriage on this lot to Madras amounted to Rs. 15. thus *adding nearly* 200 *per cent to its first cost*, and almost prohibiting its employment as a manure in this district. This is particularly to be regretted, as of all the manures we used last season, it produced the most satisfactory results, and it can, I believe, be obtained in sufficient quantity in Bangalore.

94. The railway charge. Rs. 13-10-1 per ton, for conveying manure cake a distance of only 216 miles is *exceedingly* high, and is even in excess of the rates charged in England, though in that country agricultural produce of all kinds is *twice as valuable*. In proof of this I quote below the rates charged by the North-Eastern Railway Company, whose circumstances are in no way exceptional for conveying manure cakes and artificial manures over their lines :—

		Miles.	Rate per ton in lots of two tons and upwards. £.	s.	d.
From Newcastle	to Birmingham	214	1	0	0
Do.	to Leeds	100	0	10	0
Do.	to York	84	0	11	8
Do.	to Carlisle	66	0	10	10
Do.	to Berwick	66	0	8	10
Do.	to Darlington	39	0	5	10
	Total ..	569	3	7	2

or for conveying one ton of manure for a distance of 100 miles 11s. 9½*d*. With none of these towns excepting Berwick, is there any sea carriage to compete with, so that these rates are in every respect fair examples. From the rates charged on the Madras Railway I quote the following :—

	Miles.	Rate per ton in lots of less than six tons. Rs	As.	P.
Madras to Coimbatoor	301	18	0	4
Do to Bangalore	216	13	10	1
Do to Jollarapet	132	8	4	0
Do to Arcot	65	3	6	7
Do to Arconum	42	2	11	3
Total ..	756	46	0	3

or for conveying one ton of manure cake 100 miles Rs. 6-1-4.

95. The following are a few only of the experiments made:—

A portion of a field planted in alternate lines with New Orleans cotton and maize was top-dressed in the latter part of the first week in October, the crop at the time being only a few inches above ground. The land set apart for these experiments was divided into 16 plots, each containing one-twelfth of an acre. The experiments were repeated in duplicate. The whole of the land was manured before the crop was sown with farm-yard manure at the rate of 20 cart-loads, or about eight tons per acre. The following results are the averages of each pair of experimental plots, excepting the results from the pairs 7 and 14, which in the column for cobs and straw is the result of plot 14 only : that of 7 not having been correctly stated in our field memorandum cannot be recorded here ; but the yield of cotton is the average of the *pair* of plots, as in the other instances.

No. of Plot.	Top-dressing applied.	Average Yield per Plot.		
		Cotton in Seed.	Maize.	
			Cobs.	Straw.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
7—15	Not top-dressed	50·5	94	206
1— 9	Guano, 20 lbs.	52·5	179	415
2—10	Saltpetre, 30	55·5	147·5	365
3—11	Bone dust, 50 „	52·3	161·5	345
4—12	Animal charcoal, 50 „	56·1	126	244
5—13	Sulphate of lime, 228 „	52·5	122	270
6—14	Ilpa, Oil-cake, 200 „	60	177	315
8—16	Carbonate of lime, 228 „	53·6	124·5	299
	Add yield of duplicate (top-dressed plots)	382·5	9137·5	2,250
	Total yield of 14 top-dressed plots measuring together 5,600 square yards	765·0	2075·0	4,500
	Yield per acre of top-dressed land	661·1	1793·3	3,889
	Yield per acre of undressed land	611·5	1134·9	2,492
	Increase per acre, due to top-dressings	49·6	558·4	1,397

he value of the top-dressings applied was about 18 rupees per acre, while the increase per acre they ave yielded so far is worth 15 rupees, so that only five-sixths of the cost of these dressings has as yet en recovered; however, as the cotton plants will be treated as biennials and be kept for *another* crop, e will in the ensuing season recover the value of the fertilizing effect of the dressings yet available, as more manure will be used. Still even now the *general* result of the experiments, from a commercial int of view, are most satisfactory; the whole of the expenses, including all cultivations, farm-yard anure, top-dressings, gathering, cleaning, &c., have not only been repaid, but a good balance is left: it, as I have discussed these matters fully under head "Cotton," I need not dwell longer on them here. would now draw attention to the following table, which shews the average produce per acre of the fferent experimental plots, with the quantity of manure used per acre in producing the results:—

Manure and Top-dressing per Acre.	Yield per Acre.		
	Cotton in Seed.	Maize.	
		Cobs.	Straw.
3 Tons of farm-yard manure only	611·5	1134·9	2,492
3 do do and 242 lbs. guano	635·2	2165·9	5,021
3 do do and 363 „ saltpetre	671·5	1784	4,384
3 do do and 605 „ bone dust	632·8	1954·6	4,180
3 do do and 605 „ animal charcoal ...	678·8	1524·6	2,968
3 do do and 2,758 „ sulphate of lime ...	635·5	1476·6	3,280
3 do do and 2,420 „ ilpa oil-cake	726	2141·9	3,820
3 do do and 2,758 „ carbonate of lime ...	648·5	1506·4	3,628

96. A portion of a field planted with maize and Hinginghát cotton in alternate rows was divided to four plots, each containing 2,500 square yards. One plot was dressed with carbonate of lime, nother with sulphate of lime, another with animal charcoal, and the other was not top-dressed. In the llowing calculations I have deducted one-half of the area of each plot for the cotton crop which ccupied each alternate row, and have on the same account made a similar deduction in the quantity of he top-dressings used:—

No. of Plot.	Top-dressing applied.	Produce.			
		Per Plot.		Per Acre.	
		Cobs.	Straw.	Cobs.	Straw.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
3	Not top-dressed	150	588	580·4	2,276
1	Carbonate of lime, 500 lbs.	219	1,008	847·9	3,902
2	Animal charcoal, 250 „	160	806	619·5	3,120
4	Sulphate of lime, 500 „	178	724	689·2	2,803

Before the top-dressings were applied, the whole of the land was manured with farm-yard manure, at the rate of about eight tons per acre. It will be seen that a dressing of carbonate of lime at the rate of 1,936 lbs. per acre produced 267·5 lbs. of cobs, and 1,617 lbs. of straw per acre more than the plot simply manured with farm-yard manure. In this instance the cost of lime was repaid by the crop to which it was applied, while there is not the least doubt but that the beneficial effects of this dressing of lime will be seen for several years on the crops grown on this land. In these experiments the sulphate of lime was not so effective as the carbonate of lime, though it is a well known fact that this manure is of especial value as a manure for the maize crop; probably, the superior efficacy of the carbonate over the sulphate in this instance may be due to the action of carbonate of lime on such a soil (a stiffish one in a sour condition) as that on which these experiments were conducted, in restoring the healthy alkaline condition and in rendering the insoluble silicates soluble and fit for assimilation by the growing crops. I cannot account for the inefficiency of the charcoal in these experiments.

97. The next experiments were made on a field of yellow chólam (Holcus Sorghum), one-half of which was set aside for the experiments. This was divided in eight plots, each containing 1,000 square yards. Each experiment was repeated in duplicate. The yield of each pair of plots is given below :—

No. of Plots.	Top-dressing applied.	Produce.			
		Per Plot.		Per Acre.	
		Grain	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
3+7	Unmanured	76	1,442	183.9	3,489
1+5	Carbonate of lime, 360 lbs. ...	90	1,487	217.8	3,598
2+6	Saltpetre, 50 lbs. ...	131	1,633	317.0	3,951
4+8	Sulphate of lime, 360 lbs. ...	97	1,435	234.7	3,472

The soil on which these experiments were conducted is stiffer than the majority of our soils. The top-dressings were applied about the end of the second week in October, and, though, doubtless, a large proportion of the more soluable portions were washed off the land by the heavy rains which fell about that time, the results are more satisfactory than the results of the top-dressings applied ten days later, when the *heavy* rains had ceased. The two plots dressed with saltpetre produced nearly twice as much grain as the two plots of similar size that were not manured, while they also produced nearly one-fourth of a ton more straw ; as the cost of the saltpetre applied was *under* 5 *Rs. per acre*, it was more than recovered in the increase obtained. The increase from the limes was not quite equal to the cost of the applications ; but this was scarcely to be expected, as the action of lime is much slower, though more durable than the more active saline manures. The benefit from saltpetre must be obtained during the year in which it is applied, or at the outside, in very dry seasons within the second year, whereas lime may act and give good results for nearly ten years.

98. A portion of a field sown with tennay (Panicum Italicum) was set aside for a top-dressing experiment. Each plot contained about one-sixth of an acre. The dressings were all applied on the same day in the last week in October. The crop was at the time several inches in height.

The following are the results :—

No. of Plots.	Top-dressing applied.	Produce.			
		Per Plot.		Per Acre.	
		Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Unmanured	6	96	36	576
2	Animal charcoal 90 lbs	9	137	54	822
3	Guano 26 lbs	11	90	66	540
4	Bone dust 90 lbs	20	112	120	672
5	Saltpetre 40 lbs	18	132	108	792

The crop, owing to the drought, was almost an entire failure. In none of the experiments was the cost of the manures repaid, though, in two instances, *the top-dressings nearly trebled the yield of grain.* The drought was especially severe on this crop, as the soil on which the experiments were conducted is very light, containing upwards of 90 per cent of sand.

99. A small field, also sown with tennay, containing 7,000 square yards, was divided in two equal parts; one-half was dressed with 400 pounds of animal charcoal, and the other half was not manured. The dressing was applied during the last week in October, the crop being at the time several inches high. The results were—

No. of Plots.	Top-dressing applied.	Produce.			
		Per Plot.		Per Acre.	
		Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Unmanured	40	344	55·3	475
2	Animal charcoal 400 lbs	77	375	106·4	518

These experiments were conducted on a similar soil to that on which the last-quoted experiments were conducted, and like them they are very unsatisfactory.

Implements, Machines, &c.

100. In former reports I have referred to the different machines, implements, &c., in general use on the Madras Farms. In the observations I am about to make I shall refer chiefly to machines, &c., recently introduced, to improvements effected during the past 12 months in the machines, &c., previously in use, and to machines, &c., recently brought into more general use.

101. *The combined plough.*—The combined plough, referred to in paragraph 210 of my last report, has been very much improved during the past 12 months. A land wheel has been substituted for the slade formerly used, and this has not only greatly reduced the draught, but it has also made the plough much more portable; and a frame with cultivating tines has been made to fit the body of the plough, enabling it to be employed either as a cultivator, or as a plough; for cultivating, it being only necessary to remove the mould board and fix on the cultivating frame. The necessity of employing two distinct implements for cultivating and for ploughing is thus removed, while the cost of the combined implement is only half the cost of the two separate implements.

102. The substitution of the wheel for the slade was suggested by a native blacksmith, who, with other blacksmiths, had been brought to the Experimental Farm by the members of the Madras Hindu Club, and invited to inspect the implements, &c., in use, with the view of ascertaining what improvements could be effected in the construction of implements used by ryots, their ingenuity being especially stimulated by the offer of a reward of 50 Rs. by the Farm Committee for any improvement in the make of ploughs calculated to render them more useful in Indian agriculture.

103. I have not yet had an opportunity of testing with the dynamometer the actual difference i the draught of ploughs fitted with a wheel and with a slade only, but in light free soils it must be ver considerable ; for, instead of the dead weight of the plough being supported on a slade drawn along ove the floor of the open furrow, it is now carried over on a wheel. On stiff adhesive soils the advantag will *not* be so great, as the wheel on such soils is very liable to clog ; and for wet land cultivation, afte the land has been puddled, it is altogether unsuited : for such work the slade is preferable to the whee The wheel has greatly increased the facility with which the plough can be transported over the farm It can now be moved about almost as easily as a wheel-barrow, whereas, before this improvement wa made, it was necessary that it should be *carried* to and from the field. The cultivator which is attache to the plough is useful for working the land between the rows of growing crops. It can perform work o this kind at a cost 50 per cent below the cost of similar work performed by manual labor.

104. *Turnwrest Pony Ploughs.*—One of these ingenious little ploughs was obtained from England It has been employed as a cultivating plough amongst cotton, maize, &c. It performed this work in a very satisfactory manner. The draught is *very* light. Turnwrest ploughs are intended for use on slope of hills, on which it is desirable to throw off the furrow slice on *one side only* : for this purpose the mould board is reversable ; still for use as ordinary ploughs for cultivating, &c., they are well suited, and pos sess this advantage over the plough of the ordinary make that, when the mould board is worn near the sole, it can be reversed, and the upper portion brought into use, thus performing the part of a new mould board. These ploughs are made entirely of iron, and are well suited for coffee or tea plantations, where the slopes are not *too* great. They can be worked with a single bullock, pony, or mule, thus avoiding the use of swingletrees, which do so much damage amongst tea and coffee bushes. These ploughs can be offered at a much lower price than ordinary iron ploughs ; so much less iron is used in making them.

105. *Wooden Drag Harrows.*—Useful drag harrows for cleaning dirty land have been made up in our workshops at from 15 to 20 Rs. each. They perform very good work, and can be made up and re-paired wherever there is a village smith. We have made them to expand or contract, to fit them for any sort of work.

106. *Seed Barrow Drill.*—A seed drill was constructed out of an old broadcast seed barrow. It is fitted inside the hopper with rotary brushes fixed on an axle driven from the wheel. These throw the grain into the seed coulters, which are composed of loose tin funnels fitted into each other, as in the seed coulters of Garret's drill. The barrow has two seed coulters, but three can be used if necessary. The distance apart of the seed coulters can be regulated at pleasure to sow in lines from 9 inches up to 24 inches apart, and by altering the gearing the speed of the elevating brushes can be increased or decreased, so as to sow a large or a small quantity of seed. This drill will sow all the usual grains and pulses, rági, chólam, tennay, sáme, varagu, gingelly, kambu, the grams, &c. With it three men on such soils as ours will easily sow about two acres per day. We make up drills of this sort at Rs. 30 each—a moderate price when it is considered what sort of work they can perform. We have made up ordinary country bamboo drills, the cost of which was not more than one-tenth of the cost of the barrow drills, but the work performed by them is very indifferent, besides where a number of different crops are grown, requiring to be sown in lines at varying distances apart, a *separate* drill is *required for each* as the seed coulters are fixed, and will only sow at *one* width ; again the country bamboo drill does not sow to a regular depth, and the quantity of seeds it sows per acre altogether depends on the skill or watchfulness of the man who attends it. *There is no guarantee of regularity.* He may sow one part of the field at the rate of 50 lbs. per acre another part at 30 lbs., and on other parts he may altogether omit sowing the seed. It is quite true that many ryots do excellent work with these *very* primitive implements ; but then *the ryot himself* drops the seed into the seed coulters, he is not generally dependent on *hired* laborers, whose interest in the work is confined to getting over the land as *speedily* as possible. It is a *serious* matter to have land badly seeded as the defect cannot be discovered until the crop appears above ground, when, owing to many circumstances unnecessary to detail here, it is frequently impossible to remedy matters ; the only choice being either to plough and sow again, or to leave the crop with large blanks, in which weeds will grow and give endless trouble. There can be no doubt but that, on any holding on which 30 acres of dry crops are sown annually, the cost of a good seed drill will be more than repaid during *each* year in which it is used I am not here advocating the employment of large complicated drills, such as are used in England and other countries, where labor is costly, but such drills as I have already described that can be made at from 25 to 30 rupees each. There is a class of *superficial* reasoners always ready to oppose the introduction of any improved implements or machines, if only these machines are more costly than those already used by ryots, altogether regardless of their *superior efficacy* over those in use. To such I would point out what every thinking man must at once admit that, if a drill, costing 30 rupees, will *in a year return on 50 acres of crop one rupee per acre in excess of the amount a similar area of crop sown by the ordinary drill would yield*, it must be to the ryot a much more desirable machine to possess than the one he already owns, though this may have cost him only one-tenth of the sum that he would pay for an improved drill.

107. *Hand Wheel Hoes.*—A few of these wheel hoes have been made and used, but the general results have not been very encouraging. They were made both with pronged hoes and broad hoes ; but neither

did the work as well as ordinary hoes, while they cannot work as cheaply as those drawn by cattle. One or two have been supplied to tea plantations, but I have not heard how they answered; for hoeing on the slopes of hills, I should suppose, they are well suited. It is work in which they have not to compete with cattle hoes; while in forcing the hoe down or obliquely across the slopes, it can be pushed with much greater force than over level surfaces.

108. *Plantation Hoes.*—Specimens of the different descriptions of hoes used by planters were obtained, and a number of each sort were made up for use on our farms. They were used with great advantage during the past dry season, and could be employed at times when our *light* broad hoes failed to bite the ground, when, of course, the advantage of using hoes is especially great in killing weeds and in increasing the absorbtive powers of the soil.

109. *Threshing Machines.*—We have three of these machines in store here, all by good makers; but we seldom use them, as they are not suited for the general agricultural crops of this district. Paddy and rági are the only crops we grow that these machines thresh well. Chólam and kambu can also be threshed by them in a more or less satisfactory manner when the straw has been cut in lengths of above one foot; but this is troublesome and costly to do, as the crop must be harvested in *two* operations, first, the head with the foot of straw, and afterwards the remainder of the straw. It is quite impossible to pass through the drum (as is always done in threshing English crops) the unthreshed straw of such crops, as chólam, kambu, &c., which is generally over five feet, and sometimes over six or seven feet in length, with a circumference of three or four inches. If the waste of time is of little moment, we have no machine strong enough for such work. None of our other crops can be threshed in a satisfactory manner by these machines. In some cases the straw is *so weak* it winds around the drum, and in others the grain is so small and so tightly enveloped in the husk (sámé, tennay, varagu, &c.,) that the beaters have little or no effect, and leave more than three-fourths of the grain in the straw. The fact is, our English threshing machines are made *to thresh special crops*, those grown by the British farmer: thus, out of the 12 millions acres of land annually under grain and pulse crops in the United Kingdom, the crops (wheat, barley, and oats) these machines were *specially invented to thresh occupy* 10½ *million acres or* 93 *per cent of the whole.* The ryot, on the other hand, grows a *great* variety of crops, scarcely any two of which bear such a resemblance to each other, as do the cereal crops of the British farmer. Paddy, wheat, and rági are the only crops grown in this Presidency that these machines thresh in a satisfactory manner, and these only occupy about 6½ millions acres (under 33 per cent) of the 20 million acres annually under cereal and leguminous crops in the Presidency, and in threshing these the ryot can, in many instances, thresh cheaper by the flail than he could if using a machine. An ordinary cooly whose wages would be 4½ pence per day, can readily thresh with a flail six bushes of paddy in an ordinary working day, the cost of threshing being thus *only six pence per quarter, and this could not be done at a less cost by any threshing machine yet invented.* I see little chance of threshing machines coming into general use in this country *as long as three men can be hired to perform a day's work for one shilling*, or until a threshing machine is invented specially suited for threshing the *many* different crops grown by the ryot.

110. *Winnowing Machines.*—These machines are in very frequent use on both farms. The whole of the different grains, pulses, and oil seeds grown in Southern India can be cleaned by them and thoroughly prepared for market. It is only necessary to alter the screen or the blast, to enable them to clean large or small and light or heavy seeds. The chief drawback to their general use is their *cost.* Imported machines cost about 120 Rs. each; still at this price they would form a good investment for all ryots whose holdings contain at the least 80 acres of arable land, and there are many ryots in this Presidency who hold much larger areas. On such a holding a winnowing machine might, in a single bad season, effect a saving equal to the sum paid for it, by enabling the ryot to prepare his grain for market *whenever favorable* rates are offered, instead of as now, in bad seasons, being obliged to wait with thousands of others for favorable weather, and then with them force produce into market *only* to *bring down prices.* Indian corn markets are peculiarly susceptible to the influence of the weather and local circumstances. In dull, close, showery weather ryots cannot prepare their grain for market. The supplies are, therefore, diminished and prices rise, then is the opportunity for the fortunate owner of a winnowing machine, who can clean his grain under cover, send it into market, and secure the high prices then prevailing, his less fortunate neighbours being kept in forced idleness waiting for wind and dry weather. So dependent are ryots on favorable *weather*, for preparing grain for market, that it is usual with many when the weather is settled to thresh out and sell *all* their crops immediately after harvest; thus, at that time, *glutting* the market, and bringing down prices *unnecessarily* low. Just after a general harvest, it is not unusual to find grain selling at rates 20 or even 25 per cent below the prices procurable at other seasons. It is certainly sometimes good policy to sell grain *immediately* after it is harvested, even at a price five or ten per cent lower than is obtainable at other seasons, but nothing will justify the sacrifice of from 20 to 25 per cent in the case of a ryot provided with a winnowing machine; for even if it is not expedient to stack the crop, it can be threshed out *at* once, and the grain can be stored in the chaff under cover, to be winnowed and cleaned as occasion may demand. The saving thus effected would go a long way towards paying the price of a winnowing machine. A machine of this sort might

be held as the *joint* property of a village, or it might belong to the head ryot of a district, who might hire it out to his neighbours. A good machine will, during a single day, clean and fit for market the grain produced by two acres of land. I trust that we will eventually be able to offer a good winnowing machine at one-half the sum the imported machines cost. We have already made up one, which cost *only* Rs. 50, but it does not perform its work as satisfactorily as I could desire.

111. *Chaff-cutter.*—A number of chaff-cutters were obtained from America, and were sold readily. They are made on a much better principle than English chaff-cutters: instead of the cutting knives being fixed on the spokes of the fly wheel as in the English chaff-cutter, they have cylindrical knives set something like those of the lawn mower, the feeding roller being placed immediately behind the knives. The cutting action is thus continuous and less jerkey than in the chaff-cutter with vertical cutters, while by increasing or decreasing the speed of the feeding roller, the chaff can be cut at *different lengths*. They are admirably suited for cutting all sorts of thick straw, for chólam or maize straw they are especially suited. They are a little more expensive than the ordinary English vertical cutters, though if made in *this* country, they might probably be sold at a much less price than we can offer those imported from America. The following is the work done by one of each of these chaff-cutters :—

American cylindrical cutter ; cost Rs. 50 :—

Worked by two men, nine hours per day. Cuts 70 pounds of chólam straw into chaff per hour.

Cost of Working per Day.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay of two coolies	0	6	0
Interest, and wear and tear, at 15 per cent per annum charged over 300 working days in the year	0	0	5
Oil, &c	0	0	3
Total....	0	6	8

Cost of chaffing one ton of chólam and maize straw Rs. 1—7—8.

English vertical cutters ; cost Rs. 36 :—

Worked by two men nine hours per day. Cuts 45 pounds of chólam or maize straw into chaff per hour.

Cost of Working per Day.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay of two coolies	0	6	0
Interest, and wear and tear, at 15 per cent per annum charged over 300 working days in the year	0	0	3
Oil, &c	0	0	2
Total....	0	6	5

Cost of cutting one ton of maize or chólam straw into chaff Rs. 2—2—11.

Thus, the American machine can chaff chólam or maize straw at 30 per cent less cost than the English machine, though its first cost is nearly 40 per cent greater, proving what I have so frequently pointed out *that a low priced machine does not necessarily perform the cheapest work*, and that *an efficient machine, though its first cost may seem high, is often the cheapest machine in the long run.* This is too frequently lost sight of by those who would provide the ryots only with the rudest description of implements and tools. In the instance just referred to *the extra charge for interest and wear and tear on the more costly machine is only two pies per day*—a very insignificant sum when it is remembered that *with such a machine the manual labor expended will go 50 per cent further* than with the cheaper machine.

112. *Cattle-weighing Scale.*—We have succeeded in making a very efficient weighing scale for live cattle and for general farm purposes. It consists of a large beam suspended on a tripod with a pan for weights and a cage for the animal or thing to be weighed. It will hold 500 pounds of fodder or a bullock weighing 1,000 pounds, and is equally well suited for weighing sheep and articles or produce weighing only a few pounds. It is composed entirely of iron, and needs less adjusting from changes in the weather than when partly constructed of wood. We were already provided with a large weigh-bridge ; but it was troublesome to weigh live stock on this machine, and it was seldom in order, frequently varying as much as 10 pounds in a hundred weight, as to enable it to weigh below 100 pounds it was necessary to keep the

nife edges, on which the platform is balanced, very sharp, and these seldom stood long when heavy eights were brought to bear on them. It was impossible to keep this machine sufficiently accurate for eighing light weights, and to use it, at the same time, for *heavy* weights. Besides, it was not possible) ascertain when the machine was weighing incorrectly, except by testing it after every weighing, and, ; this was not always convenient, errors frequently arose ; but with the new balance scale, it is only ecessary before each weighing to remove the weights, and the accuracy of the scale can be ascertained t a glance.

113. *Four-wheeled Waggon.*—A waggon made from an old trolley has been found very useful during ie past year. One pair of cattle can with it perform as much work as *two* pairs with our improved arts ; indeed, when carting bricks, tiles, &c., we frequently bring a load equal in quantity to that brought y three country carts. Of course, the waggon cannot be *generally* adopted, neither is this desirable, for here are many circumstances under which the two-wheeled cart would answer in every way better ; but here roads are good and agricultural produce has to be conveyed long distances, the four-wheeled waggon is infinitely superior to the cart. I have removed bricks and tiles a distance of seven miles with a waggon and a pair of cattle at 50 *per cent less cost* than I would have been obliged to incur had I employed *country* carts, at the same time hiring my own cattle with driver at 12 annas per day, and allowing a sufficient sum to keep up the waggon and pay interest on the sum it cost.

114. *Chain Water-lift.*—One of these machines for cattle-power was obtained from Australia. It was fixed in a well in which the level of the water is generally about 25 feet below the surface of the ground ; but the draught was found excessively heavy. Three cattle were required to work the machine, and it was found necessary to keep them travelling at nearly four miles per hour—a most unnatural speed for ordinary working cattle. The gearing was altered, in order to reduce the speed, but it was then found difficult to bring up the water. An intermediate multiplying gear was also employed, but this produced no better results. It is evident that the lift is *too* great to admit of cattle being employed. They cannot give the speed required, and multiplying gearing increases the draught too much, while, if there is the least irregularity in the action of the cattle, the water from the great length of the tubes ceases to flow, causing the strain on the gearing to be very irregular. I shall fix this machine where the lift will not be more than 14 or 15 feet. In such a situation I believe it will do its work well. It throws *very* large quantity of water when it can be kept going.

Overseer.

115. I have again the pleasure to report my satisfaction with the manner in which the Overseer, Mr. J. G. Young, has performed his duties, which, during the past year, owing to the increase of work in the implement shops, and to my absence for three months on duty elsewhere, have been more than usually arduous and responsible. Much credit is due to him for the successful working of the implement shops.

Distribution of Seeds.

116. The following quantities of agricultural seeds were distributed gratuitously during the past year :—

	Pounds.
Cotton seeds	3,152½
Maize	269½
Yellow chólam	157
Carolina paddy	586
Chinese sugar-cane (Sorghum saccharatum)	107½
Total ..	4,272½

117. The farm paid all packing charges, and in most instances the cost of conveying the seed to its destination.

118. The balances referred to in paragraph 236 of last report were carried to the debit of the general granary account, which account is now credited with all seed issued.

119. The Appendix contains a detailed list, recording the different localities in which the seeds were distributed.

THE MADRAS MODEL FARM.

120. *Permanent Improvements.*—In my report for 1870—71 I briefly detailed what was done in that year towards establishing a Model or Commercial Farm on the northern portion of the estate at Sydapet, as well as the cost incurred in performing the various works of a permanent character. Since

then we have found it necessary to incur further expense in erecting a slaughter-house, in increasing the size of the fowl-house and yard, and in completing other works of a permanent character, thus :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Levelling and laying out fields	539	15	3
Buildings	303	5	2
Fences..	8	9	0
Total...	851	13	5

Including the expenditure in 1870—71, the total sum sunk on landlord's, or permanent improvements is Rs. 4,374 –8 –7 ; on which sum the farm pays 7½ per cent per annum.

121. *Season.*—As I have elsewhere recorded, the past season was a *very* unfavorable one for the cultivation of dry soils, and this farm, which is essentially a *dry* land farm, suffered severely. The soils from their exhausted state are quite incapable of supporting a crop during a long drought. They have been cropped and cropped for so many years without anything but a few loads of ashes having been returned to them that they are now not only *extremely* poor in the mineral food of plants, but also in organic matter, which by its physical action tends so much to support crops during very dry weather, but this defect will be remedied as the farm grows older.

122. *Manure.*—A considerable quantity of sulphate of lime, the refuse of Soda Water Manufactories, was used on the farm with good effect, especially on soils which, from having previously been under irrigation, or from bad drainage, had become sour and unhealthy. Brickyard refuse was also used to some extent for a similar purpose. Saltpetre was tried ; but except on soils containing a fair proportion of organic matter, the results were not very satisfactory ; to some extent the long drought will explain the inefficiency of this mineral on many crops during the past season. A large quantity of valuable manure was made in the cattle boxes ; the 30 boxes during the year yielded not less than 500 loads of excellent manure. Wood ashes and cow dung ashes were obtained from the neighbouring villages and kilns whenever carts could be spared for the purpose. These ashes, especially the cow dung ashes, were used with good effect as top-dressings before hoeing or cultivating. Madder, wild indigo, wild croton, &c., were collected for use in the green state as manure for paddy land, for which purpose also as much farm-yard manure as could be spared was used, while in one or two instances growing crops were ploughed in as green manure. The result of this last-mentioned way of enriching our poor sands in organic matter is so satisfactory that next season I shall put down leguminous crops, such as horse gram, green gram, and mochakotai, specially for this purpose, on some of the ground intended for cold weather crops. Oil cake (castor oil and ilpa cake) was also used to some extent, but not nearly to the extent that I now feel certain it might have *profitably* been used. We will for sometime experience difficulty in getting manure for the *whole* of the farm: but I feel confident that this difficulty will disappear with each year of our experience. The result of last year's efforts in this direction makes me feel very sanguine on this point. We have in our farm-yard, manure ashes, oil cake, lime, tank earth, kiln refuse, and green manure—as complete a set of *low priced* efficient manures as the condition of our agriculture appears to demand.

123. *Crops.*—The *early* cold weather crops sown in September did very fairly ; but crops sown after the *heavy* rains of the monsoon had ceased were in most cases very inferior. One or two good crops of maize were grown on the stiffer of the dry soils, and one or two very fair crops of chólam and green gram. The samples of grain produced on the manured ground were in several instances *very* good ; indeed, this farm obtained at the Madras Horticultural Society's Show the following prizes for the produce it exhibited :—

	Rs.
For Carolina paddy, first prize	20
For green fodder, second prize	10
For maize do. do.	10

The return from the wet crop was also unsatisfactory, as the water-supply did *not* hold out until the paddy crops were matured. There was enough water in the tank in the end of November to have sufficed for six month's cultivation on *all* the land entitled to get a supply ; but our neighbours looked more to an *immediate* than to a *future* supply, and *used the water so lavishly* that *it was exhausted in half the time it should have lasted*. If in tanks of this kind something could be done to regulate the size of the discharging vents, according to the area of land entitled to get the water, and a person appointed to see that the water is not wasted (to be paid by the proceeds of a water rate charged on all the lands watered by the tank) all who get the tank water would be benefited, and for the payment of something like half a rupee per acre, we would have a supply of water for nearly twice the length of time we now get it, and this would enable us in addition to a crop of paddy to grow a crop of rági or some other crop that requires little water. It is mortifying to have paddy land lying idle six or seven months in the year when *a little care in using the water* would enable it to be under crop for nine months at the least.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 19th June 1873.

124. *Live Stock.*—A number of cattle were fattened and sold; but beyond the fact that they enabled us to convert our green fodder into excellent manure, the general results were not very encouraging. There not being a market for the sale of fat stock in Madras, we had no alternative but to kill and distribute the meat at the farm; and, as elsewhere stated, this was attended with many difficulties, and in some cases by loss. The results were more satisfactory in former years; but, to some extent, this can be explained by the different time of year at which the few cattle we then fed were slaughtered. Sheep, pigs, and poultry have been added to the live stock of the farm with gratifying results. The pigs have been particularly successful, there being always a large demand for pork.

125. *Financial Results.*—For the reasons already given in referring to the season in this and in the report on the Experimental Farm, the financial results attending the working of this farm, during the year under review, were not so good as under other circumstances they would undoubtedly have been. The expenditure during the year was as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Rent, rent charge, and interest	831	1	8
Labor, including Overseer's pay	1,745	9	11
Cattle	420	10	0
Sheep	135	9	8
Pigs	99	0	0
Poultry, Rabbits, &c.	76	3	0
Implements, &c.	18	13	0
Seed	91	6	7
Grass and straw	6	0	0
Cattle food, &c.	551	7	3
Manure	71	1	4
Sundries	100	2	3
Total	4,147	0	8

And the income was as below:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Advance from General Funds	1,310	3	11
Cattle	560	14	9
Sheep	141	10	6
Pigs	263	14	0
Poultry, Rabbits, &c.	97	8	0
Fruits, plantains and vegetables	582	10	3
Hay, grass, and straw	256	6	0
Grains	705	9	3
Sundries	228	4	0
Total	4,147	0	8

The following is the balance sheet on the 31st of March 1872:—

Liabilities.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Loan from General Funds, 1870-71	2,776	9	10
Do do 1871-72	1,310	3	11
Overseer's and Laborers' pay due for March 1872	152	12	7
Total	4,239	10	4

Assets.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Cattle—			
18 Working bullocks 8 Feeding cattle	1,554	0	0
Sheep—			
17 Ewes 2 Wethers 5 Gimmers 14 Lambs	145	0	0

				Rs.	As.	P.
Pigs—						
6 Sows				320	0	0
5 Geldings						
8 Young						
Poultry—						
2 Cocks, Brahma-Dorking				115	0	0
6 Hens do						
29 Chickens do						
9 Country hens						
16 Geese						
25 Ducks						
Rabbits—						
9 Full grown				7	0	0
2 Young						
Implements—						
Carts, tools as catalogued				490	0	0
Manures—						
Farm-yard and other manures				180	0	0
Half cost of manure applied during the year				35	0	0
Half cost of cake consumed during the year				200	0	0
Straw				30	0	0
Young fruit trees—						
1,000 Plantain trees				400	0	0
100 Cocoanuts do						
63 Mango do						
Growing crops—						
Fruit on trees		155	0 0			
Fodder crops		175	0 0			
Hay field		25	0 0			
Paddy		20	0 0			
				375	0	0
Uncollected bills				146	11	6
Cultivations done for the next season's crop				85	0	0
			Total....	4,082	11	6

There is thus a sum amounting to rupees 156-14-10 against the farm. This is to be regretted, but is no cause whatever for any feeling of doubt as to the eventual success of the experiment, and this is the more apparent when we begin to analyze the expenditure, thus:—

(*a*). The farm, which contains 120 acres of land, embracing within its area some of the poorest land under cultivation, paid last year in rent, rent charge, and in interest on the working capital rupees 831-1-8, or *nearly 7 rupees per acre.*

(*b*). It paid an Overseer—who, in this instance, fills the place of the ryot—during the year rupees 450, besides giving him a free dwelling, firewood, &c., worth an additional 100 rupees per annum, or a total of rupees 550—*an income that few ryots enjoy.*

(*c*). It paid in wages rupees 1,295-9-11, and employed on the average, 18 men, 1 woman, and 3 boys throughout the year, paying them at the following rates:—A ploughman rupees 6 per month, an ordinary cooly rupees 5 per month, a woman rupees 3 per month, and a boy rupees 2½ to rupees 3 per month. *The large number of persons employed throughout the year on regular wages is no unimportant advantage that an improved agricultural practice confers on a neighbourhood.*

(*d*). It paid rupees 551-7-3 for cattle food, and fully two-thirds of the food thus purchased was consumed by the working cattle. This expense we might have avoided had we adopted the practice usually followed by ryots, and have turned our working cattle into the fields and roads after their day's work was finished to eke out a scanty allowance of straw with the aid of such food as they could find on the sides of fences, roads, and water-courses. Had he followed this practice, *we might have avoided the expenditure of upwards of* 350 *rupees, and thus have had a small balance to our credit.*

The receipts were seriously diminished by the effects of the long drought on our soils, which are yet *in a poor exhausted condition.* A similar drought, two or three years hence, would not produce such ill-effects, as by that time, I trust, by the aid of manure and deeper cultivation, we will have enabled our dry soils to carry crops over a drought fully as long as that we experienced last season.

126. I have brought to account in the valuation sheet under head "Manure" the unexhausted value of the manure purchased and used during the year and the manural value of the oil-cake consumed. These items, though novel to farm balance sheets in this country, always form part of a farm balance sheet at home; indeed, in some counties as much as two-thirds of the cost of the manure purchased and of the oil-cake consumed in the year is placed to the debit of the next year's account, or is paid by the in-coming tenant, should the old tenancy terminate—an arrangement based on the *ordinary* rules of trade; for the balance sheet of no manufactory would shew the *actual* financial state of the enterprise, if *it omitted to bring to account the raw material purchased and paid for lying in the stores ready for manufacture.* The farmer like the manufacturer, if he wants to succeed in his work, must *always* have on hand a large quantity of raw material in his soil which possesses a certain market value.

127. On the whole the results of the first complete year's work on this farm is satisfactory, for much yet remains to be done to put the experiment on a *regular* footing. A *soil, like a horse, is kept in condition much easier and at less cost after it has once been brought into good condition, than before it reaches this state.* Land out of condition is more costly to work and keep in order than land under thorough cultivation, while the crops on land in a bad condition are always more subject to injury by drought, blight, insects, &c., than are the crops on *well* cultivated land. We must for a few years expect to suffer more or less from the causes just mentioned; but these influences will be less and less hurtful as the experiment advances in age.

Overseer.

128. I have again the pleasure to record my satisfaction with the general conduct of the Overseer, Mr. F. Wilkins, and with the manner in which he has performed his duties.

Implement Workshops.

129. These workshops supplied during the year 15 iron ploughs, 24 combined ploughs, 131 ploughshares, 306 improved reaping knives, 6 iron cultivators, 3 chaff cutters, 3 maize shellers, 3 iron harrows, 1 winnowing machine, 1 corn crusher, 1 steaming apparatus, 9 plough yokes and swingletrees, 3 wheel hoes and smaller tools, besides executing a large amount of repairs. The following are the details of income and expenditure during the past year:—

Expenditure.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Buildings	62	2	6
Plant	119	15	0
Machines, &c.	1,298	7	9
Labor, materials &c.	1,869	6	5
Interest on capital	50	0	0
Total..	3,399	15	8

Income.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Advance from General Funds	213	1	2
Machines, &c.	2,364	10	9
Labor, &c.	822	3	9
Total..	3,399	15	8

IMPLEMENT WORKS BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST OF MARCH 1872.

Liabilities.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Loan from General Funds	1870-71	..	..	883	1	5
Do. do.	1871-72	..	..	213	1	2
Laborers' pay due for March	1872	..	..	120	12	3
			Total..	1,216	14	10

Assets.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Buildings	..	..	..	419	15	3
Plant	..	..	..	260	3	0
Materials	..	..	..	47	2	0
New implements, machines, &c., in stock	..	..		226	8	0
Outstanding bills	..	..	..	255	4	0
Deficiency	..	..	..	7	14	7
			Total..	1,216	14	10

There is thus a small deficiency amounting to Rs. 7-14-7 against the workshops, and this is after paying all expenses and interest on the capital employed. But the loss is only a book loss. The result of the experiment is *very far from being a loss*, for we have reaped *many* advantages by the establishment of these workshops here that cannot well be brought to account in a balance sheet, though we might justly place to the credit of the workshops the large annual saving effected in the cost of repairing, altering, and making up machines for experimental purposes. The farm *is charged only the actual value of the materials, and time employed, with an addition of five per cent to meet contingencies, &c.*, while *its work is performed on the spot, without delay*, by men who know something of the nature of the operation, the machine, implement, or tool is expected to perform. Before these workshops were started, we had to send our implements, &c, eight miles for repairs; had to wait frequently at *very* great inconvenience two or three weeks, sometimes much longer before the repairs were executed; had to send again eight miles to bring them back to the farm; and *invariably* had to pay *very* high charges for the work done, while it was seldom possible to get new machines, &c., made to perform the particular work required of them. English and American machines generally need to be altered before they are suited for this country. The amount of alteration required can easily be ascertained and executed at the farm, while any improvement suggested by our practice in the field can be carried into effect *at once*. There are many other ways in which we benefit from our workshops; indeed, it is not too much to state that without their aid, it would have been impossible to have carried out many of the improvements effected during the past year in the working parts of our machines, &c., while our expenditure on this part of our work would have been at the least 50 *per cent greater*. In conclusion, I would add that for making new machines, or for executing repairs or alterations in machines, &c., we charge in these workshops only the *actual* cost of the materials used, the value of the labor employed and an additional 5 per cent to meet contingencies. *We seek no profit.* Our only object is to pay expenses and afford greater facilities for the more general use of improved machines and implements.

(Signed) W. R. ROBERTSON, M. R. C. A.,
Superintendent, Government Farms.

Rain-fall registered at the Experimental Farm during the year ending March 31st, 1872.

April 1871.	May 1871.	June 1871.	July 1871	August 1871.	September 1871.	October 1871.	November 1871.	December 1872.	January 1872.	February 1872.	March 1872.
1	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ... 4·88	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...
2	2 ...	2 ...	2 .. ·89	2 ...	2 ...	2 ...	2 ... ·85	2 ...	2 ...	2 ...	2 ...
3	3 ...	3 ...	3 ...	3 ...	3 ...	3 ...	3 ... ·30	3 ...	3 ...	3 ...	3 ...
4	4 ...	4 ... ·79	4 ...	4 ...	4 ..	4 ...	4 ... .60	4 ...	4 ...	4 ...	4 ... ·06
5	5 ...	5 ...	5 ...	5 ...	5 ...	5 ... ·59	5 ...	5 ...	5 ...	5 ...	5 ...
6	6 ...	6 ...	6 ...	6 ... 35	6 ...	6 ...	6 ...	6 ...	6 ...	6 ... ·75	6 ...
7	7 ...	7 ...	7 ...	7 ...	7 ...	7 ...	7 ... 3·85	7 ...	7 ...	7 ...	7 ...
8	8 ...	8 ...	8 ..	8 ...	8 ... ·33	8 ...	8 ... 3·65	8 ...	8 ...	8 ...	8 ...
9	9 ...	9 ...	9 ...	9 ...	9 ...	9 ..	9 ... 5·14	9 ...	9 ...	9 ...	9 ...
10	10 ...	10 ...	10 ...	10 ...	10 ...	10 ...	10 ... ·59	10 ...	10 ...	10 ...	10 ...
11	11 ...	11 ...	11 ...	11 ...	11 ...	11 ...	11 ...	11 ...	11 ...	11 ...	11 ...
12	12 ...	12 ... 10	12 ...	12 ...	12 ...	12 ...	12 ..	12 ...	12 ..	12 ...	12 ...
13	13 ...	13 ...	13 ... 2·75	13 ...	13 ...	13 ...	13 ... .40	13 ...	13 ...	13 ...	13 ...
14	14 .. ·33	14 ...	14 ...	14 ...	14 ...	14 ...	14 ... ·16	14 ... ·19	14 ...	14 ...	14 ...
15	15 ...	15 ...	15 ... 1·45	15 ... ·95	15 ...	15 ...	15 ... 1·08	15 ...	15 ...	15 ...	15 ...
16	16 ...	16 ...	16 ... ·45	16 ...	16 ...	16 ...	16 ...	16 ...	16 ...	16 ...	16 ...
17	17 ...	17 ...	17 ...	17 ...	17 ... 3·75	17 ... ·29	17 ...	17 ...	17 ...	17 ...	17 ...
18	18 ...	18 ...	18 ...	18 ...	18 ... 1·05	18 ... 3·38	18 ...	18 ...	18 ...	18 ...	18 ...
19	19 ...	19 ...	19 ...	19 ...	19 ...	19 ... ·22	19 ...	19 ...	19 ..	19 ...	19 ...
20	20 ...	20 ...	20 ... ·45	20 ...	20 ...	20 .. ·50	20 ...	20 ...	20 ...	20 ...	20 ...
21	21 ...	21 ... ·45	21 ...	21 ...	21 ...	21 ... ·09	21 ...	21 ...	21 ...	21 ...	21 ...
22	22 ...	22 ...	22 ...	22 ...	22 ...	22 ...	22 ... ·19	22 ...	22 ...	22 ...	22 ...
23	23 ...	23 ...	23 ...	23 ..	23 ...	23 ...	23 ... 4·43	23 ...	23 ...	23 ...	23 ...
24	24 ...	24 ..	24 ... ·65	24 ...	24 ...	24 ... 1·14	24 ...	24 ...	24 ...	24 ...	24 ...
25	25 . .	25 ...	25 ...	25 ...	25 ...	25 ...	25 ...	25 ...	25 ...	25 ...	25 ...
26	26 ...	26 ... ·10	26 ...	26 ...	26 ..	26 ...	26 ... 1·02	26 ...	26 ...	26 ...	26 ...
27	27 ...	27 ...	27 ...	27 ...	27 ... 1 20	27 ...	27 ...	27 ...	27 ...	27 ...	27 ...
28	28 ...	28 ...	28 ... ·25	28 ...	28 ...	28 ...	28 ...	28 ...	28 ...	28 ...	28 ...
29	29 ...	29 ...	29 ...	29 ... ·49	29 ... 1·90	29 ...	29 ...	29 ...	29 ...	29 ...	29 ...
30	30 ...	30 ...	30 ...	30 ...	30 ...	30 ...	30 ...	30 ...	30 ...		30 ...
	31 ...		31 ...	31 ...		31 ...		31 ...	31 ...		31 ...
Total...	·33	1·44	6·89	1·79	8·23	6·21	26·64	·19		·75	·06

VALUATION OF LIVE AND DEAD STOCK AT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM ON THE 31st MARCH 1872.

Live Stock.

		Rs.
Cattle—		
3 Bulls	}	1,780
25 Working Cattle		
6 Feeding Cattle		
Sheep—		
29 Rams	}	810
60 Ewes		
31 Gimmers		
43 Lambs		
Pigs—		
3 Boars	}	300
5 Sows		
5 Young		
Rabbits		10
Poultry		60
	Total...	2,960

Manure.

Guano, Bones, Charcoal	}	200
Foldyard and other manures		
	Total...	3,160

Growing Crops.

	Rs.
Fodder (of sorts)	100
Sugar-Cane	100
Guinea grass	80
Paddy	50
Cotton	200
Cocoanut	75
Grass	50
Total...	655

Farm Seeds.

		Rs.
2,608 lbs. of Varagu		15
367 ,, Red Chólam		8
98 ,, Green gram		4
105 ,, Ground nuts		1
408 ,, Castor oil seed		18
465 ,, Rági		6
990 ,, Red kár paddy		6
61 ,, Corcapilly seed		4
836 ,, Sáme		20
6,235 ,, Cotton		60
3,131 ,, Tennay		25
7,290 ,, Chamba paddy		80
1,930 ,, Carolina paddy		25
825 ,, Kár paddy		10
200 ,, Yellow chólam		4
3,800 ,, Kambu		70
1,895 ,, Sorghum saccharatum		60
9,302 Cobs Mackey maize		93
3,968 ,, Queensland maize		39
Other seeds		10
Total.....		558

Cattle Food.

10,725 lbs. of ground-nut cake	125

IMPLEMENTS.

Implements and tools as catalogued in inventory	6,920
Grand Total.....	11,418

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 19th June 1873.

Seed distributed.

Date.	To whom despatched.	Maize.	Cotton.	Yellow Cholam.	Carolina Paddy.	Sorghum Saccharatum.
1871.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
17th April.	Mr. Monaghan	10	...	...	...	2
11th May.	Honorary Secretary to Horticultural Society, Madras...	...	...	...	6	...
Do.	Cotton Commissioner, East Berar	60	...	...	60	10
17th May.	Honorary Secretary to Horticultural Society, Madras ...	10	...	5	...	5
30th do.	Do. do	20	...	...	...	...
5th June.	Do. do	...	...	...	20	...
6th do.	Honorary Secretary Horticultural Society, Bangalore...	...	...	100	...	...
Do.	Honorary Secretary to Alfred Model Farm, Ceylon -	10	...	10	...	10
7th June.	Virásámi, Ryot	2	...	...	...	2
4th do.	The Collector of Coimbatore	...	560	...	...	...
Do.	Do. Cuddapah	...	275	...	...	...
Do.	Do. Trichinopoly	...	125	...	...	..
5th June.	Do. Bellary	...	275	..	...	...
6th do.	Do. Kurnool	...	560	...	...	...
14th do.	J. J. Higginbotham, Esq., Madras	5	...	...	...	...
17th do.	The Collector of Kistna	...	560	...	...	...
Do.	The Superintendent of Inám Commission Office ...	5	...	...	20	5
18th June.	Sharp, Esq	...	50	...	...	...
1st July.	Ryots (various)	12	20	...	...	5
4th do.	Mr. Adolphus, Madras	5	20	...	10	5
25th do	Honorary Secretary, Horticultural Society, Madras ...	...	1	...	...	...
1st August	The Commissary General, Madras	2½	...	5	...	5
5th do.	The Superintendent of Central Jail, Coimbatore ...	...	125	...	...	...
Do.	Do. Lunatic Asylum, Madras ...	1	45	...	...	...
16th Aug.	The Collector of North Arcot	...	100	...	...	...
25th do.	Do. Madura	...	130	...	...	..
26th do.	The Superintendent of the School of Arts, Madras ...	...	...	3	..	3
11th Sept.	J. Deschamp, Esq., Madras	...	..	3	...	3
18th do	J. Jones, Esq., Madras	6	...	...	...	...
19th do.	The Assistant Superintendent, Andamans, Nicobar ...	...	25	...	...	19
20th do.	The Superintendent, Inám Commission	...	50	20	10	5
Do.	The Commissioner of Police, Madras	...	10	...	...	...
29th Sept.	Captain Campbell	...	1	...	...	...
Do.	The Superintendent of Central Jail, Coimbatore ...	...	1	...	...	...
Do.	Messrs. Binny and Co., Madras	6	..	...	...	...
3rd October.	Appávu Pille, Madura	3	1½	1	...	1½
5th do.	S. Viziyarághavalu Chetti, Esq., ...	...	40	...	...	10
7th do.	The Inspector of Police, Sydapet	1	3	5	...	2
13th do.	Dr. Pritchard, Madras	3	...	...	...	...
16th do.	The Government Agent, North-East Provinces, Batticolar, Ceylon	...	85	...	...	...
Do	The Sanitary Commissioner, Madras	5	...	...	5	...
25th October.	The Collector of Malabar	...	...	...	100	...
Do.	Do. Kistna	...	...	...	100	...
31st October.	J. Jones, Esq, Madras	...	...	5	...	5
10th Nov	Ryots	...	5	...	...	5
20th do.	The Collector of Ganjam	...	...	...	130	...
20th do.	Do. Madura	...	...	..	100	...
Do.	Do. Nellore	..	45	...	...	5
24th Nov.	Honorary Secretary, Alfred Model Farm, Ceylon ...	...	20	...	...	...
8th Dec.	The Superintendent of Inám Commission... ...	3	...	...	5	...
1872.						
10th Jan.	His Highness the Rájá of Venkatagherry	40	...	...	20	...
14th Feb.	Mrs. Morgan, Ooty	30	10	...	...	...
Do.	W. G. McIvor, Esq., Cotacamund	30	10	..	...	...
	Total.....	269½	3,152½	157	586	107½

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 19th June 1873.

Catalogue of Machines, Implements, Tools, &c., belonging to the Experimental Farm on the 1st of April, 1872.

1 Portable steam engine, 8-horse power, by Ransomes and Sims.
1 Set of steam ploughing and cultivating apparatus, tackle, windlass, porters, &c., by Fowler & Co.
1 Chaff-cutter and universal mill with bullock-power, by Ransomes and Sims.
1 Threshing machine with a bullock-power, by Emery Brothers.
1 Threshing machine, by Dray Taylor and Co.
1 Threshing machine with bullock gear and carriage, by Ransomes and Sims.
1 Threshing machine with bullock gear and carriage, by Garret and Co.
1 Winnowing machine, by Dray Taylor & Co.
2 Winnowing machines, by Garret and Co.
1 Winnowing machine, by Ransomes and Sims.
1 Winnowing machine, by R. T. Smith.
1 Winnowing machine, by Hornsby and Sons.
3 Reaping machines, by Samuelson and Co.
1 Drill sowing machine, 8 rows, by Garret and Co.
1 Cylindrical corn screen, by Ransomes and Co.
2 Ploughs, by Ames and Co., Boston.
1 Turn-wrest plough and yoke, by Ransomes and Co.
1 Stone roller.
2 Drill sowing machines, 13 rows, by Garret and Co.
1 Wood-drag harrow, by Experimental Farm.
2 Sets of iron prong harrows with swingletrees, by Ransomes and Sims.
2 Iron chain harrows.
1 Iron grubber.
1 Combined grubber.
4 Bullock hoes.
2 Bullock ploughs, by Howards and Co.
1 Bullock plough by School of Arts.
2 Bullock ploughs, by Mint.
2 Bullock ploughs, by Ransomes and Sims.
1 Double mould-board plough.
1 Large plough with 2 wheels, by Ransomes and Sims.
1 Swing-plough, by Roorkee Workshop.
1 Mould-board country plough, by Experimental Farm.
1 Wood swing-plough by Ransomes and Sims.
1 Wet-land plough, by Experimental Farm.
1 Country drill, by Experimental Farm.
1 Wooden roller.
1 4-wheel waggon.
1 Stone trolley.
1 Root-pulper, by Ransomes and Sims.
3 Country carts.
1 Water cart.
1 Sewage cart, by Gun Carriage Works.
1 Maize-sheller, by Ainsworth and Co.
1 Corn drill.
1 Barrow drill, by Experimental Farm.
1 Rain gauge.
1 Water elevator, by Burges and Key.
1 Water elevator, by Mint.
1 English ladder.
1 Norton's tube well with a rotary motion.
1 English grind stone.
1 Farm bell.
2 Wheel hand hoes.
11 Cattle yokes.
2 Single bullock carts.
1 Overhead, bullock-power, with shafts and gearing.
1 Sugar-cane mill.
1 Californian pump.
1 Archimedian pump.
1 Maize-sheller, by Ransomes and Sims.
1 Cake-crusher.
1 Steaming apparatus, Richmond and Chandlar.
1 2-wheel plough with cultivator, by Ransomes and Sims.
1 Pump, by Roorkee Workshop.
1 Chaff-cutter, manual-power.
1 Combined mill and oil-cake breaker, by Ransomes and Sims.
1 Chain pump, manual-power.
1 Chain pump, bullock-power.
1 Large platform weighing machine.
1 Large beam and scales.
1 Cotton gin by Gordon and Co.
1 Cotton gin, by Donlop.
1 Cotton gin, by Platt Brothers.
1 Country cotton gin.
8 Cottage cotton gins.
2 Cotton gins, by Burges and Key.
1 Hand broad-cast sowing machine.
6 English carts.
1 Malabar spoon bale.
1 Waterproof cart-cover.
1 Sack-barrow.
1 Portable scale with weights.
5 Piccottah buckets.
2 Leather buckets with ropes and gearing for double mhote.
1 Large wheel-barrow.
15 Wheel-barrows.
3 Hay frames for carts.
1 Farm clock.
3 Tables.
10 Chairs.
1 Writing desk.
2 Almyrahs.
1 Iron cash-chest.
1 Dynamometer.
1 Surveying level with stand-staves, &c.
1 Set of bottle levels
Chemical apparatus, mortars and pestles, glass-breakers, &c.
28 Feeding tubs.
5 Metal feeding troughs.
3 Scythes.
1 Manure drag.
2 Bengal picks.
2 Dutch hoes.
2 Bengal hoes.
8 Hand hoes.
6 Forks of sorts.
7 Iron rakes.
18 Mamooties.
A number of spanners.
2 Hammers.
3 Hatchets.
3 Jumpers.
4 Quarrying crowbars
17 Crowbars.
23 Picks.
3 Mattocks.
2 Hedge shears.
2 Bill hooks.
1 Iron reel.
8 Grass knives.
3 Manure forks.
15 Digging forks.
6 Shovels.
4 Sets of bullock harness.
1 Cart saddle.

1 Water bridle.
2 Surveying chains with pins.
3 Iron cistern.
A quantity of wire, rope, and a large number of details belonging to steam plough.
5 Specimen seed bottles.
2 Hedge knives.
5 Pairs of thorn pincers.
1 Ear punch for marking sheep.
1 Branding iron for marking sheep.
1 Marcal, 1 half-marcal, 1 and measure.
6 Scythe stones.
2 Weeding spuds.
3 Pairs of sheep shears.
2 Planter's hoes.
1 Fork hoe.
1 Pruning knife.
1 Dibble.
1 Pick hoe.
1 Bill hook.

Implements, Machines, Tools, &c, belonging to the Model Farm on the 1st of April 1872.

2 Iron ploughs.
2 Combined ploughs.
1 Set iron harrows with swingletree.
2 Country carts.
1 Box cart.
6 Reaping hooks.
5 Hand hoes.
3 Piccottah buckets.
1 Chopper.
1 Feeding tubs.
1 Levelling board.
2 Spades.
3 Small wheel-barrows.
1 Clock.
6 Digging forks.
7 Yokes.
1 Table.
2 Hand saws.
1 Knife.
1 Hay fork.
1 Mamooty.
1 Pair pincers.
1 Hammer.
1 Turn-screw.
1 Chisel.
1 Gimlet.
1 Bell.
1 Water cask.

List of Tools, &c., in the Implement Works on the 1st of April 1872.

2 Large anvils.
1 Circular anvil.
1 Small anvil.
3 Tongs.
2 Bellows.
2 Screw plates.
4 Sledge hammers.
3 Small hammers.
5 Chisels, "Smiths."
3 Punches.
1 Counter-sinking punch.
1 Dies or flat chisels.
1 Pair calipers.
1 Iron square.
3 Round files.
1 Half-round file.
1 Flat files.
5 Laps for screw plates.
1 Iron brace and 5 bits.
1 Filer's hammer.
1 Filer's cold chisel.
2 Hand vices.
1 Spanners.
1 Bench with 2 vices.
3 Hand saws.
1 Pit saw.
1 Cross-cut saw.
7 Augurs.
2 Jack planes.
1 Spoke shave.
1 Spirit level.
1 Shoeing rasp.
1 Pincers.
1 Compass.
6 Carpenter's chisels.
1 Cold chisel.
2 Set squares.
1 Angle square.
6 Gimlets.
1 Brace with 36 bits.
2 Adzes.
1 Hammer.
1 Turn-screw.
1 Plummet.
3 Saw files.
4 Rasps for wood.

Catalogue of Books in the Farm Library on the 1st of April 1872.

Library No.	Title, Part or Number, Date, Author, &c.
1.	Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Part 1, Vol. 21, 1860.
2.	Do do do 1, do 2, 1866.
3.	Do do do 2, do 20, 1859.
4.	Do do do 2, do 22, 1861.
5.	Do do do 2, do 22, 1861.
6.	Do do do 1, do 25, 1864.
7.	Do do do 2, do 25, 1864.
8.	Do do do 3, do 23, 1862.
9.	Do. do do 1, do 24, 1863.
10.	Do do do 2, do 24, 1863.
11.	Do do do 1, do 1, 1865.
12.	Do do do 2, do 1, 1865.
13.	Do do do 2, do 1, 1865.
14.	Do do do 2, do 2, 1866.
15.	Do do do 1, do 3, 1867.
16.	Do do do 2, do 3, 1867.
17.	Do do do 2, do 3, 1867.
18.	Do do do 1, do 5, 1869.
19.	Do do do 2, do 5, 1869.
20.	Book of the Farm, Vol. 1, 1855, by Henry Stephens, F. R. S. E.
21.	Do do 2, 1855, do
22.	Cotton Cultivation, Madras Presidency, 1862, by J. Talboys Wheeler.
23.	Selections from the Records of the Madras Government "Report on the Agricultural Exhibitions in the Provinces in the year 1856," No. 45, Vol. 2, 1858.
24.	Report on the Agricultural Exhibitions in the Provinces in the year 1859.
25.	Select Papers of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Panjab, 1868.
26.	Selections from the Records of the Government of India, No. 23, 1857. Tea Culture.
27.	Reports on the Ravages of the Borer in Coffee Estates, 1869, by George Bidie, M. B.
28.	Madras Exhibitions of Raw Products, Arts, and Manufactures of Southern India, 1858.
29.	Observations of the late Dr. William Roxburgh on Substitutes for Hemp and Flax, 1815.
30.	Sorgho Sucre or Chinese Sugar-cane, 1859, by a Massachussetts Farmer.
31.	Madras Exhibitions of Raw Products, Arts, and Manufactures of Southern India, 1856.
32.	Morton's Cyclopædia of Agriculture, Vol. 1, 1863,
33.	Morton's do do 2, 1863
34.	Useful Plants of India, 1858, by Colonel Drury.
35.	Indian Corn, 1866, by Edward Enfield.
36	Meechi's Farm Balance Sheets, 1869.
37.	Domestic Fowl, by H. D. Richardson.
38.	Notes on Building and Road-making, 1862.
39.	Illustrated Catalogue of Ploughs.
40.	Cattle and Cattle-breeders, 1869, by William McCombie, M. P.
41.	Rudimentary Chemistry for the use of beginners, 1853, by George Fownes, F. R. S.
42.	Dairy Management and Feeding of Milch Cows, 1868.
43.	Catechism of Practical Agriculture, 1866, by Henry Stephens, F. R. S. E.
44.	Companion to the Blue Mountains, 1850, by J. D. V. Packman, F. L. S.
45.	Notes on the Propagation and Cultivation of the Medicinal Cinchonas or Peruvian Bark Trees, 1867, by William Graham Melvor.
46.	Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, 1868, by James F. W. Johnston, M. A., F. R. S. S. & E.
47.	Report on the U. S Department of Agriculture, 1847.
48.	Do do 1848
49.	Do do 1849.
50.	Do do 1850.
51.	Do do 1851.
52.	Do do 1852.
53.	Do do 1853.
54.	Do do 1854.
55.	Do do 1855.
56	Do do 1856.
57.	Do do 1857.
58.	Do do 1858.
59.	Do do 1859.
60.	Do do 1860.
61.	Do do 1861.
62.	Do do 1862.
63.	Do do 1863.
64.	Do do 1864.
65.	Do do 1865.
66.	Do do 1866.
67.	Do do 1867.
68.	Do do 1868.

69. Report of the Brazilian Department of Agriculture, 1869.
70. Do do 1869.
71. Do do 1869.
72. Do do 1870.
73. Catechism of Practical Agriculture, 1867, by Henry Stephens, F. R. S. E.
74. Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, by Professor J. W. Johnstone.
75. The Planter's Manual, 1865, by William Graham Melver.
76. Glossary of Indian Terms.
77. Report on Cotton Cultivation for the year 1868—69, 1869, by H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., B. C. S.
78. Encyclopædia of Agriculture, 1825, by J. C. Loudon, F. L. S. H. S., &c.
79. Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, No. 45, Part 1, Vol. 21, 1860.
80. Do do No. 7, do 1, do 4, 1868.
81. Scientific Dialogue, 1862, by the Rev. J. Joyce.
82. Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry, by W. B. Tegetmeier.
82½. Manual of Geology, 1857, by J. Beete Jukes, M. A., F. R. S., &c.
83. The Hill Ranges of Southern India, Part 1, 1870, by John Shortt, M. D.
84. Professional Papers on Indian Engineering, No. 11, Vol. I, 1864, by Major J. G. Medley, R. E., A. I. C. E.
85. Life, its Origin and Succession, 1860, by Phillips.
86. Philosophy of Food and Nutrition, 1799, by Rev. Edwin Sidney, M A.
87. Rudimentary Mechanics, 1859, Vol. 6, by Charles Tomlinson.
88. First Book of Indian Botany, 1869, by Professor Oliver.
89. The Elements of Natural Philosophy, 1853, by Jabez Hogg, Surgeon.
90. Elements of Botany, 1857.
91. The Principles of Practical Gardening, by George W. Johnson, Esq.
92 Manual of Gardening, 1856, by R. Riddell.
93. Complete Grazier, 1839.
94 Principles of Comparative Physiology, 1854, by Dr. Carpenter.
95. Geography, 1857, by W. R. Chambers.
96. The Farmer's Calendar, 1862, by Arthur Young.
97. New Farmer's Almanac, 1869, by Morton.
98. The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, 1870. Part 1, Vol. 6.
99. The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, No. 12, Part 2, Vol. 6, 1870.
100. Profitable Pigs.
101. New Farmer's Almanac, 1870. by Morton.
102. The Physiology of Common Life, Vol 1, by G H. Lewes.
103. A Hand Book to Coffee Planting in Southern India, 1864, by John Shortt, M. D.
104. Patent Office Report, Mechanical, 1851.
105. Do do 1852—53.
106. Patent Office Report, Part 1, 1853.
107. Do do 2, 1854.
108. Do do 1, 1854.
109. Do do 1854.
110. Do do 1855.
111. Do do 1855.
112. Madras Land Revenue Reports for fusly 1274 (1864—65).
113. Do do for fusly 1275 (1865—66).
114. Do do for fusly 1276 (1866—67).
115. Do do for fusly 1277 (1867—68).
116. The Madura Country.—A Manual compiled by order of the Madras Government, 1868, by J. H. Nelson, M. A.
117. Farm Machines, by Ransomes and Sims, Ipswich, London.
118. Madras People's Almanac, 1869, by Gantz.
119. Catechism of Botany, No. 1.
120. Do No. 2.
121. Sheep and Shepherding, by M. M. Milburn.
122. Sketch of the Families of Plants, 1855, by Arthur Henfrey, F. R. S.
123. Madras Almanac, 1871, by C. Foster.
124. The Indian Economist, Vol. I, 1870.
125. Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, 1842, by Lyon Playfair, Ph. D.
126. The Vizagapatam District, 1869, by D. F. Carmichael.
127. Madras Land Revenue Reports for fusly 1278 (1868—69.
128. Reports on the Cultivation and Preparation of Tobacco in India, 1871, by Dr. Forbes Watson.
129. Our Mountain Ranges, 1867.
130. Report on the State and Prospects of the Cotton Crop in the North-West Provinces, 1869—70.
131. Madras Almanac, 1872, by C. Foster.
132. The Indian Hand Book of Gardening.
133. Somerville on the Physical Sciences, 1836, by Mary Somerville.
134. Timber Trees, 1870, by Edward Balfour, L. R. C. S. E.
135. Our Farm of Four Acres.
136. Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Vol. 7, Part 2,-1871.
137. Manual of more deadly forms of Cattle Disease in India, 1871.

138. Modern Farrier, 1816, by G. Lowson.
139. Indian Cattle Plague, 1871.
140 The Microscope and its Revelations 1842, by William B Carpenter, M. D, F. R. S. &c.
141. Some Account of Silk in India, 1872, by J Geoghegan.
142. The Physiology of Common Life, Vol. 2, by G. H. Lewes
143. Tobacco, its Cultivation and Preparation in the Philippine Islands, 1872, by Don Rafaeo. Zaragoza.
144 Cotton Cultivation in the Panjab in 1870—71.

(Signed) W. R. ROBERTSON, M R C.A,
Superintendent, Government Farms

No. 1467—REV., 10, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered. that copies of the abo be forwarded for the information of Commissioners of Divisions, and Colonel Bodd .

H. W. WELLESLEY.
Off'g. Secretary

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th June 1873.

From the Officiating Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 534—187, G, dated Mysore, 17th November 1871.

In submitting the accompanying correspondence, relative to a boundary dispute with Canara, which Lieutenant Mackenzie, the Assistant Superintendent at Hassan, was deputed with Mr. Sturrock, the Assistant Collector of Canara, to settle, I have the honor to submit that from Lieutenant Mackenzie's report it will be seen that the claim of Her Majesty's Government is larger than it originally appeared, as, should it be conceded that the ground under dispute belongs to them, it follows that a large tract of country situated on the Ghâts, hitherto considered to be in Mysore, belongs to Canara.

A search may be made as suggested in the Chief Commissioner's Office for any records which may be forthcoming from Púrnaiyá's time, but as none are likely to be extant, I would suggest that a copy of Lieutenant Mackenzie's report be forwarded to the Madras Government, and that they should be requested now to state the grounds on which their claims are based: and if deemed desirable, the boundary line, which is incorrectly shewn in the Ordnance Survey Map, be accurately surveyed and defined by the Superintendents of Survey of Mysore and Madras.

From the Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, No. 813, dated Camp Narasípura, 8th November 1871.

From the enclosed correspondence you will observe a dispute with regard to the Mysore Canara boundaries arose. Mr. Mackenzie who went down to settle the matter reports encroachments on a large scale by the Canara subjects. Under these circumstances, I have the honor to request instructions as to what further steps are to be taken in the matter. Mr. Rolland, to whom a pattá for the cultivation of cardamoms was given, has a large sum at stake.

2. Mr. Sturrock's report on the subject will, I believe, be submitted to the Madras Revenue Board.

From C. W. Rolland, Esq., To the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District.

I have to bring to your notice that, on the receipt of the copy of the "Bári Malle" boundaries, I went down to the jungle and marked out the boundaries specified therein. These boundaries include about 50 acres of cardamoms, the produce of which has of late years been unlawfully gathered by the present lease-holder of the adjoining Canara jungles. I have been given to understand that these boundary marks have since my return up the ghâts been removed by this person's instructions. I bring these facts to your notice in order that means may be taken to prevent any violence, or breach of the peace, which is likely to take place if she persists in her unlawful intentions. I take this opportunity to bring to your notice that the Government in Canara appears to allow this person the privilege of taking a good deal of law into her own hands, and permits her to have armed gangs of ruffians, who use the most unheard of cruelties to any unfortunate person they may chance to find anywhere near her jungles; I can vouch to the truth of this fact, as I, in August of last year, met a gang of about 15 of these men, armed with guns, spears, swords and heavy bludgeons.

I have now to request that copy of these boundaries be sent to the authorities in Mangalore, and that they be desired to instruct the lease-holder of the Canara jungles to desist from all further annoyance.

Trusting that you will take this matter into your consideration, and kindly render me the assistance I require.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To C. W. Rolland, Esq., Manjarábád, No. 468, dated 8th July 1871.

Thanks him for his communication, and informs that the Collector of Canara has been communicated with, and the Amildar of Manjarábád directed to institute further inquiries in the matter of the encroachment and lawless attitude assumed by Nárada Hebbáraiya's people.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th June 1873.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Collector and District Magistrate o Canara, Mangalore, dated 4th July 1871.

In forwarding copy of a letter and extract shewing the boundaries of a pattá granted for the Bá Male jungle in the Manjarábád Talook, I have the honor to bring to your notice the encroachment mad into Mysore Territory by the heirs of Nárada Hebbáraiya, the party who obtained the lease of the adjoin ing cardamom jungle in Canara for a merely nominal sum. I have had frequent complaints of the bol and lawless attitude of these people who assume on their living in an almost inaccessible part of th country to carry things with a high hand. The profits they gain from cardamoms is so large, that it i doubtful whether Her Majesty's Government obtains its rightful dues therefrom. Mr. Rolland is als not one likely to exaggerate matters in any way.

I hope, therefore, you will cause further inquiries to be instituted in the matter. The monsoo prevents my making any arrangement for our meeting on the spot, but my Assistant Superintendent Mr. Mackenzie, and probably the Assistant Conservator of Forests will be prepared to meet, in Septem ber, yourself or any officer whom you may depute to settle the boundary dispute.

Translation of the boundaries of the Báre Male Jungle in the Manjarábád Talook, as given in Pattá, registered No. 1370.

Hóbli.	Name of village.	Name of Pieces.	Boundaries.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Yds.
Bankáll.	Kógile.	Bhútánasiri Táku ...	East. Hillock called Huyálugudda and Yálakki-male (cardamom house).				
			South. The Northern verge of a hill called Hullu-kólugudda.				
			West. Hillock called Bibikallugudda.				
			North. A stream called Hittalégandihalla and a rise called Húlárakúrow Hollukul being the boundary line between the villages of Haruve and Kógile.	208	1	2	9¾
		Báre Male	East. The western verge of the Kálugudda.				
			South. A stream called Tute halla.				
			West. The line of the rise called Atti Marada Hullu-kulu up to a stream.				
			North. A stream called Kittalegundihalla in a line to the east with the angle in the hillock Hullukulu	671	0	11	27¾
			Total.....	879	1	14	6½

From the Acting Collector of Mangalore, To the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, No. 953, dated 11th July 1871.

With reference to your letter of the 4th instant, No. 471, I have the honor to state that I shall be happy to depute one of my Assistants to meet Lieutenant Mackenzie to enquire into the boundary be-tween this District and Mysore. We shall probably have a break in the monsoon of the end of this month, and it would be more convenient if the matter could be enquired into then, than in September, when the District Officers will be engaged in supervising the preliminary enumeration for the census.

2. I shall be obliged therefore, if you would fix a date for our Assistants to meet, and if you would inform me of the most convenient place of meeting.

3. I forward a tracing from the map shewing the tract of country in the vicinity of the Neriya cardamom jungles, and should be obliged by your marking thereon the locality to which Neriya Ven-kamma Hebbárti lays claim.

4. The Talook Magistrate of Uppinangadi has been directed to enquire into Mr. Rolland's statement of Venkamma Hebbárti's people molesting persons from your District.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th June 1873.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To C. W. ROLLAND, Esq., Manjarábád, No. 548, dated 18th July 1871.

This office docket No. 468 of the 4th instant.

In continuation of the above, has the honor to forward copy of letter No. 953 of the 11th instant, from the Acting Collector of South Canara for any remarks he may desire to offer.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Assistant Superintendent of the Hassan District, No. 547½, dated 18th July 1871.

Has the honor to forward *correspondence marginally noted from the Acting Collector of South Canara, in view to his intimating the best time and means of meeting the Assistant Collector to settle the boundary dispute between Mysore and Canara.

. . . .

From the Assistant Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, No. 137, dated 20th July 1871.

With reference to your docket No. 547 of the 18th July 1871, forwarding correspondence with regard to a boundary dispute between Canara and Manjarábád. I have the honor to state that it appears advisable to postpone inspecting the ground until the middle of October. The ground to be inspected is situated in the most inaccessible part of the District. The rivers will not be passable until the rains have ceased. In the meantime, I would suggest that steps be taken to collect any records that would help to settle the question.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Collector of South Canara, No. 581, dated Hassan, 25th July 1871.

In reply to your letter No. 953 of the 11th July 1871, I have the honor to state that it appears advisable to postpone the inspection of the disputed jungle until the middle of October. The ground to be inspected is situated in the most inaccessible part of the whole District, and the rivers will not be passable till the rains are over. The map sent is of little assistance, as Mr. Rolland is himself unable to delineate on it the portion of land which is under dispute. It is a valley on the boundary of the two Districts close to the head of the ghâts, and said to form part of the Bâre Male cardamom and coffee forest in Mysore. A reference to the Ordnance Map will shew that the said part of Mysore is shewn blank affording evidence that it has never been properly surveyed.

2. I shall be obliged by your informing me of the result of the enquiry into Mr. Rolland's complaint against the widow of Nárada Hebbáraiya of employing armed men without authority and making use of threats towards him, as it will probably be necessary to interpose our authority to prevent a fight taking place this year for the cardamoms.

From the Acting Collector of the Mangalore District, To the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, No. 1130, A, dated 31st July 1871.

With reference to your letter of the 25th July 1871, I have the honor to inform you that as the boundary question cannot be settled next month, I shall not be able to depute an officer to meet your Assistant until the beginning of December.

2. Referring to the concluding paragraph of your letter, I have the honor to observe that the enquiries I have ordered to be instituted can only have the effect of preventing Venkamma Hebbárti from keeping "armed gangs of ruffians" in her jungles for the future. If Mr. Rolland wishes the lady to be prosecuted for past actions, he will have to prefer a regular complaint before the Courts of this District.

3. It is acknowledged that Venkamma Hebbárti has been in occupation (whether right or wrong) of the disputed tract, in that she has been in the habit of collecting cardamoms therein, for some years.

She has good grounds therefore for considering herself in possession; such being the case, I observe with regret that you hint at being probably obliged to interpose your authority to prevent a fight taking place for the cardamoms, which in effect means that force will be resorted to to resist Venkamma Hebbá ti's alleged rights before those rights have been enquired into by the officers of the two Districts and before the validity of the grant of the jungle to Mr. Rolland has been acknowledged. I trust it will be unnecessary for me to point out the serious responsibility that will attach to the persons who commit a breach of the peace under these circumstances.

4. I was prepared to have the matter enquired into at once, and my Head Assistant Mr. Sturrock was awaiting orders to proceed to the locality; but as you are not able to depute an officer from your District to assist at an early settlement of the boundary, it appears to me that the proper and most legal course would be to allow Venkamma Hebbárti to gather the cardomoms in the disputed tract for the present year, and, in the event of the jungle being hereafter found to belong to Mysore, for Mr. Rolland to sue her in the Courts of that Territory for any loss sustained by him owing to her trespass on the land.

5. I am forwarding copy of the correspondence for the information of the Madras Government and have the honor to request that you will postpone any action in the matter until the question is brought before the Commissioner of Mysore.

From C. W. ROLLAND, Esq., To the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, dated Huntoor, 7th August 1871.

With reference to your last letter, giving cover to a map, received from the authorities in South Canara, as also a letter from the Collector, I have to inform you that I, on receipt of the above, instituted enquiries among the Gaudas of the District; and also wrote to the Hapbah, requesting that she would send her agent to me, with pattás and all other documents, shewing the boundaries of her cardamom jungles.

The documents brought by this man were none of them official, and he gave me distinctly to understand that these were the only ones in his possession: neither were there any distinct boundaries specified, particularly that part of her jungles adjoining the Bári Malle. On my shewing him the boundaries specified in the Bári Malle pattá as given by you, he owned that the Hapbah had cultivated land within the Bári Malle pattás, but he did not see why I should pick it, since there had never been any dispute before. I have now to inform you that the cardamom crop is rapidly ripening, and as I have been to some expense in making preparations for picking, I beg for an order at once, sanctioning the picking by me, of all lands included in the pattá forwarded to me by the Government, pending further enquiry afterwards.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To Mr. C. W. ROLLAND, Esq., No. B.

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter received from the Acting Collector of South Canara, and since it appears from it and your own admission that Venkamma Hebbárti is in the occupation of the disputed jungle; I beg you will refrain from interfering with it till the matter can be disposed of by the authorities. Should the decision be in your favor, you will eventually be able to recover the amount of proceeds of the present crops.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Acting Collector of South Canara, No. A, dated 13th August 1871.

In reply to your letter No. 1130, A, of the 31st ultimo, with regard to the proposed settlement of the boundary dispute between Canara and this District, I have the honor to inform you that I have given orders to Mr. Rolland (copy of whose last letter is forwarded) to refrain from picking the crop till the matter is disposed of. I regret, however, that you should have misunderstood the purport of the last para of my former letter. It was my desire to restrain the opposing parties in this District from committing a breach of the peace which appeared imminent, in the same manner that I expected that you would do with regard to those in your District should there be sufficient ground to apprehend a fight.

2. I trust that you will endeavour, however, to make arrangements for our Assistant's meeting at an earlier date than in December, as it is desirable, if possible, to prevent litigation. I shall be obliged

also by your letting me have a copy of the lease granted to Venkamma Hebbárti, in order that I may be in a better position to judge whether her occupation of the portion of jungle should be regarded as an encroachment or not. You will observe that the Bári Male estate is defined by boundaries, while it appears her holding on the Canara side is not.

From the Acting Collector of South Canara, To the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, No. 1160, dated Mangalore, 18th August 1871.

In continuation of my letter dated 31st July last, No. 1130, A, I have the honor to forward for your information, copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr. Rolland, dated the 9th instant, and of my reply thereto.

From C. W. ROLLAND, Esq., To the Collector of South Canara, dated Huntúru, Manjarábád, 9th August 1871.

With reference to that part of the "Bári Male" jungle that is in dispute between me and the Hebbár, I beg to state that I went down to the jungle and examined the boundaries and found that the pieces in dispute were within the boundaries given me by the Mysore Government.

I then wrote to the Hebbár requesting that she would send me one of her agents with the documents concerning the above portions of jungles; he came here, and produced several papers, none of which were official, and none of them gave distinct boundaries.

On my shewing him my boundaries, he allowed that the disputed portions of jungle were within the boundaries mentioned in my "pattá," but at same time told me that it was the intention of his people to pick the crop off these portions of the "Bári Male" jungle.

I have now to request that she may be restrained from any further interference in this matter; I undertaking to pick the crop and give a guarantee to hand over the value of the crop picked, less the expenses, if the dispute be settled in her favor.

I make the above request in order to prevent any violence and breach of the peace which is likely to take place between her people and my coolies, should she persist in her lawless intentions.

From the Acting Collector of South Canara, To C. W. ROLLAND, Esq., Huntúru, Manjarábád, No. 1159, dated Mangalore, 18th August 1871.

With reference to your letter of the 9th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I have addressed the Deputy Superintendent of Hassan on the subject of the disputed jungle, and to request that, until the matter is settled, you will not interfere with Venkamma Hebbárti's possession. The pattá you have received from the Mysore authorities can have no force if the tract in dispute is found to belong to this District, neither would it protect you from the consequences of interfering with her possession.

2. As the lady has been in occupation of the jungle in dispute for some years, it is probable that she will not agree to your gathering the produce even on a guarantee. Her consent to the proposed arrangement will however be asked.

3. I have already proposed to Captain Hill that, as Neriya Venkamma Hebbárti is in the actual possession of the tract in dispute, she should be allowed to gather the produce this year, and that if, on enquiry, the jungle is found to belong to Mysore, you should sue her in the courts of that territory for the produce. Should there be any difficulty in your recovering the value in the Mysore courts, the suit could be brought in the courts of this District.

4. You will, I trust, see that this arrangement is the only one which is justified by the circumstances of the case. Neriya Venkamma Hebbárti being in possession, cannot be turned out, except after a regular enquiry, and I cannot, therefore, sanction her summary ejectment, while the case is under investigation.

5. A copy of this letter will be forwarded to the Deputy Superintendent of Hassan.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th June 1873.

From the Acting Collector of South Canara, To the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, No. 1172, dated Mangalore, 21st August 1871.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, No. A, and its enclosure.

2. I regret that I misunderstood your remarks with reference to the probable interference of the Mysore authorities to prevent a breach of the peace occurring, and am obliged to you for having forbidden Mr. Rolland from gathering the crop in the jungle until the dispute is settled.

3. In order, if possible, to avoid subsequent litigation as to the actual out-turn of the disputed jungle, I will have the crop picked by Dévakamma Hebbárti under the supervision of the Mágani Shánbhóg.

4. As my Head Assistant, who was to meet your Assistant, has postponed leave that had been granted to him until the end of October, I shall be able to depute him at the commencement of that month to enquire into the matter. I have the honor to request that your Assistant will arrange with him to meet either at Neriya, or on the jungle in dispute, about that time.

5. A copy of your letter has, as requested, been forwarded to the Board of Revenue.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Assistant Superintendent of the Hassan District, No. 754, dated 5th September 1871.

In forwarding a copy of letter No. 1172 of the 21st ultimo, from the Acting Collector of South Canara, stating that his Head Assistant will be deputed to meet him in the beginning of October next, requests to be good enough to intimate the date on which he intends to meet the Head Assistant of Canara, and at what locality; whether at Neriya or the jungle involved in dispute.

From the Assistant Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, No. 236, dated Hassan, 4th November 1871.

In accordance with instructions conveyed in your letter No. 754 of the 5th September 1871, I have the honor to inform you, I, on the 10th October, met Mr. Sturrock, who apeared on behalf of Canara to settle the disputed boundary of Bári Male jungle.

2. The facts which gave rise to the dispute are as follows:—

The Mysore Government granted to Mr. Rolland a pattá for the cultivation of cardamoms in the Bári Male jungle. On going down to commence operations, a Canara subject, known as the Hebbárti, disputed his boundary. Some correspondence passed, and it was finally agreed that, pending a settlement, the Hebbárti should pick the crop.

3. Owing to the heavy mists which at this time of the year envelope the hills, Mr. Sturrock found he could not properly see the ground, and we adjourned enquiry. At the same time we agreed that, if both Governments declined going into the question of the boundaries generally in this part of the country, the stream called "Wátihalla," and which divides the sub-division Kabbinálé from Bári Male, was the best natural boundary, and should, therefore, be held to be those of the jungle granted to Mr. Rolland.

4. So far the matter might have been considered settled; but, on inspecting the ground, and from the information obtained, I found that large encroachments had been made, and five cardamom jungles appropriated by the Hebbárti. I told Mr. Sturrock that I, on behalf of the Mysore Government, claimed the whole of the land lying between the green (Mysore) and the red (Canara) lines (*vide* sketch of ground attached). Mr. Sturrock replied that his instructions were to settle the boundary of that portion marked yellow in the sketch, and without further orders could not go into the question of the boundaries.

5. The following explanations of the sketch will assist in making clear what land is now claimed. The portion of country to the south of the red line is Canara, that to the north of the green line is Mysore. The portion of the Bári Male marked yellow is that in dispute between Mr. Rolland and the Hebbárti. The whole of the portions between the green and red lines is what I claimed on behalf of the Mysore Government, and which at present is said to be in the Hebbárti's possession.

6. I will now proceed to examine the evidence produced by Canara in support of their claim to the ıi Malé jungle.

The following are the documents:—

1. 1.—A copy of a copy filed by the Hebbárti, and which purports to have been a survey made in 1822. The original not being forthcoming, we only examined this document subject to the proviso that no notice was to be taken of it unless on further search the original was found. The boundaries given by this paper of the Bári Malé jungle are extraordinary (*vide* green line). They are by no means natural boundaries, but run arbitrarily from point to point, and are so cunningly made as to include all those portions of the jungle where cardamoms alone will grow. I am of opinion from internal evidence, and in this, I think, Mr. Sturrock agrees with me, that not the slightest weight could be given to the original, if the copy produced is a true copy.

). 2.—Was a survey made in 1860, by order of Mr. Fraser. This being a modern one, and as there was nothing to shew that, as with the survey of 1822, it had been made with the consent and knowledge of the Mysore Government, we did not thoroughly examine it.

). 3.—Was the ordnance map printed in 1827, and on this chiefly Mr. Sturrock relied. The disputed portion of the boundary lies between Lat. 12°8′ and 13°5′ N. and Long. 75°30′ and 75°35′ E. From personal inspection of the ground, I am satisfied that, however, generally correct the map may be, with regard to the boundaries, it is certainly wrong in details. Spurs from the ghâts are omitted, or three or four minor ones are clubbed into a large one, and the direction is wrong.

at this should be the case is not to be wondered at, and a cursory examination of the map will shew that is more than probable that this portion of the District was not regularly surveyed. For, that part of the country lying to the south of a line drawn from Mudagere to Bellálráyidurga is not filled in. Examination of other sheets of this map shews that in some places large tracts were left unsurveyed (*vide* a tract near Coimbatore). As a further proof that this portion of the country has not been properly surveyed, or if so surveyed, inaccurately plotted, the Hémávati, a large and important river, which rises to the north-west of Mudagere and passes some miles west of it, is shewn as taking its rise to the east of that place.

gain, the portion of Mysore which now borders on Canara is marked Ballam, the old name for Manjarábád, before it was taken over in 1799 by Mysore

om these inaccuracies, &c., I am of opinion, this map cannot be relied on in fixing the boundaries.

). 4.—These are records of criminal cases, in which certain Mysore subjects were convicted by Canara Magistrates of theft in the jungles now claimed by the Hebbárti. It is hardly possible to imagine that the inhabitants of a remote village away in the very heart of the jungles should know enough of English law to object to the jurisdiction of the courts trying them. All they know is that the Sarkár rules the country. The niceties of international law are to them unknown.

). 5.—The Hebbárti's Agent and two Moktésars from Canara were examined; but their answers as to certain well-known land-marks confirmed their admission that they had never been up in this part of the country, and knew nothing about it. We may, therefore, safely say, as far as Canara is concerned, there is no hearsay evidence procurable.

). 6.—The supposed fact that the Hebbárti had been in possession for a number of years. On this Mr. Sturrock laid some stress. I will further on give evidence adducible to prove that the Mysore subjects exercised acts of ownership in respect to the disputed jungle. But putting this question aside I should think that possession of a number of years of land belonging to a foriegn State, when the encroachment was made without the knowledge and consent of such State, can never give the holder a title.

). 7.—No pattá under which the Hebbárti holds her land was forthcoming. She is vaguely said to have the right to all the Canara jungles in this part of the country. No village accounts shewing the village boundaries were produced. In short, the evidence on behalf of Canara is reduced to the ordnance map, and this, I have shewn, is not to be relied upon. Further, if the boundary is to be fixed according to this map, then large tracts of land which are, and have always been, admitted as belonging to Mysore, must be given up to Canara.

7. The following is the evidence adducible to prove the Mysore's claim to the jungles:—

I.—An old book written on palmyra leaves dated Sálivâhana 1329 (A. D. 1406), and which gi the boundaries of all the villages in Manjarábád, the same as they are to this day. According this book, the boundary of the village of Tripúr runs—

From Kcava link by Bhútan Padakal to the Arya tank, at the bottom of Cisli ghát. This boundary the red line in the sketch.

II.—There is an old custom in Mysore that the devil who presides over the cardamom jungles must propitiated before commencing to pick the crop up to 1866. The Mysore Government yeal allowed a sum for the performing of the usual ceremonies. Among the other jungles on accou of which payment was made, the Tripúr Male is included. The villagers of Tripúr perform the ceremonies at Bhútan Padakal, where the devil is supposed to reside.

III.—There is a custom among the natives of Southern India, when the goddess Mári goes on a journe that each village passes the goddess on to the boundary of the neighbouring village. In acco dance with this custom from time immemorial, the villagers of Tripúr have been in the hab of receiving the goddess at Bhútan Padakal.

IV.—All dead animals, found within the boundary of a village, belong to the Holiyars of that villag This is the rule. According to this rule the jungles belong to Tripúr, for the Holiyars of th village are said to have always exercised their right. So far is the rule carried, that even shoul a hunted animal die within the boundaries of another village, a fine must be paid by the hunte before they can remove the body.

V.—The old ghát road "Wambhattumuri" which runs down the Amti valley ceased to be used on when the Bhúnghát road was opened in 1855. The boundaries between the two countrie wherever there is a ghát road, are the foot or very nearly the foot of the ghâts.

It is so on the Bhún ghát road.
Do do Cisli do
Do do Bisli do

Nos. 25 and 192 of the routes in the Peninsula of India, published by order of the Madras Gover ment in 1853, shew that the Mysore boundary is at the foot of the Manjarábád ghát and a the foot of the Karlgal ghát near Ballávidurga. It is, therefore, more than probable that th foot of the "Wambhattumuri" ghát was the boundary between the two countries. This would be in accordance with the boundaries given in the old book referred to (I).

In proof that this was the case the Tripúr village Patél states he often repaired the ghát road That the repairs to the ghát roads were made by Mysore is clear from the following extract from Maje Montgomery's report of the Malnád of the Ashtagram Division, dated December 1839.

"141. The difficulty of ascending the Ballom ghâts is a great source of complaint as well from "the merchants below as above, *and requests from the Collector of Canara to repair these passes* are ver "frequent." "The system heretofore has been to bind the Sáyer Rentor to keep them passable."

According to the ordnance map the whole of the "Wambhattumuri" ghát is shewn as in Canara.

VI. According to the Government accounts, cardamoms up to 1865—66 were picked in the Tripú Male. These accounts go back for some time.

VII. An account dated 1776 A. D. shews the division of Tripúr Male (Male is a cardamom forest among the villagers belonging to the Tripúr Firka (a sub-division of a Hóbli.)

VIII. Evidence that the different villagers exercised their rights in the different sub-divisions in which the main jungle was divided in accordance with the document referred to in VII.

8. The Government accounts shew a very small return from cardamoms which might lead one suppose that the jungles were small ones. On the contrary, the jungles are very large, and would give revenue of 4 to 5,000 Rs. yearly. There is no doubt that the Mysore Government has been systema cally robbed by its own subjects. I however took it upon myself to offer a pardon for all past misdee and stated that no notice would be taken of bye gones, provided a full confession was made. The Pat have confessed they picked large amounts which were sold to the different merchants at Bankal a Mudagere.

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9. The real fact is that as long as the Hebbárti's husband was alive, both parties pulled well together, and no dispute arose; but, on his death, his widow refused to allow the Mysore people into their own jungles, and had them prosecuted and convicted. Being a rich woman, she has taken to keeping armed watchers, nominally to prevent her cardamoms being stolen, but really to keep the Mysore villagers out of their jungles. When the Mysore people found they were shut out from jungles over which they had held rights, they began to complain.

10. Whatever weight may be given against the Mysore claim on account of the small return of the cardamoms from these jungles, the same weight must be given against the Hebbárti's claim. For she holds, besides these jungles, other cardamom jungles and paddy fields on a yearly rent of Rs. 840. Rumour has it that her income from these lands alone is some 30,000 Rs.

11. I would suggest that search may be made in the Superintendent's and Chief Commissioner's Office for old documents bearing on the dispute. It is more than probable that some record shewing the boundaries will be found among Púrnaiya's papers, since it was in his duty in 1799 that Ballam, now called Manjarábád, was incorporated with Mysore.

In conclusion, I would observe that the minor case of what the boundaries of the Bári Male jungle are, is included in the major of what the general boundaries are. The settlement of the former does not dispose of the latter.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, General No. 4508—203, G, dated Camp Mudagere, 11th December 1871.

With reference to your letter No. 534—187 of the 17th ultimo, submitting copy of correspondence relative to the boundary dispute between Canara and Mysore on the Manjarábád frontier, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to inform you that application has been made to Government for copies of any orders defining the boundary in question.

2. Colonel Meade observes that if there is no question about the village and Firka of Tripúr being in Mysore, the efforts of the Deputy Superintendent should be directed to procure, if possible, accurate and reliable evidence of their former boundaries, as the ancient land-marks of a village will be found almost invariably to be still existing, except under perhaps some extraordinary and exceptional circumstances.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, General No. 4510—20, R, dated camp Mudagere 11th December 1871.

A dispute, which it is desirable to settle, has lately arisen as to the proper boundary line between Canara and Mysore on the Manjarábád frontier, and as it involves the right of this Government to grant a pattá, which has been issued to European planter, for certain lands in the slopes of the Bhúnd ghát, which have hitherto been considered to be well within Mysore limits, I have the honor by direction of the Chief Commissioner to solicit that he may, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, be favored with the perusal, or be furnished with copies of any orders, defining the boundaries of the "Ballam" now Manjarábád District, at the time of its incorporation with Mysore in, it is believed, the year 1799.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Calcutta, No. 4509—171, R., dated Camp Mudagere, 11th Dec. 1871.

A dispute, which it is desirable to settle, has lately arisen as to the proper boundary line between Canara and Mysore on the Manjarábád frontier, and as it involves the right of this Government to grant a pattá, which has been issued to European planter, for certain lands, down the slopes of the Bhúnd ghát, which hitherto have been considered as lying well within the limits of this Province, I have the honor by direction of the Chief Commissioner to solicit the favor of your furnishing him with copies of any orders defining the boundaries of the "Ballam," now Manjarábád District, at the time of its incorporation with Mysore, in, it is believed, the year 1799.

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From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No 3, dated Fort William, 3rd January 1872.

With reference to your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 4509—171, R, dated 11th December 1871 applying for copies of certain orders defining the boundaries of the "Ballam," now Manjarábád District at the time of its incorporation with Mysore, I am directed to enquire what grounds there are for supposing that there was any such correspondence, and to request that this office may at the same time be furnished with some indication of the dates of the letters required.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 6229—249, G, dated 28th March 1872.

With reference to your letter No. 3, G, dated 3rd January 1872, enquiring what grounds there are for supposing that among the records of the Foreign Office, some orders might be found defining the boundaries of the "Ballam," now Manjarábad District, at the time of its incorporation with Mysore, and requesting to be furnished with some indication of the dates of the letters required, I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to state that a search had previously been made amongst the records of the Mysore Residency for any correspondence about the close of the last or beginning of the present centuries, that might throw light on the question of the boundaries referred to, but none could be traced. It was however ascertained that the official records of the Mysore Government, as they existed at the conquest of the country by the British, had been removed to Calcutta, and it seemed possible that they might include some correspondence regarding the District of Ballam.

2. It also appeared to be possible that in the allotment of this District to Mysore, in re-constituting the latter State, some information regarding it might have been placed on the records of the Government of India which would be useful in disposing of the questions that have now arisen.

3. Colonel Meade thinks that any correspondence with the Government of India on the subject would have passed between July 1799 and December 1802.

From the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Bangalore, General No. 90—34, dated Mysore, 2nd May 1872.

With reference to your letter No. 4508—203, G, of the 11th December 1871, I have the honor to forward for the information of the Chief Commissioner copy of letter No. 42 of the 10th instant, from the Deputy Superintendent of Hassan, regarding the boundary between the Hassan District and South Canara, and to request the favor of your having a search made in Aitchinson's Collection of "Treaties, Engagements, Sannads," there being but one volume only of the work (V) in the Library of this office, in which no reference to the matter in hand can be found.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, No. 42, dated Hassan, 10th April 1872.

With reference to your docket No. 6 of the 2nd April 1872, I have the honor to inform you that every search is being made for further evidence. The documentary evidence already produced goes back some 400 years. The evidence chiefly wanted is that connected with the treaty by which the province of Ballam was incorporated with Mysore, somewhere about 1797 A. D. The treaty would be found in Aitchinson's Collection. I have not got this work, but I dare say, a copy is in the Government Library. A perusal of the Treaty might give me a clue where to look for further evidence. I am of opinion that the only probable place where anything of importance will be found, is the archives of the Mysore Palace.

2. I think I can produce strong evidence on behalf of Mysore, with regard to the cardamom jungles claimed; but the matter is not yet ripe for records, when it is I will inform you.

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From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Foreign Department, No. 991, G, dated Fort William, the 17th May 1872.

With reference to correspondence ending with your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 6229—249, G, ated 28th March 1872, I am directed to inform you that no correspondence can be discovered among ie records of this office, regarding the definition of the boundaries of the "Ballam," now Manjarábád)strict.

rom the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, General No. 733—17, dated Nandidroog, 18th May 1872.

Your letter No. 90—34 of the 2nd instant, requesting that a search may be made in "Aitchinson's ollection of Treaties, &c," respecting the boundary between the Hassan District and South Canara.

In reply, states that search has been made in this office for the information required, and that urther search will be made, and that the Government of Madras, and the Supreme Government, have een addressed on the subject, but as yet no replies have been received.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, No. 938—25, dated Nandidroog, 28th May 1872.

This office docket No. 733—17 of the 18th instant, and previous correspondence on the subject of ie boundary between the Hassan District and South Canara.

With reference to the above, states that a reply has been received from the Government of India, oreign Department, to the effect that no correspondence can be discovered among the records of that ffice regarding the definition of the boundaries of the "Ballam," now Manjarábád District.

From the Officiating Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 235—77, dated 27th June 1872.

Your docket No. 938—25 of the 28th ultimo, regarding the boundary between the Hassan District ad South Canara.

With reference to the above, has the honor to submit copy of docket No. 314 of the 14th instant, om the Deputy Superintendent, Hassan, and to request that the Madras Government may be communi- ated with on the subject, if the Chief Commissioner thinks it requisite.

om the Deputy Superintendent, Hassan District, To the Officiating Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, General No. 314, dated 14th June 1872.

Your docket No. 206 of the 10th instant, forwarding a copy of the Secretary's docket No. 938—25, the 29th ultimo, intimating that no reference can be found in the records of the Government of India, oreign Department, regarding the definition of boundaries of "Ballam."

Adverting to the above, the undersigned would suggest, that as Colonel Mackenzie, who had charge of ie original Survey, was under the Madras Government, the information is more likely to be obtained om the records of that Government, or from the original treaty with the Nizam and His late Highness ie Rájá, forming Mysore into a separate province within certain limits.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, No. 40, dated Bangalore, 2nd July 1872.

Your docket No. 235—77, dated the 27th ultimo, forwarding copy of one, from the Deputy Superin- adent of the Hassan District, requesting that the Madras Government may be communicated with, on ie subject of the boundary dispute between the Hassan District and South Canara.

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With reference to the above, the undersigned has the honor to state that the Madras Government was referred to on the 11th December 1871 ; but no reply has yet been received.

From the Secretary to the Madras Government, Revenue Department, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 209—105, dated Fort Saint George, 27th January 1873.

Miscellaneous.

With reference to your letter of the 11th December 1871, No. 4510, I am directed to transmit copies, as per memorandum accompanying, of all records in any way bearing on the subject, which can be traced in this office. Application was made to the Government of India, for a fac-simile of the map alluded to in the letter from Lord Clive to the address of the Earl of Mornington, dated 24th April 1800, but a reply has been received to the effect that it cannot be traced.

2. In connection with the dispute referred to in your letter under reply, the Collector of South Canara has reported that Neriya Dévakamma Hebbàrti, a Canara ryot, is now picking the crop on the disputed tract under supervision. I am directed to state that the supervision in question will be continued up to the end of the present revenue year, after which it will be withdrawn, and the tract treated in all respects as the property of this Government, unless the Chief Commissioner intimates his intention of claiming it as Mysore Territory.

From Lord Clive, To the Right Honorable Lord Mornington, K. P., Governor General, &c., &c. dated 11th November 1799.

I have the honor to enclose for Your Lordship's consideration the copy of a letter which I have received from the Resident in Mysore, together with my reply.

Although I do not attach such importance to the political considerations which oppose themselves to the possession of Bangalore by the Company as to sacrifice to them a solid and an evident advantage, yet, adverting to the military strength which we already possess in that country, I am not disposed to incur any heavy expense for an object which, although highly useful both in a military and commercial view, is not altogether indispensable.

I am however strongly of opinion either that the first proposition suggested by the Resident should at once be adopted, or that the principle of exchanging districts not essentially important, for a further extension of territory connecting Bangalore with the Carnatic should be carried to every convenient length of which it is susceptible, and although in the first views of our eventual success against Tippu Sultán, the possession of the heads of the passes was justly deemed an object of great importance and was accordingly secured to the Company, yet adverting to the intimate connection now established between the Government of Mysore, and that of the Company with the right of interfering in any branch of it to the extent which may be thought expedient, I am disposed to think that if a commutation of Districts in other respects essentially advantageous could be effected, the possession of the heads of the passes might no longer be considered of sufficient importance to oppose such an arrangement, and that the countries of this description west of Coimbatore including the whole of Wynad, might perhaps in such case be exchanged with advantage, for the means of sounding and connecting the new frontier.

I shall lay before Your Lordship my final opinion on this alternative, so soon as I shall receive answers to the questions referred to the Resident. Meanwhile Your Lordship will have it in your power to give your ultimate decision on the facts and reasoning now before you, should it appear expedient to Your Lordship to do so.

I have received Your Lordship's private letter of the 26th October enclosing the report of the Commander of an American Vessel, and an extract from the Frankfort Journal, and I enclose for Your Lordship's information a copy of a letter immediately written in consequence to Colonel Wellesley, in addition to which I have ordered the five Companies of the 19th foot now near Madura to march without delay to Rumesaram, from whence I have taken the necessary measures for their being conveyed across to Manar and from thence coastways to Columbo, another regiment with be sent with all practicable expedition to reinforce the Island of Ceylon.

I adopted with the less hesitation cautionary measures of the extent stated in the Secretary's letter to Colonel Wellesley, as the movements of the troops will for a time not materially deviate from the directions in which they would shortly have marched to occupy their intended garrisons and cantonments, and a very short period will probably furnish further information to guide or to suspend our operations.

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From Lord Clive, To the Right Honorable Earl of Mornington, K. P., Governor General, &c., &c., dated 3rd December 1799.

I have the honor to enclose for Your Lordship's consideration a copy of the reply of the Resident of ysore to my letter to him on the subject of restoring Bangalore, and a second, on the subject of Wynad. do not trouble Your Lordship with a copy of the voluminous despatch of Mr. Spencer enclosed in the esident's letter, as it relates to a subject of too little importance to occupy any considerable portion of our Lordship's valuable time.

I shall now proceed to state my opinion on the whole subject of the interchanges proposed by the esident of Mysore.

In considering the best means of effecting a final adjustment of the reserved territories, by an terchange of such Districts, as shall be considered mutually convenient to the Rájá of Mysore and to e Company, the reasons urged by the Resident in Mysore for the retention of Soonda appear to be so cible, as to render it the first object of consideration. Although the considerations drawn from the tility of that province merit much attention, yet the local advantages of its connection with Canara, e facility of affording it military protection from that quarter, the inconvenience of detaching troops om Mysore for that purpose, and above all the great probability of the Company's frontier being more spected than that of the Rájá of Mysore by the Mahrattas, amount to a positive conclusion in favor of is part of the arrangement: the retention therefore of Soonda, I consider to be a settled point.

Although the district of Wynad can be considered of little value in point of revenue, yet the causes hich were considered in retaining it for the Company at the conclusion of the treaty of Seringapatam ve acquired additional strength from the subsequent experience, and information of Lieut.-Colonel lose. This district appears to be so connected with the Malabar Coast, that the peace of the Company's ossession depends on an equal and vigorous administration in both, while the character of the Pychy ájá and the necessity of holding a strong hand over him render such an administration impracticable the Rájá's Government. The retention of Wynad therefore seems to be the second established point the consideration of this question.

The Resident has recently discovered that Chuckloor estimated at ten thousand pagodas in the hedule of the Rájá's proportion, should have been included in Wynad, but he has not specifically stated hether the re-annexation of this Purgunah is necessary to the future administration of Wynad, if so, huckloor must be received in exchange, for part of the reserved territory, if not its continuance in the ands of the Rájá will facilitate the arrangement hereafter proposed.

Although the whole of Punganoor appears by the schedule to be included in the Company's proportion, et it is understood by the Resident that a portion of it has been subjected to the Rájá, if so, it is evident hat this arrangement is defective and that the necessity of relieving the Pállégár from a double obedience equires his being subjected entirely to the authority either of the Rájá or of the Company. From aptain Graham's history of the Pállégár and of his situation under the Government of Tippu Sultán, it ay be expected that he will not be so good a subject to the Rájá as to the Company, and the position f this District on the frontier of the Company's territories with its vicinity to the Jahagír of Kamarud-in Khán make it eligible to retain Punganoor entirely under the Company.

These three points being admitted, the following will be the statement of the Company's proportion nd of the value in revenue of the district as above proposed to be added to their territories.

				Rs.
One-third of the reserved territory	..	..		88,000
Deduct Soonda ..	..	..	59,000	
Chuckloor ..	..	..	10,000	
Punganoor ..	..	..	10,000	
				79,000
Balance to be yet added to the Company's share		..		9,000

If it only remained to provide for the annexation to the Company's possessions of districts to the alue of 9,000 pagodas, little difficulty could be felt in the adjustment of the point; but the correspon-lence of the Resident in Mysore has opened a farther important subject for consideration and Lieutenant-olonel Close has urged such reasons for the retention of Bangalore under the Company's authority as ntitle his opinion both in a Military and commercial point of view to the greatest attention. United hese considerations might render the possession of Bangalore preferable even to that of Soonda, but hether or not, the fortification of that post may hereafter be deemed expedient, the other advantages tated by Lieutenant-Colonel Close are sufficient to make the measure most desirable if it shall be ound practicable.

To retain Bangalore as an insulated spot would defeat many of the objects proposed by Lieutenant Colonel Close, and to connect it with the Company's present territories by a narrow slip would be to inadequate to the intention of the arrangement. The former mode might expose the measure to the jealousy of the Nizam, and the latter would produce an abrupt and inconvenient chasm in the territories of the Rájá, while both would deviate from the spirit of that clause of the treaty relating to the adjustment of the boundaries, on which however it must be founded.

Under these considerations it is necessary to seek an equivalent. The Provinces of Canara, Malabar, Coimbatore, and the Baramahal being bounded by natural limits of mountains, it would be ineligible in every point of view to transgress those boundaries, but certain Districts separated by these very mountains from the Company's possession have been reserved to them by the treaty of Mysore.

The motives of this arrangement are consistent with the best considerations of policy at the time, by including in the Company's possessions the heads of all the passes and securing by that means an uninterrupted passage for their troops, through every direction of the Mysore country. Considering however the nature of the connection between the Company and their dependant, the Rája, the necessity of such a provision appears to refer more to the circumstances of an independent or hostile Government than to that which has been actually established in Mysore; for, no doubt can exist, that the clauses providing for the Company's interference in that Government secure to them all the advantages (in a military respect) which could be derived from positive possession. Deeming this alliance therefore to be no less intimate than that with the Nabab of the Carnatic, I consider it to be no more necessary that the Company should possess in their own right the pass of Cauveryporam, than that they should hold the pass of Chariyam or of Amboor of Pednaigdurgam or of any other pass in the Nabab's dominions.

If this is a just consideration of the actual relation between the Company and the Rájá of Mysore, it infers that the possession of the passes may be relinquished without hazard for the introduction of a more convenient arrangement. Viewing under this consideration the position of Talwalli, Talwaddy, Alambady Settgal, Deeancottah, and Ruttungherry, it is obvious that disjoined as they are from the rest of the Company's possessions, by the intervention of the ghâts, the management of them under the Company's Officers must be inconvenient, while their contiguity to the territories of the Rájá renders no less obvious the expediency of re-annexing them to those of His Excellency. It may not here be unworthy of remark that these districts are part of the ancient possession of the Rájás of Mysore, which is not the case with respect to the Districts of Bangalore. But if any doubt remained of the necessity of retaining these Districts on the grounds of the former opinions respecting the heads of the passes, the sentence pronounced during the late war on the utter impracticability of those of Guzzlehatti and Cauveryporam might be sufficientto remove it.

Connecting therefore the possible expediency of relinquishing these Districts with the advantage of obtaining that of Bangalore, it appears that an equivalent of thirty four thousand pagodas may be found, which added to the balance above stated will form the following statement of the proposed interchange.

	Rs
Total Estimate of Bangalore	55,000
Deduct Heads of the passes and former balance	43,000
Balance due to the Rájá....	12,000

In addition to the advantages expected by the Resident in Mysore from the possession of Bangalore this arrangement would connect the whole of the Company's territories above the ghâts from Anhergherry, Bangaloor and Ryacottah to Bangalore by Oossoor. The proposed equivalent might be completed by the cession of one of the western districts of Bangalore or one of the eastern of Soonda, or if it should be unnecessary for the Company to regain Chuckloor, a farther cession of territory will be unnecessary ; or if the whole of Punganoor is already subject to the Company the equivalent will be complete without a farther cession, or lastly the equivalent may be made good by a deduction from the subsidy. The point is in itself immaterial.

On the best consideration of the subject, and of the opinions of the Resident in Mysore, I would suggest for Your Lordship's consideration and sanction, that the final adjustment of the boundary be settled on the principles which I have now had the honor to state, and that the detailed arrangements which may in consequence become necessary be completed by the Resident in Mysore with the Diwán Púrnaiya

There being physical as well as moral objections to the annexation of Wynad to Malabar, and that District being separated by the ghâts, and at so great a distance from Captain Macleod, it should, I think, be subjected to the immediate control of Colonel Close and managed in detail by one of his Assistants.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th June 1873.

From Lord Mornington, To The Right Honorable Lord Clive, &c.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's letters of the 11th of November and 3rd of December last, with their several enclosures, and having given the fullest consideration to these documents, I shall now proceed to communicate to Your Lordship my opinion on the important subject to which they relate.

2. My sentiments concur generally with Your Lordship's in estimating the direct possession by the Company of the heads of the passes leading from the Payem Ghát of either coast into Mysore to be of much less consequence, under the actual circumstances of our situation, than it would have been under any arrangement of the Government of Mysore, which should not have established its absolute dependence on the British power. Your Lordship is aware however, that the nature of the connection intended to be established between the new states of Mysore and the British Government had been fully determined, when I deemed it expedient to secure to the Company the positive possession of the heads of the passes. This arrangement was founded on the general principle of securing our own territories against any possible approach of danger from the table land and of providing against any contingent change, however improbable in the state of Mysore. A necessity also existed at the period of concluding the treaty of Mysore for determining with precision in whose possession the passes should remain; and whether the territories of the Rájá in the direction of the Ghâts should be bounded by the base or by the summit or by any intermediate point of each pass. for it is certain that the partition by so general a description as that of *Talooks* or Districts (the mode of division necessarily adopted in the Treaty of Mysore) would have left this question undecided. This inconvenience could not be effectually obviated otherwise than by absolutely including all the passes in the Company's share of the conquered country.

3. The passes although in some places of considerable extent are so unproductive that the positive possession of them was never conceived to involve any question of revenue. It was not therefore in my contemplation that the possession of the passes should operate in any degree in the adjustment of the Company's share of revenue. On the other hand it never appeared to me to be requisite either from Military or Political considerations, that we should possess more than the extent of each pass with its extremities or entrances. The annexation to the heads of the passes of the extensive tracts of territory enumerated in the Schedules of the Treaty of Mysore originated in considerations of a distinct nature and principally in the practical difficulty of completing the Company's share of the revenue of the conquered country by any other means. It was necessary that this share should be equal to 7,77,170-6¾ Kantiráyi pagodas, it became necessary to add a portion of Territory above the ghâts yielding an annual revenue of 80,296 of Kantiráyi pagodas. The most obvious mode of effecting this object appeared to be the annexation of the requisite portion of Territory immediately contiguous to the entrances of the respective passes. Thus the talooks of Punganoor, Sattyhaul, part of Haradanahalli, &c., were included in the Company's share, and the eventual exchange of these districts was provided for by the Treaty of Seringapatam.

4. Your Lordship will perceive that understanding the term the heads of the passes in the limited sense, in which that term was intended to be used in the Treaty of Mysore, I am neither anxious to retain those Districts which seem to be comprehended by Your Lordship and by Lieutenant-Colonel Close, under the same general denomination, nor can I entertain any doubt of the Company's right under the Treaty of Mysore, without reference to any question of our portion of territory or revenue to retain possession, not only of all the passes from the base to the summit of each respectively, but of all forts commanding the respective passes, nothing can be more clearly established than this right by the terms of the first article of the Treaty of Mysore. The possession of the heads of the passes of necessity implies the possession of the whole extent of each pass respectively, and Your Lordship will observe that the special subject of the passes and adjoining forts is in the most distinct manner separated from the general matter contained in the Schedules annexed to the Treaty of Mysore.

5. With this preliminary explanation, I have the satisfaction to concur entirely in the principles of the arrangement ultimately proposed by Your Lordship relative to the details of the proposed exchanges of territory between the Company and the Rájá of Mysore, and Your Lordship has my sanction for carrying that arrangement into execution.

6. Lieutenant-Colonel Close states correctly that a portion of Punganoor is included in the territory belonging to the Rájá of Mysore. It was originally intended (as appears by the Treaty of Mysore) that the whole of that District (rated at 15,000 pagodas) should be retained by the Company, but on a reference to the proceedings of the Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore, Your Lordship will find that in consequence of an error discovered in the schedules subsequently to the execution of the treaty, it

became necessary that the Company should relinquish to the Rájá, a territory yielding 10,000 pagodas annual revenue; for which purpose it was judged most convenient at the time to transfer to His Highness two thirds of the District of Punganoor. I concur in opinion with Your Lordship on the grounds stated in your letter of the 3rd of December last, that it is expedient that the Rájá's share in this District should revert to the Company according to the original distribution.

7. The result of the whole discussion will be that we should obtain from the Rájá of Mysore the following cessions.

Bangalore	55,000	Pagodas.
The Rájá's share of Punganoor	10,000	,,
	65,000	,,

As an equivalent for those cessions, the following Districts should be relinquished by the Company to His Highness.

Residue of the Company's share of the reserved Territory after deducting Soonda ..	28,609	Pagodas.
Sattigaul, Allumbady and Kodahully	15,200	,,
Tabmulla and Talwaddy	5,000	,,
Decanikottah and Ruttengherry	14,000	,,
Baugloor	3,000	,,
	65,809	,,

8. This sum exceeds the amount of the necessary equivalent by 809 pagodas, but it is yet uncertain, whether it may not be expedient to require the Rájá of Mysore to cede Chuckloor. If after the fullest consideration of the subject this cession should appear to be absolutely necessary, an equivalent must be sought, I doubt, whether it would be convenient for the Company to relinquish the Districts of Vencatagherri cottah and Ankersgherry above the ghâts amounting together to 10,000 pagodas. If no objection should exist to preclude the cession of the two last mentioned Districts, they will be more than sufficient to furnish the requisite equivalent, otherwise such an equivalent may probably be found in some of the dependencies of Bangalore. The detail of the interchanges, I leave to be finally settled by Your Lordship in concert with Lieutenant-Colonel Close, under a perfect confidence that whatever arrangement Your Lordship may adopt will be entirely conformable to my views, and to the interests of the Company. I shall only suggest to Your Lordship, that as soon as the depending points shall be mutually accommodated, the most regular mode of giving effect to the new adjustment will be by reducing it to the form of a Supplementary Treaty, which will of course be transmitted to Fort William for the ratification of the Governor-General in Council. I request that this Treaty may be accompanied by a map of the final arrangement, under the new interchanges.

9. The Government of Mysore will probably acquiesce in the proposed arrangement, but if any serious difficulty with regard to the cession of Bangalore to the Company should arise, it is my wish that Your Lordship should immediately communicate the circumstance to me, and postpone all further proceedings in the negotiation, until I may be enabled to consider the subject.

10. With respect to the adjustment of the Nizam's share of the reserved territory Your Lordship will perceive that I can offer no decided opinion without a previous communication with the Court of Hyderabad, or until the person deputed by that Court for the purpose of adjusting this point at Seringapatam shall have had an opportunity of communicating with the Resident in Mysore. In the meanwhile however, I entertain no apprehension that any difficulty will arise in the settlement of His Highness the Nizam's share of the reserved territory.

11. I shall take an early opportunity to communicate to Your Lordship my determination relative to the measures to be pursued with respect to the Pyche Rájá and to the districts Ersawarasamy Amera and Sooleah.

From Lord Clive, To Lieutenant-Colonel Close, Resident in Mysore.

Having considered your several despatches on the subject of finally fixing the boundaries of the Company's territories and those of the Rájá of Mysore on the basis of the 8th article of the Treaty of Mysore, and having received the communication of the Right Honorable the Governor-General's senti-

ments on the several points connected with this arrangement I now proceed to furnish you with my instructions for carrying it into effect in concert with the Government of Mysore.

In considering the best means of effecting such an interchange of districts as shall be considered most convenient to the Rájá of Mysore and to the Company, the reasons urged by you for the retention of Soonda, by the Company appear to be so forcible as to render it the first object of consideration : although the ideas founded on the fertility of that province merit much attention, yet the local advantages of its connection with Canara, the facility of affording it protection from that quarter, the inconvenience of detaching troops from Mysore, and the reasonable expectation that the Company's frontier will be more respected than that of the Rájá of Mysore by the Mahratta Chiefs, are reasons so conclusive for the retention of Soonda, that I consider it to be the first settled point of the arrangement.

Although the district of Wynad can be considered of little value in point of revenue yet the causes which were considered in retaining it for the Company at the conclusion of the Treaty of Seringapatan have acquired additional strength from subsequent experience and information. This district appears to be so connected with the Malabar coast that the peace of the Company's possessions depends on equal and vigorous administration in both ; while the character of the Rájá of Pychy, and the necessity of holding a strong hand over him render such an administration impracticable to the Rájá's Government. You will therefore consider the retention of Wynad by the Company to be the second established point of this arrangement.

You have correctly stated that a portion of Punganoor is included in the territory subjected to the Rájá of Mysore. It was originally intended (as appears by the Treaty of Mysore) that the whole of that district (rated at 15,000 Pagodas) should be retained by the Company, but in consequence of an error discovered in the schedules subsequently to the execution of the Treaty, it became necessary that the Company should relinquish to the Rájá a territory yielding an annual revenue of ten thousand Pagodas ; for this purpose it was judged most convenient at the time to transfer to His Highness two-thirds of the District of Punganoor. But it is evident that this arrangement as far as it relates to the Pállégar of Punganoor is defective by subjecting him to a double authority.

From the history of the Pállégar of Punganoor and of his situation under the Government of Tippu Sultan, more reliance may be placed on his conduct under the Government of the Company than under that of the Rájá; and the position of the district of Punganoor on the frontier of the Company's territories with its vicinity to the Jágír of Kummuruddeen Khan, renders it eligible to retain Punganoor entirely under the Company, this therefore I consider to be the third established point of the arrangement.

In selecting districts to complete the remainder of the Company's share in revenue of the reserved territory, I have fully considered the arguments urged by you for including in it the fort of Bangalore. To retain that place as an insulated spot would defeat many of the objects proposed by you, and to connect it with the Company's present territories by a narrow slip would be very inadequate to the intention of the arrangement. The former mode might expose the measure to the jealousy of the Nizám, and the latter would produce an abrupt and inconvenient chasm in the territories of the Rájá, while both might be considered to deviate from the spirit of that clause of the treaty relating to adjustment of boundaries on which however it must be found. But as the whole of Bangalore added to Soonda and the remainder of Punganoor would considerably exceed the Company's proportion of the reserved territory, it is necessary to seek an equivalent from the districts now in their possession.

The arrangement made by the Treaty of Seringapatam for reserving to the Company the possession of the heads of passes, was founded on the general principle of securing our territories against any possible approach of danger from the table land, and of providing against any contingent change however improbable in the state of Mysore. A necessity also existed at the time of concluding the Treaty of Mysore for determining with precision in whose possession the passes should remain, and whether the territories of the Rájá in the direction of the ghats should be bounded by the base or by any intermediate point of each pass ; for a partition by so general a description as that of talooks or districts (the mode of division necessarily adopted in the Treaty of Mysore) would have left the question undecided. This inconvenience could not at that period have been effectually obviated otherwise than by absolutely including all the passes in the Company's share of the conquered country.

The passes, although in some places of considerable extent, are so unproductive that the positive possession of them was never conceived to involve any question of revenue. It was not therefore in the contemplation of the Governor-General that the possession of the passes should operate in any degree in the adjustment of the share of the Company's revenue. On the other hand it never appeared to his Lordship to be requisite either from Military or Political considerations that we should possess more than the extent of each pass with its extremities and entrances. The annexation to the head of the passes of the extensive tracts of territory enumerated in the schedules of the Treaty of Mysore originated in consider

ations of a distinct nature and principally in the practical difficulty of completing the Company's share of the revenue of the conquered country by any other means. It was necessary to complete this share that a territory above the ghâts yielding an annual revenue of 80,296 Kantirayi Pagodas should be added, and the most obvious mode of effecting this object appeared to be the annexation of the requisite portion of territory immediately contiguous to the entrances of the respective passes.

Considering however the nature of the connexion ultimately established between the Company and the Rájá of Mysore, no doubt can exist that the clauses providing for the Company's interference in that Government secure to them all the advantages (in a Military point of view) which could be derived from positive possession. I therefore consider that the possession of the districts contiguous to the heads of the passes may be relinquished without sacrificing any of the objects which the possession of them was intended to secure. Viewing under this consideration the position of Talvalli, Talwaddi, Alambady, Settgal, Decanicottah and Ruttungherri, it is obvious that disjoined as they are from the rest of the Company's possessions by the intervention of the ghâts, the management of them by the Company's Officers must be inconvenient; while their contiguity to the territories of the Rájá renders no less obvious the expediency of re-annexing them to those of His Highness. It may not here be unworthy of remark that these districts form a part of the ancient possessions of the Rájás of Mysore, which is not the case with respect to the districts of Bangalore.

Connecting the possible expediency of relinquishing the districts above named with the advantage of obtaining that of Bangalore, a full equivalent may be found for the proposed exchange on a final adjustment of the boundaries and the partition of the reserved territory, and the result of this discussion will be shewn in the following statement.

The company's share of the reserved territory amounts to Pagodas 87,985 in part of which they have received Soonda estimated at Pagodas 59,000, it remains for them therefore to receive districts to the value of Pagodas 28,609 in revenue.

	Pagodas.
The district of Bangalore is stated at	55,000
The Rájá's share of Punganoor	10,000
Total- ..	65,000

For which an equivalent may be provided in the following manner.

Balance of the reserved territory after deducting.

Soonda	28,609
Settigal, Alambady and Kodihal	15,200
Tahvalli and Talwaddi	5,000
Decanicottah and Ruttungherry	14,000
Bangalore	3,000
	65,809

Having no doubt that the Government of Mysore will acquiesce in the proposed arrangement, I accordingly authorize you to open a negotiation for that purpose with the Deván, and desire that as soon as the depending points shall have been mutually accommodated, you will reduce the whole into the form of a supplementary treaty, which will be the most regular mode of giving effect to the new adjustment. This treaty will be subjected to the ratification of the Governor General in Council, and His Lordship is desirous that it may be accompanied by a map of the final arrangement under the new interchanges.

If any serious difficulty should however arise on the part of the Government of Mysore with regard to the cession of Bangalore to the Company, it is my intention to submit the circumstances to the consideration of the Governor-General, and to postpone all further proceedings in the negotiation until His Lordship may be enabled to consider the subject.

With respect to the adjustment of the Nizám's share of the reserved territories, you will perceive that I can offer no opinion until Syed ud Dowlah shall have communicated the wishes of his court to you. But I entertain no apprehension that any difficulty will arise in the settlement of His Highness the Nizam's portion.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th June 1873.

From the Lieut.-Colonel B. F. Close, Resident in Mysore, To the Right Honorable Lord Clive, &c., &c., &c., dated Bangalore 14th February 1800.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatches of the 8th instant.

Having carefully considered the plan for the proposed exchange of districts between the Honorable Company and His Excellency the Rájá of Mysore, contained in Your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd instant, and also taken the ideas of the Diwán on the subject, I have the pleasure to intimate that no objection to the exchange has occurred to either of us beyond the points of consideration submitted in my address to Your Lordship of the 26th October last, and that it appears to the Diwán, as well as to myself that the object of adjusting the boundary between the territory of both Governments can be best accomplished by an interchange of the districts on each side, which Your Lordship has prescribed. Such being the case, I do myself the honor to submit herewith draft of a supplemental treaty for finally settling and concluding the proposed exchange, which when revised in such manner as to Your Lordship may seem proper, I would recommend should be rendered into Persian by the translator to Government, and a transcript thereof in English and Persian be forwarded to me, in order that the treaty may be signed and sealed, and transmitted to Your Lordship for ratification by the Right Honorable the Governor-General.

Your Lordship will perceive that as Yelúsávira Símé is to be ceded to the Rájá of Coorg by the Honorable Company. I have included that district in the Schedule of those to be ceded by the Rájá of Mysore, and have accordingly included an equivalent for Yelusávira Símé, in the Schedule of the districts to be ceded by the Company, and as it further appears desirable that the division of the reserved countries should be adjusted entirely between the Company and His Highness the Nizam, without any reference to His Excellency the Rájá of Mysore, I have arranged the Schedules so as that the part of Gudicotta, given to His Highness the Nizam shall appear to have been first ceded to the Company by His Excellency the Rájá for that part of Harihara obtained in exchange by the Company from His Highness the Nizam. This seems to be the simplest arrangement that can be adopted as otherwise to adjust the division of the reserved countries, there must be a supplemental treaty between His Highness the Nizam and His Excellency the Rajá of Mysore although I have no reason whatever to apprehend that Mír Allam will not be entirely satisfied with the division of the reserved countries adjusted with Syedúd Dowla, I nevertheless propose to defer communicating with him on the subject of the supplementary treaty, till I shall have received an answer in reply to my letter to him of the Ultimo. Should he comply with my desire to have his acknowledgement that Chedam and Kundúru form a part of Punganoor, it may perhaps appear to Your Lordship that the shortest mode of adjusting the proposed supplemental treaty with His Highness would be through the Resident of Hyderabad.

Supplemental Treaty for adjusting an exchange of certain districts between the English East India Company Bahadúr and His Highness Mahárája of Mysore Krishna Rája Oodiavar Bahadúr Rájá of Mysore.

Whereas by the 8th article of the Treaty of Mysore certain districts detailed in Schedule D annexed to the said treaty were eventually reserved for the Paishwa Rao Pandit Pradhán Bahadúr, on the express condition that in case the said Paishwa Rao Pandit Pradhán Bahadúr, should refuse to accede to the Treaty of Mysore aforesaid, or to give satisfaction upon the points to which the 7th article of the said Treaty refers, then the right to, and sovereignty of the said districts so reserved for eventual cession to the said Paishwa Rao Pandit Pradhán Bahadúr should rest jointly in the English East India Company Bahadúr, and the Nabob Nizamad Dowla Asoph Jah Bahadúr would then be at liberty, who *were then* to exchange them with the Rája of Mysore for other districts of equal value more contiguous to their respective Territories or otherwise arrange and settle respecting them as they should judge proper.

And whereas according to the intent and letter of the said Treaty of Mysore, the said districts reserved eventually as aforesaid have fallen in full right and sovereignty to the said English East India Company Bahadúr and the said Nabab Nizam ud Dowla Asoph Jah Bahadúr and have been accordingly divided between them.

And whereas, under the occurrence of this event, and in conformity to the provisions contained in the 8th Article of the said Treaty of Mysore, and the 13th Article of the Treaty of Seringapatam it hath become expedient on the principle of mutual convenience that certain districts belonging to the said English East India Company Bahadúr should be exchanged for other districts of equal value belonging to the said Mahárája Mysore Krishna Rájá Oodiavar Bahadúr Rájá of Mysore. Wherefore

a Supplemental Treaty for the adjustment of this object, is now concluded on the one part by Lie Colonel Barry Close, in the name, and on behalf of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Morning K. P. Governor-General for all affairs Civil and Military of the British Nation in India, by virtue of powers vested in him for this purpose, by the said Richard Earl of Mornington Governor-General, on the other part by Mahárája Mysore Krishna Rájá Oodiavar Bahadúr, Rájá of Mysore.

ARTICLE 1ST.

It is agreed and stipulated that the following exchange of districts shall take place between contracting parties *viz.*, that the districts belonging to Maháráját, Mysore Krishna Rájá Oodia Bahadúr, contained in Schedule A. hereunto annexed shall be ceded to the English East India Co pany Bahadúr, who in exchange shall cede to the said Maháráját Bahadúr the districts contained the Schedule B. hereunto annexed.

SCHEDULE A.

Districts to be ceded to the Honorable Company by His Highness the Rájá of Mysore.

Bangalore deducting, one Talook or Village Kantiráyi Pagodas	54,508	2	8
Two-thirds of Punganoor	10,000	0	0
Portion of Gudikótta yielding per annum	5,841	1	4
Era Saura Síme	1,300	0	0
Kantiráyi Pagodas	71,648	3	12

SCHEDULE B.

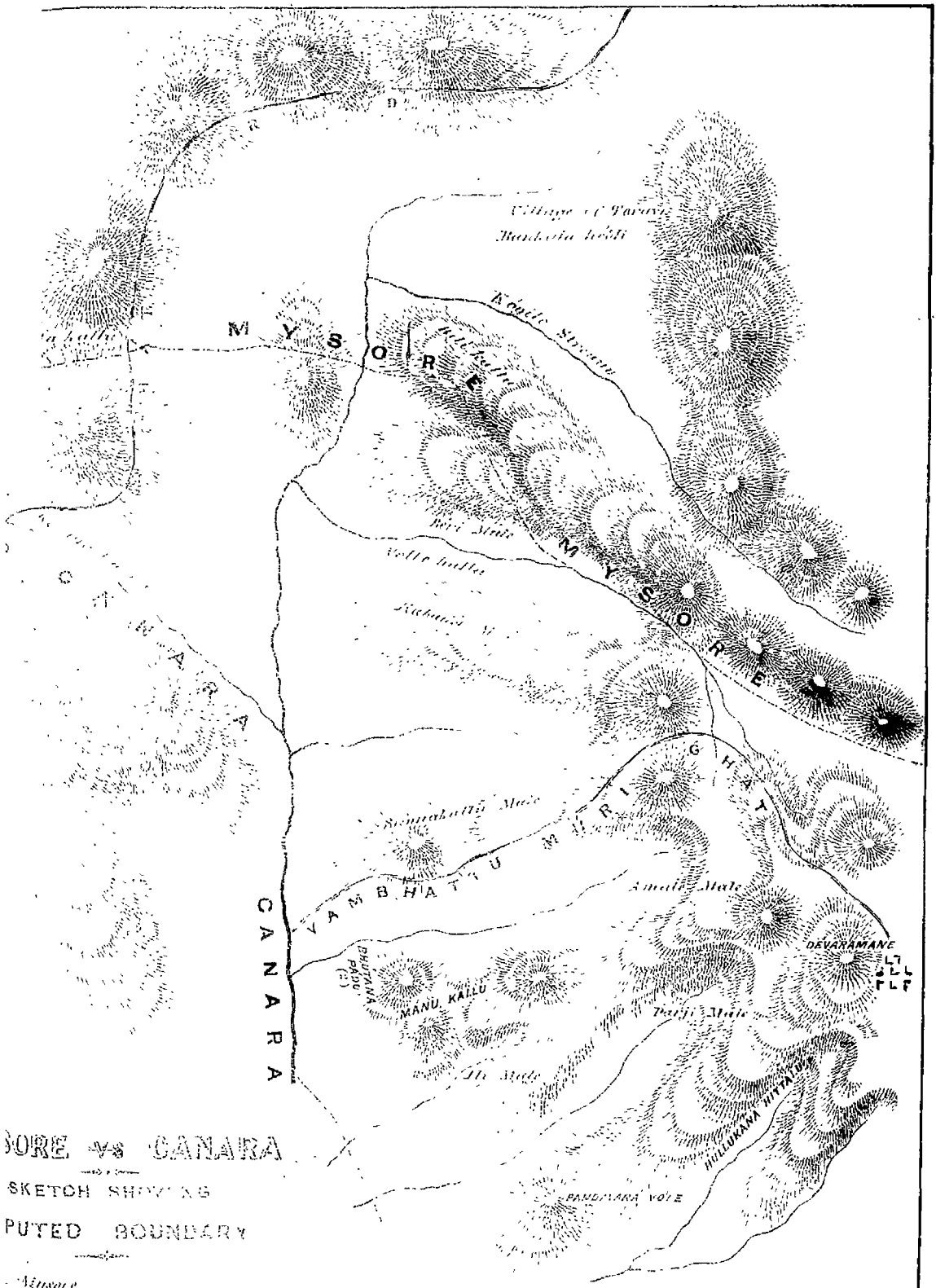
Districts to be ceded by the Hon'ble Company to His Highness the Rájá of Mysore.

Holalkere .. Kantiráyi Pagodas	11,425	4	8
Maiconda .. .. „ „	12,226	9	4
Haribara .. .. „ „	10,796	0	0
Settigal, Alambádi, Kódihalla .. „ „	15,200	0	0
Talmulla, Talawádi .. .. „ „	5,000	0	0
Dencanicotta, Ruttangiri .. .. „ „	14,600	0	0
Bágalúru .. .. „ „	3,000	0	0
Kantiráyi Pagodas....	71,648	3	12

From the Right Honorable Lord Clive, &c., To Lieutenant Colonel Close, Resident in Mysore, Fort St. George, 27th February 1800.

In consequence of the desire expressed by the Governor General that the Supplemental Treaty between the Company and His Highness the Rája of Mysore should be accompanied by a Map descript of the intended interchanges of Districts, I directed Captain Mackenzie, now at the Presidency, to prep a sketch founded on the Schedules A, and B. and to your draft of the proposed treaty, and on best information with regard to the extent of the several Districts, I now forward this Map for your in pection.

Whether the inconvenient form of the countries interchanged as represented on this Map has aris from inadequate information with regard to the extent of the Districts and particularly of the talo reserved by the Rája from the District of Bangalore, or has proceeded from the selection which has be made, the Map will in either case require a careful revision ; and I am desirous that you should imm diatley order Mr. Warren, to attend you for this purpose.



SORE vs CANARA

SKETCH SHEWING

PUTED BOUNDARY

Mysore
Canara.
Ram between pink & green
The disputed tract.

J. S. & MACKENZIE.
Asst. Superintendent.

MYSORE GOVT. PRESS, BANGALORE—1873.

A first glance will evince that the boundary which is now described, and more particularly that which embraces Bangalore, is far from meeting either the wishes of the Governor General or your own intentions. Should this arise from erroneous information, the instructions with which you may be enabled to furnish Mr. Warren will rectify the error, but should it appear to proceed from an inadequate selection in the first instance, I am desirous that you should revise the whole subject with the view of disposing of the connecting Districts between Bangalore and our present possession in a less exceptionable manner; which object as far as can be inferred from the present sketch may be materially assisted by ceding as much as possible from the northern and western part of that District, and by receiving from the Rájá an equivalent adjoining the N. and S. sides of the territory at present projecting into the centre of His Highness's dominions, and perhaps by still retaining Bangalore in the hands of the Company in order to prevent an inconvenient break in the new frontier.

So soon as you shall have reconsidered this subject with the Government of Mysore, I am desirous that you should transmit to me the improved schedules together with the present and amended map, if on a full consideration, the alterations now suggested shall appear to you to be practicable.

From the Resident in Mysore, To the Right Honorable Lord Clive, &c., dated 4th March 1800.

In conformity to Your Lordship's instructions of the 28th ultimo, I have despatched a letter to Lieutenant Warren, who is at present near Bangalore, desiring him to join me here with all convenient expedition that he may prepare a sketch of the proposed boundary after it shall have been revised on the principles which Your Lordship has directed. Captain Mackenzie's sketch seems to err chiefly in making the boundary of Bangalore extend nearly to Hosakóte, whereas in that direction it goes no further than Kistnápura.

The line of frontier connected with Bangalore can, I trust, be readily rendered more regular by adopting the allotment of territory which Your Lordship has alluded to; my only motives for not proposing such an arrangement in the first instance were, that on examining into the subject at Bangalore, I found that the inhabitants belonging to the District were very averse to being separated from it, and because after much consideration it appeared to me that regularity of boundary might be allowed to give way to the convenience of having the country surrounding the pêto to a certain distance placed under the authority of the Honorable Company.

Bangalore is becoming a great thoroughfare, and the public demands there for supplies of grain, straw, firewood, coolies and palankin-boys, &c., may on emergencies be very considerable. On such occasions the nearest talooks are generally first referred to, so that it occurred to me, that, was the north-western side of the District to be cut off and placed under the Government of Mysore, to ensure the calls of the service at Bangalore, reference would constantly be had to some of the Rájá's Amildars, which might be frequently attended with delays and other causes of dissatisfaction. It was to simplify the arrangement therefore by giving Bangalore competent means within itself and to meet the wishes of the ryots, that induced me to submit the schedules which I formerly conveyed to Your Lordsh.: I shall now however endeavour to ascertain with accuracy the extent and relative situation of talooks, and lay before Your Lordship an arrangement founded on the principle of giving Bangalore to the Honorable Company under as regular a line of frontier as such principle will permit.

From the Resident in Mysore, To the Right Honorable Lord Clive, &c., &c., &c., dated 10th April 1800.

I now do myself the honor to forward two schedules marked A and B to be substituted for those which I formerly transmitted to Your Lordship, along with the draft of the Supplemental Treaty, to be concluded between the Honorable Company and His Highness the Rájá of Mysore.

In adjusting the different portions of Territory for the interchange now submitted, I have endeavoured to adhere as closely as possible to the principles of selection which Your Lordship prescribed for my guidance.

Bangalore is now excluded from the interchange on the northern and western sides of Bangalore, the kasabá lands alone are given to the Company, and in lieu of the talooks taken from the District in these directions, the Mysore Government makes over Sarjápura, Sampikere and Másti from the Hosakóte and Búdikóta and Mókal Pállayam from the Kolár District. But the particulars of the exchange as now offered, with the extent and relative situation of talooks, will be more satisfactorily exhibited

to Your Lordship by the accompanying sketch of the subdued Territory (and short memoir annexed), in the construction of which Lieutenant Warren, availing himself of the information of bearings and distances lately procured in Mysore, and the result of his observations and inquiries, has been solicitous to contribute to the interests of Geography, as well as to render it competent to the ends proposed.

To give Bangalore to the Company and yet preserve an even line of boundary on the eastern side of Mysore, may perhaps be impracticable. To compass the object with the least irregularity of frontier, is now particularly aimed at, and I would hope it will appear to Your Lordship, not altogether without success.

SCHEDULE A.

Districts to be ceded by His Excellency the Rájá of Mysore to the Honorable Company.

	C. Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Portion of Goodicotta yielding per annum .	5,840	1 4
Erasávarasime	1,300	0 0
Two thirds of Punganoor	10,000	0 0
From the Districts of Bangalore	33,258	2 8
Másti including Mékal Pállayam	5,915	0 0
Dúdikóte	4,000	0 0
Sarjápura	4,000	0 0
Sampikere	4,335	0 0
C. Pagodas..	68,648	3 12

SCHEDULE B.

Districts to be ceded by the Honorable Company to His Excellency the Rájá of Mysore.

	C. Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Hoolulkirra	11,425	4 8
Myconda	12,226	9 4
Harihara	10,796	0 0
Suttiagull, Alambady, Cowdahalli	15,200	0 0
Talmalla, Talmady	5,000	0 0
Dencanicotta, Ruttungherry	14,000	0 0
	68,648	3 12

MEMOIRS OF A.

Map explanatory of the division of the reserved countries between the Honorable East India Company and His Highness the Nizam, and of the exchange of districts between the Honorable Company and His Excellency the Rájá of Mysore for establishing a convenient line of frontier.

The intention of the accompanying map being chiefly to shew the respective line of frontiers dividing the territories of the Honorable the East India Company, His Excellency the Rájá of Mysore and His Highness the Nizam, it is not my province to enter into any minute discussion of the construction of it, farther than what respects the conquered countries.

The longitude of Madras is laid down at 80°23′ east of Greenwich, the medium of a number of observations taken at the Honorable Company's Observatory. That of Seringapatam at 76°48′, the result of a few observations, and that of Goa at 74.°

Though I cannot offer the same authority with respect to the longitude of this latter place, yet as Major Revel has adopted it in his latest publications, we may conjecture that it is not far from being correct.

The intermediate places are laid down partly after Revel's authority, from observations taken by myself, and measurements of Captains Allan, Beatson, Mackenzie, Colebrooke and others.

The latitude of Madras is laid down at 13°4′, the medium also of a variety of observations taken at the Honorable Company's Observatory, and that of the other places is laid down from the authority of Major Revel or from that of the gentlemen above mentioned.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th June 1873.

The distance from Seringapatam to different places towards Soonda and higher up, were communicated by Captain Colebrooke, Commanding the Corps of Guides, and who attended Colonel Wellesley's detachment to that country towards the close of 1799, and the distances from Seringapatam to Cannanore by Captain Monterief of the Bombay Engineers, who measured that road as General Stuart joined the grand army in April 1799.

The map constructed from Lieutenant Emmitt's survey (which is the only actual one we have of those parts) has also been consulted to ascertain the course of the Tungabhadra river, and the position of Anégondi, Honnáli and other places adjoining.

I have now to account for the method which I have adopted in establishing the lines of frontier of the different States which border on the Territories of the Rájá of Mysore.

Not having had the assistance of any actual survey to describe them, I have been obliged to guide myself partly by Captain Mackenzie's map, and partly by such information as I could procure from the inhabitants of the country, so that the line of frontier described in this map is to be considered only as a sketch equal to convey a general idea of the true boundary, but subject to alterations and considerable improvements.

To begin with Bangalore. It having been agreed that part of that district should be ceded to the Company by the Rájá of Mysore, *viz.*, the Fort and Pété, together with the territory immediately dependent on its kasabá, I have found it (from the best information I could collect) to extend about two miles north and three miles west from the Fort.

From the northernmost point of this line the frontier extends eastward and passes within two miles west of Kistnápura.

The District of Sarjápura having (by the same treaty) been ceded to the Company together with that of Másti (including Melalnéyi Pállayam) and Búdikóte, the northern boundaries of these Pergannahs together with that of Bangalore (which fell to the Company's share by the Treaty of Mysore) serve as a frontier to the State as far as the N. E. extremity of Búdikóte.

The eastern limits then rise towards Gundakal and border Vencatyghery to the westward, passing three miles east of Mulubágalu.

Of the northern boundary so little is known, that nothing but a very general idea of it can be conveyed. The country about Punganoor in particular is scarcely known at all, by any of the people with whom I have conversed to ascertain its extent, and of the different distances of places in that district which were communicated to me by the Harkárs; those mentioned in the margin are the only ones that correspond (with any degree of accuracy) with the construction of this map. We must consequently rest satisfied with a very imperfect sketch of the northern frontier until some actual survey of it is taken.

From Mulubágalu to Punganoor.

Rairakási ...	...	10
Frontier ...	...	2
Punganoor ...	...	13
	Miles	25

From Punganoor to Gurramconda.

Modenapilly ...	...	13
Chicka Tippoo Summoodra	...	5
Gurramconda ...	...	9
	Miles	27

At seven miles N. E. of Mulubágalu the frontier recedes due W. towards Soonnacal, for about 10 miles, and from that place extends N. up to Cheloor, at which place it meets the Nizam's boundary.

The line of frontier then extends westward, passing about 4 miles N. of Gúmanáyakanapálya and ten of Gudibanda.

At Bismunchurri it takes a north-westerly course and at, near, or about Pennaconda, recedes N. E. to the banks of the Pennar River, which becomes the limits up to and above Pávagada, thence it descends towards the fertile country of Amerapore, which it winds almost entirely and then meets the river Haggari, in a westerly direction.

Part of the Goodicotta district which lays in a north-easterly direction from Harpanahalli being ceded by the Rájá to the Company and by them transferred to the Nizam, it became necessary to shew the inconveniency of such an arrangement in a geographical, as well as a revenue light, and the following is the best account which I could procure to that end.

When I first began to investigate that remote part of Mysore, I found an immense unexplored tract before me, the most general outlines of which are even now unknown to our best geographers.

Goodicotta, the head kasabá of a district of some adjoining on one side to Ridroog, on the other to Anégondi and Teriwalla, is not mentioned in any of the maps which I have yet met with.

From Goodicotta to Anégondi.

Boncotta Goodda ...	10
Antipore ...	7
Wud or Wuddu	7
Derodgee	4
Comply .	8
Anégondi ...	7
	43

From Goodicotta to Ridroog.

Molakálumúru	7
Ridroog	11
	18

From Goodicotta to Harpanahalli.

Coolly	15
Cottur .. .	10
Mundelear . ..	11
Harpanahalli	5
	41

From Antipore to Harpanahalli.

Wud or Wudu ...	7
Huspeita	12
Narrain daidkeera	6
Hogany Bommen halloo ...	11
Nundalear	8
Harpanahalli .	5
	49

From the revenue servants employed in that quarter no distinct information could be procured, and it was not without some difficulty that even among the Harkárs whom I have consulted, any one of them could be found that had visited that part of the country.

From the best information I could get, it lays about 14 miles W. of Ridroog, 18 east of Harpanahalli, and 66 north of Chituldroog.

Wud or (Wuddu) and Antipore two Talooks of Goodicotta, ceded by the Rájá to the Company and by them transferred to the Nizam by the Supplementary Treaty, extends towards Anégondi about 30 miles, and forms a narrow neck of land projecting in the Nizam's territories.

The respective situation of the principal places about Goodicotta Oogeny, Anégondi and Harpanahalli are laid according to the distances mentioned in the margin.

The two kasabás of Antipore and Wud being thus ceded to the Nizam, the line of frontier may be established at about 4 miles N. of Goodicotta. The boundary from this place receding west-ward towards the Hoogree river I have not been able to ascertain otherwise than by this conjecture

Parasoorampore which lays 30 miles north from Sira is only 18 miles distant from Conderpydroog, which belongs to the Nizam, and as this place is the most prominent of any belonging to that power in the Rájá's dominion, the S. and W. limits of its kasabá may be considered as the line of frontier and may be made to pass about 4 miles south of it.

From Conderpydroog to Goodicotta we have only conjectures to go by, and as Goloosammoodra and Molakálumúru belong to the Rájá the frontier must pass somewhat east between those places and Ridroog, and is laid down accordingly up to the northern boundary of the kasabá of Goodicotta as above mentioned.

* Which are on the road to Goodicotta from Chituldroog.

From the place the line of frontier descends towards Terriwalla,* borders the southern limits of the kasabá of Oogeny, and extends through the northern part of Harihara to banks of the Tungabhadra which it follows down to the Coomoodotty River.†

* Belonging to the Nizam by the Treaty of Mysore.

† Called so by the Brahmins, Hoorybully by the inhabitants, and by us the Sicarpore River as it takes its source near that place.

The Coomoodotty or Sicarpore river forms the boundary between the Mahrattas and the Rájá's country to the extent of about 10 miles, the frontier then rises northward to the banks of the Verda river east of Anavatti which divides the Company's Territory from the Rájá's down to the northern boundary of the kasabá of Chandergootty.

The line of frontier extends then in a north-westerly course towards Sidepore in Bilghai, 18 miles distant from Chandergootty, and from that place takes a southerly course and follows the western ghát down to the Soolermany pass.

It may be worth while to mention that in tracing up the course of the Verda river through the Mahrattas' dominions, the distances mentioned in the *margin have been tolerably well ascertained, which may tend to shew us its direction from Anavatti to where it meets the Tungabhadra.

* From Harihara to the conflux of the Verda river and Tungabhadra.

Arnd.	7
Ramhednore. . . .	11
Hawry	12
Dewaghery	6
Gallaganalu pagoda at the conflux ..	2
Miles...	45

The Yerasoorasumeen Perganah, which is ceded by the Supplementary Treaty by the Rájá to the Company, and transferred by them to the Coorg Rájá, becomes at this place the

limit between the Territories of the Mysore and Coorg Rájás and descends through the eastern boundary of Wynaad*. to the Southern ghâts which form the south east frontier of Mysore, extending somewhat N. of Gazulhutti, Caverypooram, Alambady and Rayacotta, where it again recedes due west for about 12 miles and then follows the western boundaries of Koolmungle,† the eastern limits of ‡Anekallu borders Signy † and ultimately the western frontier of Bangalore as above mentioned.

N. B. The Verda river forms the western boundary of Hampanahalli.

* Wynâdu called Bainair by the natives.

N. B. There is no town or village of that name. The principal place in that district is Ahmednugur or Chittoor. Its position being uncertain it was not inserted in the map.

† Belonging to the Rájá.

‡ Belonging to the Company.

From Lord Clive, To the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor-General, &c., &c., dated Fort Saint George, 24th April 1800.

I have now the honor to enclose for Your Lordship's consideration the draft of a Supplementary Treaty for completing the mutual interchanges between the Company and the Rájá of Mysore in conformity to the 8th Article of the Treaty of Mysore, together with all my correspondence with the Resident which has not been already transmitted to Your Lordship, an explanatory map and memoir by Lieutenant Warren and two sets of schedules, the one drawn according to Your Lordship's instructions contained in Your Lordship's official letter No. 1, dated the 5th January, and the other according to the amendments which I was induced to suggest to the Resident in consequence of the very inconvenient form of frontier exhibited on a map constructed by Captain Mackenzie on the best information which he could procure at this place of the extent of the districts inserted in the former schedules. First set of these schedules present the most inconvenient territorial arrangement for Bangalore exclusively, and the latter is the least exceptionable as it regards the line of general frontier.

Your Lordship's interesting despatch No. 13, which in its extensive and highly beneficial consequences must be considered to bear the most important political relation to every arrangement of the British Nation in the Deccan, has however induced me cautiously to review the whole of my opinions on the subject of Bangalore, and although I still adhere to my former sentiments with regard to the great importance of that acquisition, the result of a careful consideration has led to serious doubts with regard to the expediency of ratifying the accompanying treaty at this time under either of the forms indicated by the two sets of schedules.

The measures in Your Lordship's contemplation will deeply affect the Mahomedan interest in India, and public opinion will probably attach even more important consequences to those measures than can be justified by the solid consideration which actually belong to them.

Under the circumstances of the present moment it is therefore of importance to consider that the weight annexed to the construction which might be given to the Company's possession of Bangalore, although formerly of little comparative moment, has now acquired serious importance, and that it will be material to avoid any addition to the pressure of an opinion which must at least for a time operate unfavorably.

I am the more strongly induced to this opinion from considering that the very measures in contemplation furnish the means of obtaining most of the commercial advantages proposed to be attained by the actual possession of Bangalore in consequence of the facility which they will afford to a general arrangement for free transit throughout the southern parts of the whole Peninsula: and under these expectations, as the Company's investment was never considered to bear any material relation to the commerce of Bangalore, the argument will on commercial grounds apply no farther to that place than to any other in the Rájá's possession.

The Military question of the repair of Bangalore as affected by the decision with regard to territorial possession may be considered in two points of view.

By the 8th and 9th Article of the Treaty of Seringapatam, the Rájá's Government is bound to defray an equal share of the expense of such repairs or alterations in the forts and strong places within His Highness's Territories as the Company's Government may deem necessary; so far therefore as regards the mere question of the expense of repair it is most advantageous to the Company that the fort of Bangalore should remain with the Rájá, and in every event I beg leave to offer it as my settled opinion on a full consideration of the whole case that the fort ought to be effectually restored with the least practicable delay.

The possession of the fort and territory of Bangalore by the Company may, on the other hand, be considered of material importance with regard to the command of the supplies and resources, which, as a

central post of military communication, it is material that it should possess, and which would unquestionably be more efficient in the hands of the Company than in those of the Rájá, and there is even reason to believe that the prosperity of its commerce may be connected with its military resources.

Great consideration is certainly due to this argument, but it is probable that in leaving the possession of the territory to the Rájá, the nature of our connection with that power would admit of such arrangements being framed from time to time as should improve the resources of the Péte and District and place them when necessary under the control of the Officer Commanding.

All other military and political advantages are effectually secured by the Subsidiary Treaty, and the great commercial objects of free transit is not affected by the decision.

On a view of the whole question I am therefore disposed to believe that the comparatively small advantages of trade as connected with military resource, ought not to be opposed to the serious inconvenience of provoking the general animadversion in India at this delicate conjuncture.

Having endeavoured to present to Your Lordship a distinct view of the motives which, under a change of circumstances on grounds of present expediency, have induced a change in my opinion regarding Bangalore, it will remain with Your Lordship to appreciate the political question, and to accept the Supplementary Treaty in either of its forms or to reject it in both.

In the latter case, as the subject would then be reduced to a question of territorial convenience from which political considerations would be in a great degree excluded, and as it is material that the mutual transfer should be made before the close of Fussilee year in the month of July, Your Lordship would perhaps think it expedient to authorize me to conclude the arrangements and transfer on that principle, in the confidence that would meet Your Lordship's final approbation, and Your Lordship would in such case likewise be pleased to furnish me with your instructions, whether on the ground of mutual convenience I should still include the district above the ghâts connected with the Covaryporum and Guzzehatty passes in the Rájá's territories and seek an equivalent to the northward on the principle of territorial convenience alone, this being the arrangement which under those circumstances I should consider most advisable.

I have the honor to inform Your Lordship that the report of Kummuruddin's death, transmitted for Your Lordship's information by the Secretary to Government, has been confirmed

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List of the Packet.

One official letter numbered 24, dated the 24th of April 1800, and containing the undermentioned enclosures.

1. Copy of a letter from the Right Honorable Lord Clive, to the Resident in Mysore, dated the 3rd February 1800.
2. Ditto to ditto, dated the 27th ditto.
3. Ditto from the Resident in Mysore, dated the 4th of March 1800.
4. Ditto from ditto, dated the 10th of April 1800, enclosing the memoir of a map which accompanies the packet.
5. A Supplemental Treaty formally drawn out in English and Persian, with two sets of schedules annexed.

From Lord Clive, To Lieutenant-Colonel Close, Resident in Mysore, dated 17th January 1801.

The alteration which has taken place in our frontier above the ghâts, in consequence of the late important arrangements with the Court of Hyderabad, has deprived the post of Bangalore of its military importance, and has changed the whole state of the question with regard to the possession of that Fort and District by the Honorable Company.

It will accordingly be expedient that the interchanges which remain to be effected between the Company and the Government of Mysore, should be so regulated as to disturb the existing arrangements in the least practicable degree.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th June 1873.

On these principles which I understand will meet the wishes of the Government of Mysore, I have directed the enclosed Supplementary Treaty and Schedules to be prepared, and I accordingly desire, if no objection shall occur to yourself or be made on the part of the Diwán, that this treaty may be executed with your earliest convenience and that its provisions may be carried into effect on the first of the ensuing Fussilee year.

Supplementary Treaty for adjusting an exchange of certain Districts between the English East India Company Bahadúr, and His Highness Mahárája, Mysore Krishna Rája Odiyar Bahadúr, Rája of Mysore.

Whereas by the 8th Article of the Treaty of Mysore certain districts detailed in Schedule D annexed to the said Treaty were eventually reserved for the Péshwa Rao Pandit Pardhán Bahadúr, on the express condition that in case the said Péshwa Rao Pandit Pardhán Bahadúr should refuse to accede to the Treaty of Mysore aforesaid, or to give satisfaction upon the points to which the 7th Article of the said Treaty refers, then the right to and sovereignty of the said Districts so reserved for eventual cession to the said Péshwa Rao Pandit Pardhán Bahadúr, should be vested jointly in the English East India Company Bahadúr, and the Nabáb Nizámud Daula Asoph Jah Bahadúr who would then be at liberty to exchange them with the Rájá of Mysore for other Districts of equal value, more contiguous to their respective territories, or otherwise arrange and settle them as they should judge proper.

And whereas according to the intent and letter of the said Treaty of Mysore, the said Districts reserved eventually as aforesaid have fallen in full right and sovereignty to the said English East India Company Bahadúr.

And whereas under the occurrence of this event, and in conformity to the provisions contained in the 8th Article of the said Treaty of Mysore and the 15th Article of the Treaty of Seringapatam, it hath become expedient on the principle of mutual convenience that certain Districts belonging to the said English East India Compay Bahadúr should be exchanged for other Districts of equal value belonging to the said Mahárájá, Mysore Krishna Rájá Odiyar Bahadúr, Rájá of Mysore.

Wherefore a Supplementary Treaty for the adjustment of this object is now concluded on the one part by Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close in the name and on behalf of the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, K. P., Governor General, for all affairs Civil and Military of the British Nation in India, by virtue of full powers vested in him for this purpose by the said Richard Marquis Wellesley, Governor General, and on the other part by Mahárájá, Mysore Kristna Ráj Odiyar Bahadúr, Rájá of Mysore.

Article 1st.

It is agreed and stipulated that the following exchange of Districts shall take place between the contracting parties, *viz.*,—That the Districts belonging to Mahárája, Mysore Krishna Ráj Odiyar Bahadúr, contained in Schedule A hereunto annexed, shall be ceded to the English East India Company Bahadúr, who in exchange shall cede to the said Mahárájá Bahadúr the Districts contained in Schedule B hereunto annexed.

This Supplemental Treaty consisting of one article with two schedules annexed, is this day of———corresponding with the—settled, and concluded at—by Lieutnant-Colonel Barry Close, &c., &c.

Schedule A.

Districts to be ceded by His Highness the Rája of Mysore to the Honorable Company.

Portion of Goodicotta for interchange with the Nizam	5,840	1	4
Erasávirasúme	1,300	0	0
Two-thirds of Punganoor.	10,000	0	0
Punganoor	10,000	0	0
Hallul	2,400	0	0
Further portion of Goodicotta.	4,907	12	8
C. Pagodas	34,447	13	12

Schedule B.

Districts to be ceded by the Honorable Company to His Highness the Rájá of Mysore.

Hoolulkirra	11,425	4	8
Myconda	12,226	9	4
Harihara	10,796	0	0
C. Pagodas.	34,447	13	12

From the Resident in Mysore, To the Right Hon'ble Lord Clive, &c., &c., dated Lál Bágh, April 1801.

Perceiving no possible objection to the arrangement proposed by Your Lordship, for the exchang of Districts, and finding that it was perfectly calculated to meet the wishes of the Government of Mysore I yesterday took occasion to visit His Highness the Rájá, when the treaty for the purpose was signed sealed and interchanged. The copy delivered by His Highness I have the honor to enclose to Your Lordship. At the close of the present Fussilee year, the Districts to be transferred to the Hon'ble Compa ny will be in a state of arrangement for delivery to Major Munro, or such person as he may appoint t receive them in charge.

Supplementary Treaty for adjusting an exchange of certain Districts between the English East Indi Company Bahadúr, and His Highness Mahárájá, Mysore Krishna Ráj Odiyar Bahadúr, Rájá o Mysore.

Whereas by the 8th Article of the Treaty of Mysore, certain Districts detailed in Schedule D, annexe to the said Treaty, were eventually reserved for the Péshwa Rao Pandit Pradhán Bahadúr, on the ex press condition, that in case the said Péshwa Rao Pandit Pradhán Bahadúr should refuse to accede to the Treaty of Mysore aforesaid, or to give satisfaction upon the points to which the 7th Article of th said Treaty refers, then the right to and sovereignty of the said Districts so reserved for eventual cessio to the said Péshwa Rao Pandit Pardhán Bahadúr, should be vested jointly in the English East Indi Company Bahadúr, and the Nabáb Nizámud Daula Asoph Jah Bahadúr who would then be at liberty to e change them with the Rájá of Mysore, for other districts of equal value, more contiguous to their respectiv territories, or otherwise arrange and settle them as they should judge proper, and whereas according t the intent and letter of the said Treaty of Mysore, the said Districts reserved eventually as aforesaid, hav fallen in full right and sovereignty to the said English East India Company Bahadúr, and the sai Nabáb Nizámud Daula Bahadúr, and have been accordingly divided between them. And whereas unde the occurrence of this event, and in conformity to the provisions contained in the 8th Article of the sai Treaty of Mysore and the 15th Article of the Treaty of Seringapatam it hath become expedient on th principle of mutual convenience, that certain Districts belonging to the said English East India Compan Bahadúr should be exchanged for other Districts of equal value belonging to the said Mahárájá, Myso Krishna Ráj Odiyar Bahadúr, Rájá of Mysore. Wherefore a Supplementary Treaty for the adjustment o this object is now concluded on the one part by Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close in the name and on be half of the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, K. P., Governor General, for all affairs Civil an Military of the British Nation in India, by virtue of full powers vested in him for this purpose by th said Richard Marquis Wellesley, Governor General, and on the other part by Mahárájá, Mysore Krishn Ráj Odiyar Bahadúr, Rájá of Mysore.

Article 1st.

It is agreed and stipulated that the following exchange of Districts shall take place between the con tracting parties, *viz.*—That the District belonging to Mahárájá, Mysore Krishna Ráj Odiyar Bahadú contained in Schedule A, hereunto annexed, shall be ceded to the English East India Company Bahadú who in exchange shall cede to the Mahárájá Bahadúr the Districts contained in Schedule B, hereunt annexed. This Supplementary Treaty consisting of one article with two schedules annexed being th sixth day of April Anno Domini 1801, corresponding with the 21st day of Zeeaadeeh Anno Hegira 121 and with the 23rd day of the month Chaitra of the year 1723 of the Sáliváhana era, settled and conclude at the old Fort of Mysore near Seringapatam by Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, with the Mahárá Odiyar Bahadúr, Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close has accordingly delivered one copy of the same i Persian and English signed and sealed by him to His Highness the Mahárájá who has likewise delivere to Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close another copy in Persian and English bearing His Highness's seal an signed by Lakshamma, Widow of the late Krishna Ráj and sealed and signed by Púrnaiya, Diwán t His Highness Mahárájá Odiyar, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close has engaged to procure and delive

to the said Mahárájá without delay a copy of the same under the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Governor General, on the receipt of which by the said Mahárájá the present Supplementary Treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honorable East India Company and on the Mahárájá, Mysore Krishna Ráj Odiyar Bahadúr, and the copy of it now delivered to the said Mahárájá shall be returned.

Schedule A.

Districts to be ceded by His Highness the Rájá of Mysore to the Honorable Company.

Portion of Goodicotta (For interchange with the Nizam)	5,840	1	4
Earasávirasíme	1,300	0	0
Two thirds of Punganoor	10,000	0	0
Tangur	10,000	0	0
Hullul	2,400	0	0
Further portion of Goodicotta	4,907	12	8
C. Pagodas...	34,447	13	12

Schedule B.

Districts to be ceded by the Honorable Company to His Highness the Rájá of Mysore.

Hoolulkerra	11,425	4	8
Myconda	12,226	9	4
Harihara	10,796	0	0
C. Pagodas...	34,447	13	12

From the Right Honorable Lord Clive, To the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, K. P., &c, &c. dated Fort Saint George, 18th April 1801.

While the arrangements for transferring Bangalore to the Company's immediate authority were under my consideration, I received the communication of the measures then in Your Lordship's contemplation which have since terminated in the transfer of the countries south of the Tungabhadra and Kistna in perpetuity to the Company's Government.

The important change which this measure was calculated to produce in all the relations of Bangalore as a military post, determined me on the first intimation of Your Lordship's views to postpone the proposed transfer of that Fort and District until the result of the negotiation at Hyderabad should be finally determined.

A bare inspection of the map will exhibit the principal geographical and military features which have extinguished the importance of Bangalore in relation to our present frontier and our future lines of communication, and anticipating Your Lordship's concurrence in the expediency of saving, under these circumstances, the heavy and superfluous expense of converting that Fort into a great military depôt, I directed the necessary investigation for ascertaining under our improved knowledge of the country the best plan for the remaining interchanges with the Mysore Government with a view to the convenience of the respective frontier alone, and I have now the honor to enclose a copy of the Treaty which has been agreed to in consequence for Your Lordship's approval and ratification.

I have the satisfaction to inform Your Lordship that it is the intention of the Diwan to restore the works of Bangalore on their old foundations in a style of building, which, although involving little expense, will render it perfectly tenable against the ordinary operations of any Native enemy, and give confidence to the timorous inhabitants of the Pété.

President's Minute in Council in the Political Department, dated 5th March 1802.

To be recorded in the Secret Department.

In pursuance of the intention which I communicated to the Board on the 10th November last, I have now the honor to record my correspondence with the Governor General and the Residents in Mysore and at Hyderabad, on the subject of the partition of the reserved territories and of the final arrangement by which the distribution of that territory merged in the provisions of the Subsidiary Treaty of Hyderabad.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th June 1873.

The interchanges which have already taken place under the 8th Article of the Treaty of Seringapat between the Company and the Rájá of Mysore for the purpose of facilitati the former partition of the reserved territory with His Highness the Niza and those which remain to be effected for the mutual convenience of parties are necessarily interwoven with this subject; but the Board will serve that the final decision of the Governor General with regard to the ultimate boundaries of the Governments of Mysore and of Fort Saint George has been postponed in consequence of considerati relative to the expediency of including Bangalore in the Company's Territory.

Vide Secret Department consult. 1st July 1800. 10th March 1801.

Having lately received the permission of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General record such parts of my separate correspondence with His Excellency as I should deem expedient.

I take this opportunity of recording also my correspondence with other public officers connected arising out of these communications.

I have directed the whole of this correspondence to be arranged in the order of the subjects to wh it respectively relates, and shall annex to each head, such explanations as it may appear to require, p mising that such portions of my separate correspondence as terminated in any public act of the Gove ment have been already recorded at the periods when those public acts received the sanction of the Boa It will therefore be most convenient that the correspondence which I now record shall be entered separate books for eventual reference in the departments to which it respectively belongs.

Mysore Government.

Political Department.

This head embraces my correspondence with the Resident in Mysore and the Diván, on the subje of the interior administration of the Mysore Government, and such reports or references as I found proper to make to the Governor-General on that subject.

Pychy Raja and Wynad.

Political Department.

This correspondence principally relates to the connection of the Resident in Mysore and of the Myso Government, with the important operations which have terminated in the establishment of the tranqu lity of Wynad and Malabar. The orders of the Governor General and some corresponding documents, which were grounded the orders of this Government for the equipment of a military force for that servic have been already recorded in consultation the 1st of April 1800.

Bullum.

Political Department.

The explanations under the preceding head apply generally to this subject.

Muscat and Kutch.

Political Department.

The factories of the late Sultán at these places were at first supposed to be of considerable impor tance, and as they had not been specifically mentioned in any of the treaties, the appropriation of the property after the dissolution of Tippu Sultán's Government was not a question of very obvious solution

The Proceedings on this subject which terminated in an unprofitable mission from the Bombay Go vernment for the purpose of realizing the property, are included under this head.

Vellore and Tippu's Family.

Secret Department.

The considerations of extreme delicacy which relate to the custody of this family, although highl important in their consequences, constitute a series of minute detail which was conducted with mos propriety and convenience in my private office. It may be hoped that the arrangements which have bee made will obviate the necessity of any further provisions for their security or comfort, but it may here after be convenient for my successor to refer to these details.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th June 1873.

KAMMERUDIN KHAN AND PUNGANOOR

Political Department.

This correspondence principally relates to the ambitious views and restless character of Kammeruddin, on whose death the subject ceased to be interesting.

Consult Political Department, 5th August 1800.

FOREIGN EXPEDITIONS.

Political Department

This correspondence with their Excellencies the Governor General, *vice* Admiral Rainier and the Governor of Ceylon, the Honorable the Governor of Bombay and the Resident at Goa, embraces a variety of collateral objects of information connected with the foreign expeditions ordered by the authorities in England or by the Governor General · such portions of this correspondence as formed the immediate basis of the public acts of this Government have been already recorded.

Secret Department.
1st July 1800.
15th December 1800.
14th April 1801.
4th September 1801.

TRANQUEBAR.

Political Department.

The short period which the course of events allowed the Resident at Tranquebar to exercise his diplomatic functions renders this a short and uninteresting head.

TRAVANCORE

Political Department.

This head contains principally a transcript of the reports of the Resident to the Governor General, with notices of a pretended attempt to corrupt some persons supposed to be in my confidence.

MAHRATTA AFFAIRS.

Political Department.

This head contains such parts, as have not already been recorded, of my correspondence with the Governor General, the Resident and Commandant in Mysore, and the Residents at Hyderbád and at Goa on the state of Mahratta affairs as connected with our northern frontier and with the operations against Dhundiá Whag. They will be found of no material interest at this time. All that were of sufficient importance to form the grounds of any public act having been recorded at the moment.

Secret Department Cons
27th May 1800.
10th March 1801.

GOA.

Political Department.

SOUTHERN REBELLION.

This requires no Explanation.

Political Department.

Consists of my correspondence with the Governor of Ceylon and with the Governor General, on the support to be derived from that Island for the service of the southern provinces.

NABAB.

Secret Department.

This head consists of some letters not hitherto recorded to and from the Governor General on the contingencies which might arise in the arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic and of some unimportant correspondence with the late Nabáb.

Secret Department Cons.
25th July 1801.
31st " "

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th June 1873.

COUNTRY BUSINESS.

Political Department.

This technical term for usurious loans and oppressive exactions is falling, as I ardently hope, with the practice into permanent disuse. This short head comprises some immaterial circumstances connected with transactions which have formerly been brought under the notice of the Board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This head is scarcely capable of distinct explanation. It will be found connected in degrees more or less remote, with most of the subjects previously noticed, and this description will apply in a more particular manner to those letters from the Governor General which contain general replies to a variety of successive communications and references.

MEMO.—The papers belonging to the other heads mentioned in this Minute are entered in a separate book and recorded in the Political Department.

From His Excellency Marquis of Wellesley, &c., To the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck, Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, dated 15th July 1804.

Secret Department.

The Governor General has had the honor to receive a separate official letter No. 1 under date the 1st of February 1804 from Lord William Bentinck enclosing a Supplementary Treaty concluded between the British Government and the Rájá of Mysore for the interchange of certain Districts situated on the frontier of the territories of the two States.

2. The Governor General in Council has the satisfaction to express his entire approbation of the spirit and tenor of that engagement, which has accordingly been this day ratified by the Governor General in Council.

3. The ratified Treaty is now transmitted to Your Lordship in Council for the purpose of being delivered to the Government of Mysore through the channel of the Resident at that Court.

4. The Governor General in Council has the honor to express his entire approbation of the determination adopted by Lord William Bentinck of carrying into immediate effect under the reservation stated in the 7th paragraph of His Lordship's official letter, such of the stipulations of the Treaty as remained to be fulfilled. The reasons assigned by His Lordship for adopting that measure previously to the ratification of the Treaty by the Governor General in Council are entirely satisfactory to His Excellency in Council.

To His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Wellesley, K. P. Governor General in Council at Fort William, dated Fort Saint George, 2nd October 1804.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, dated the 15th of July last, transmitting to us a ratified copy of the Treaty with the Government of Mysore for the final demarcation of the limits of that State in their relation to the territories of the British Government, and Lord William Bentinck begs leave to express to His Excellency the sentiments of gratification which His Lordship has derived in receiving His Excellency's approval of the proceedings of this Government on that subject.

Having transmitted the ratified Treaty to the Acting Resident at Mysore for the purpose of being presented to His Highness the Rájá, we have the honor to enclose for the information of His Excellency in Council the copy of a letter from the Acting Resident, reporting that the ceremony took place on the 11th ultimo, and that an account of so interesting a nature to that Government had been received with sentiments of satisfaction and gratitude suitable to the occasion.

MEMORANDUM.

Printed at pages 10 to 12 of Vol. II of the "Despatches, Minutes and Correspondence of Marquis Wellesley."	1799, 20th May. From the Earl of Mornington, to the Honble Colonel Wellesley and the Members of the Army Commission.	(Para 5).—Particularizes certain points as requiring attention in the settlement of the Mysore Country; one of these points being that "the Company must retain the whole of the Sultán's territory in Malabar and also in Coimbatore and Darapooram with the heads of all the passes on the table land."
	1799, 22nd June. Treaty of Mysore called "Partition Treaty of Mysore" in Aitchison's Collection of Treaties, Vol. V, Article I, page 56.	Provides (Article 1st) that "the heads of all the passes leading from the territory of the late Tippu Sultán to any part of the possessions of the English East India Company Bahadúr, of its allies or tributaries situated below the ghâts on either coast, and all forts situated near to and commanding the said passes shall be subjected to the authority, and for ever incorporated with the dominions of the English East India Company Bahadúr."
Page 135 of Vol. I, Secret Dept., Govt. Proceedings.	1799, 11th November. From Lord Clive to Earl Mornington	These letters relate to the subject of interchange of territory with the Rájá of Mysore, with remarks as to the retention by the Company of the heads of the passes.
Page 139 of do do	1799, 3rd December. From do to do	
Page 35 of do do	1800, 5th January. From Earl Mornington to Lord Clive.	Reply to the above letters with explanation of his views on the last point mentioned above, *viz.*, the retention by the Company of the heads of the passes.
Page 151 of do do	1800, 3rd February. From Lord Clive to Resident in Mysore.	Issuing instructions with reference to the foregoing letter from the Governor General for fixing the boundaries of the Company's territories and those of the Rájá of Mysore, and directing the preparation of a Supplementary Treaty.
Page 91 of do do	1800, 14th February. From Resident in Mysore to Lord Clive.	Forwards Supplementary Treaty (with schedules) for adjusting exchange of Districts between the Company and the Rájá of Mysore.
Page 165 of do do	1800, 27th February. From Lord Clive to Resident in Mysore.	States that he has had a sketch prepared by Captain Mackenzie, founded on the schedules annexed to the draft of the proposed Treaty; notices the inconvenient form of the countries interchanged as shown in this map; requests that the subject may be reconsidered, and that Mr. Warren should be directed to attend upon him for the purpose.
Page 104 of do do	1800, 4th March. From Resident in Mysore to Lord Clive.	Explains the principles on which he prepared his former schedules in reference to the line of frontier connected with Bangalore, and states that Lieutenant Warren has been ordered to prepare a sketch of the boundary after it shall have been revised as directed.
Page 113 of do do *Page 116 of do do	1800, 10th April. From Resident in Mysore to Lord Clive.	Forwards schedules to be substituted for those formerly sent with draft of Supplementary Treaty; also a sketch of the subdued territory and explanatory memoir by Lieutenant Warren.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th June 1873.

Page 170 of Vol. 1, Govt. Proceedings, Secret Dept.	1800, 24th April. From Lord Clive to Earl Mornington.	Forwards draft of Supplementary Tre... with Lieutenant Warren's map and mem... and two sets of schedules, one set shewing th... most convenient territorial arrangement ... Bangalore exclusively, the other being th... least exceptionable as regards the general fro... tier line. On a review of his opinions as re... gards Bangalore, doubts the expediency of ... tifying the Treaty under either of the forms indicated by the two sets of schedules.
Page 178 of do do	1801, 17th January. From Lord Clive to Resident in Mysore.	Recent arrangements with the Court of Hy... derabad having deprived the post of Bangalore of its military importance, and changed the whole state of the question as to the possession of that fort and district by the Company, forwards a Supplementary Treaty (with schedules) for execution if unobjectionable.
Page 128 of do do	1801, April. From Resident in Mysore to Lord Clive.	Transmits the Treaty signed, sealed and interchanged
Page 182 of do do	1801, 18th April. From Lord Clive, to Marquis Wellesley.	Enclosing treaty for approval and ratification.
Page 1 of do do	1802, 5th March. Lord Clive's Minute.	Observes that "the final decision of the Governor General with regard to the ultimate boundaries of the two Governments of Mysore and of Fort St. George has been postponed in consequence of considerations relative to the expediency of including Bangalore in the Company's Territory." Refers to the permission he has received to record such parts of his correspondence with the Governor General as he should deem expedient, and gives instructions for the entry of the papers in separate books
*Printed at page 165, Vol. V, of Aitchison's Collection of Treaties, &c.	1804, 15th July. From the Governor General in Council at Fort William, to Governor in Council, Fort St. George.	Acknowledges receipt of Lord Bentinck's letter No. 1, dated 1st February 1804, with * Supplementary Treaty concluded between the British Government and the Rájá of Mysore for the interchange of certain Districts. Approves this Treaty, and forwards it ratified for delivery to the Mysore Government.
	1804, 2nd October. From Governor in Council, Fort St. George, to Governor General in Council, Fort William.	Acknowledges receipt of the above. Expresses sentiments of the gratification derived by this Government from their proceedings having received approval. Forwards letter from the Resident at Mysore, to whom the ratified Treaty had been sent for presentation to the Rájá, intimating that the event took place on the 11th September 1804 and that it was well received.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, No. 7056—52, dated 14th March 1873.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 105, dated 27th January last, transmitting copies of records bearing on the subject of the boundary disputes between Canara and Mysore, and intimating that, unless this Administration claims the disputed tract in which N. D. Hebbárti, a Canara ryot, is now picking the cardamom crop, the supervision heretofore exercised over the said tract will be withdrawn, and it will be treated in all respects as British Territory.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th June 1873.

2. The further enquiries that have lately been made in the matter of this disputed tract have led the Chief Commissioner to entertain doubts as to the Mysore Government being in a position to establish its claim to it, but as the withdrawal of the latter will carry with it a general unsettlement of the frontier line in that quarter, including the question of the repair of the ghát roads, Colonel Meade is of opinion that the frontier from the triple junction of Coorg, Canara and Mysore near the Bisleghát, to some known point beyond the Búnd ghát, should be defined and demarcated, and he begs to recommend for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council the appointment of a Commission, consisting of an officer from Canara and Mysore to carry the same out.

As the locality is notoriously unhealthy, except at a certain season of the year, the meeting of the Commissioners might be arranged so as to avoid any undue risk to their health.

From the Officiating Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 863—156, R, dated 31st March 1873.

Correspondence ending with his docket No. 938—G. 25 of 29th May 1872 on the subject of the boundary dispute between South Canara and the Hassan District.

With reference to the above, has the honor to submit herewith for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copy of letter No. 1520, dated 21st March 1873, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, together with its enclosures.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, to the Officiating Commissioner, Ashtagram Division No. 1520, dated Hassan, 21st March 1873.

I have the honor, in continuation of this office letter No. 1238 of the 3rd January last, on the subject of the boundary dispute between this District and South Canara, to forward a copy of letter No. 268 of the 6th instant, with its enclosure, received from the Collector of South Canara.

From the Collector of South Canara, To the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, No. 268, dated Mangalore, 6th March 1873.

Adverting to your letter of the 28th November last, No. 177, I have the honor to forward for your information an extract from the * Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated the 27th January 1873, No. 104, from which you will observe that no action on my part is at present called for in the matter of the disputed tract of jungle therein alluded to.

* Paragraph 2.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, dated 27th January 1873, No. 104.

* * * * *

2. With reference to the former, a letter has been received from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore requesting to be furnished with copies of any orders defining the boundaries at the time of the incorporation of the "Ballum," now Mangalúlad District, with Mysore.—copies of all papers bearing on the matter which can be traced in the Government records will now be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner as requested; but as it appears from the Collector's letter, embodied in the Board's Proceedings of the 22nd September 1871, No 4071, that Neriya Dévkeremna Hebbádi, a Canara ryot has been in occupation of the disputed tract for some years, and is still in occupation (the crop being picked under supervision), it seems unnecessary for this Government to move further in the matter, unless requested to do so by the Mysore authorities. The Chief Commissioner will be informed that unless he intimates his intention of claiming the land as Mysore Territory, the supervision now exercised over the gathering of the crop will be discontinued from the end of the present revenue year, and the tract treated in all respects as the property of this Government.

From the Acting Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 519—162, dated Ootacamund, 22nd May 1873.

In reply to your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 7056—52, dated the 14th of March last, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council accepts the proposal therein made, regarding the appointment of a Commission; but is of opinion that the proposed sphere of its la-

Miscellaneous.

bors should be extended, and that advantage should be taken of this opportunity to define conclusively along the whole frontier the boundary line between South Canara and Mysore.

2. His Excellency proposes to nominate, as the representative of Madras, Mr. J. Sturrock, at present acting as an Under-Secretary to Government. This gentleman having served for many years in South Canara has an intimate acquaintance with that district; and I am to request that you will be good enough to depute an officer of standing to meet him on or about the 1st of November next at such a point as may be mutually determined upon.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that the following letter be sent to the Government of Fort St. George, in the Revenue Department, No. 1499—R. 16, dated 20th June 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary

No. 1499.
Rev. 16.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *20th June* 1873

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

In reply to your letter dated 22nd May 1873, No. 519—162, I am directed by Mr. Gordon to state that the Chief Commissioner will doubtless be able to depute a suitable Officer, to meet Mr. Sturrock on the boundary line between Mysore and South Canara, in November next. The Officiating Chief Commissioner however considers that before a Commission can with advantage commence work, the principles on which it is to proceed in effecting a settlement should be determined, and communicated to the Officers forming a Commission. On this point proposals will, Mr. Gordon hopes, shortly be submitted to the Madras Government.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedient servant

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 24th June **1873.**

Dockets Nos. 121—21, 122—22, and 123—23, dated 31st May 1873, from the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division.

No. 1518—Rev. 15, dated Bangalore, 21st June 1873.

Order thereon.—The attention of the Officiating Chief Commissioner is drawn to the Returns submitted with the Ashtagram Commissioner's foregoing dockets for 1872—73. Explanation is necessary on the following discrepancies therein discovered.

Table No. I.—The figures for the Mysore District tally, while those for Hassan do not, with the entries in the statement of area, Class VII, No. 2. It cannot be ascertained on what basis the Hassan figures have been calculated.

2. Acres 23,905 are shewn to be irrigated by wells in the Mysore District. It is presumed that this includes garden, mulberry, and sugar-cane cultivation. If this be so, the question arises whether these species of cultivation are not carried on by other means of irrigation, *viz*, canals, tanks and streams, although they do not appear under the latter heads in the account.

Table No. III.—The columns for tobacco and sugar-cane are left blank; whereas 404 and 433 are entered under those respective heads in Statistical Return, Division III, No. D.

No. 3, D.—4,480 acres are shewn to be under sugar-cane cultivation in the Hassan District, while the same does not appear in Statement Class II, No. 7.

3. Acres 64,175 and 172 are entered as under rice and cotton cultivation respectively in the Hassan District, while the corresponding figures in Table No. III are 74,175 and 171.

4. Explanation or correction of these discrepancies is requested.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Prices current of food grains in the Shimoga District, during the fortnight ending 15th June 1873.

General No. 1540—Rev. 40, dated Bangalore, 24th June 1873.

Order thereon.—The Deputy Commissioner is requested to explain why nine seers of salt per rupee are shewn in the above under "Retail Shops" for the preceding fortnight, while the corresponding entry was ten seers in the separate return for that period submitted on the 31st May 1873.

2. The Deputy Commissioner should also enjoin on his subordinates, the necessity for a rigid adherence to the wording of the printed headings, which, it is observed, has been departed from in the case of whole-sale Shops in the above statement, thus entailing on this office the extra labor in re-casting the figures so as to adapt them to the prescribed heading.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Petition No. 32 from the ryots of Tyámagondlu village, Nelamangala Talook.

GENERAL No. 1541—REV. 46, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The petitioners are informed that the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District reports that the obstruction complained of by them in the newly constructed sluice of their village tank has been removed at the expense of the contractor.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Extract (para 2) from Inám Superintendent's letter, No. 25, dated 17th June 1873.

* * * * *

2. On account of the objections raised by the Bataýi ryots of Vombhattaguli in the Bétmangala Talook, the inámdar was not put in possession of the substitute land therein, consequently no title deeds were granted therefor, and none are now required to be cancelled.

GENERAL No. 1542—REV. 47, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that the above extract be communicated to the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, with the observation that if the land in the Vombhattaguli village, referred to by the Inám Superintendent, has not been entered as inám in the accounts, the statement called for in para 3 of this office letter No. 5583—108, dated 7th January 1873, need not be submitted.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Additional Special Appeal preferred by Kúdapa of Churchigundi, Isúr Mágani, Shikáripura Talook, against the decision passed in Special Appeal No. 3 of 1872—73, by the Commissioner of the Nagar Division.

GENERAL No. 1544—REV. 20, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Commissioner of Nagar is requested to inform the appellant that the Officiating Chief Commissioner is unable to interfere on his behalf, and has accordingly directed the appeal to be rejected.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 25th June 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, G. No. 29—R. 11, dated 19th April 1873.

Has the honor to forward for the information and approval of the Chief Commissioner, copy of the proceedings of the Municipal Board, Chikkamagalúru, dated the 31st March 1873, with the remarks of the Commissioner thereon.

Proceedings of the Municipal Board at Chikkamagalúru, dated 31st March 1873.

Present.

Major H. E. Mottet . . . . . President.

Mr. Watts, Apothecary.
Rámaiya, Amildar.
Adam Sáib.
Puttappa .
Mahomed Said Sáib
Virote Gauda
} Members.

Read letter No. 679 of 4th March 1873 from the Commissioner, disapproving of the plan for the market.

2. The Members of the Board accept the suggestions of the Commissioner, and think a tiled roof will be cooler than one in corrugated iron. The Executive Engineer, Mr. Clift, has however, suggested a shingle roof, and one of the members of the Board, Adam Sáib, has seen this roof used, and says it answers in some of the maidán places he has been at, but he is doubtful whether it would answer here. The Executive Engineer will be consulted, but as it would not be wise to try an experiment of this kind, it would be advisable to keep to the old plan of tiling or using corrugated iron.

3. The Native Members of the Board seem to think that corrugated iron is the most lasting, requires very little repairs, and suggest that the roof may be raised higher than in the original plan, and that wood be used below with felt or cocoanut fibre between the wood and iron. It is therefore proposed to prepare two estimates, one of a building with a corrugated iron roof, and one with tiles, and leave the Commissioner and Chief Commissioner to decide which should be adopted.

This will be awaited. H. M. E.

4. After being again asked which they would decidedly prefer, the native members are decidedly in favor of a corrugated iron roof, as in this place, they say, tiles require yearly repairs being broken by the wind which blows them off the roof.

5. It has been noticed that carts, which have come here in great numbers this year, do not all go to the cart stands selected for them, and that the town police must receive strict orders about not allowing carts to stand in the main and other streets except the time necessary for loading them. It is found that, in addition to the two places selected for cart stands, a third place on the Búnd ghát road would be convenient for those who proceed in that direction. There is a waste piece of land below the distillery near the big nallah, and this is approved of by the Board. The Sáyer Katte is in the bazar, this causes the carts to collect and obstruct the main road. It is proposed that the scales be removed to the open plain behind the Dresser's house, and a small hut be built there for the Manégár. This will avoid crowding of carts in the bazar, which is very objectionable.

Only one spot has been chosen that I am aware of to be enclosed as a cartstand if the municipality have enough money to spend on enclosing 3 places I see no objection to it, but police arrangement would seem sufficient for the present. H. M. E.

Instead of crowding the Cantonment in the manner here proposed, I consider the Basavanthalli side a more appropriate spot for the scales to be erected and the hut being built. H. M. E.

6. The Board and President have several times observed that the main bazar street has few openings into the side streets, and that several side streets will prove a great benefit to the town, in respect of cleanliness and health.

Thus is a mass of compounds all clubbed together shut out from view and rather extensive, and these are never kept clean, and it is difficult to look after such places.

Before carrying out this, it is advisable the plan of the place with the streets and houses proposed to be abolished should be submitted with the reasons in detail for the new openings and the demolition of the houses. H. M. E.

7. Moreover if streets were opened out through them, it is probable that houses or shops would be built on these, at present empty and dirty sites. A few houses will have to be bought for this purpose.

8. For this purpose the Amildar will hold a Panchâyat and settle what compensation should be given to the holders.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 25th June 1873.

9. A balance remains available from the subscriptions to the Mayo Memorial, and the Board are anxious to hear whether they may be allowed to utilize this balance in making a small garden as resolved upon by the subscribers.

This will be replied to on receipt of President's answer to the proposal.
H. M. E.

10. The subscriptions to the Musáfarkhánas amount to 2,300 and odd rupees. It is hoped that the total collections will come up to 4,000 rupees. A meeting was held yesterday with that view, and the inhabitants appear anxious to keep their promise to the Chief Commissioner and thus obtain an equal sum from Government.

When subscription list is closed, it should be submitted.
H. M. E.

11. It is found that one Sítárámappá's house has been twice assessed by mistake. Rs. 2-14-0 have therefore to be remitted.

Can be remitted if it should not be collected from the assessor for his carelessness.
H. M. E.

12. Rupees 2—12—0 have to be paid as compensations to one Bórana Era for some linseed removed in making a road through his ground which he agreed to.

This is not understood, further explanation is required why this was not treated under the Land Acquisition Act.
H. M. E.

13. It is found that a cart for two months is required on account of the water for young trees. This the Board beg may be sanctioned at once from the Sarkár avenue tree money, as this is not a special municipal work, most of the trees being in the part where the public officers are. Some of the young trees are dying from want of water. If this cart cannot be sanctioned from the avenue trees head in the imperial budget, it may be sanctioned from the reserve municipal fund, as all the labor of planting will be thrown away if the trees are not watered. There are some 2,000 young trees planted all over the Cantonment.

That this charge should be met from imperial funds under public improvements seems most reasonable, and the favorable consideration of the Chief Commissioner to the proposal is solicited.
H. M. E.

Early sanction is requested in this matter; the hire of a cart would amount to 50 Rs. for the two months. A portion of a house partly obstructing one of the streets named "Mávina Marada," the Board say, must be at once bought and pulled down, as it obstructs the passage of carts into a street, which at other places is sufficiently broad.

A Panchâyat has fixed the compensation for this old falling portion of the house at 25 Rs. The owner will be dealt with under Act.

No. 1554—Rev. 21, dated Bangalore, 25th June 1873.

Order thereon.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased to approve of the above Proceedings.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 25th June 1873.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendents of Divisions Circular—General No. 4274—6, R. 21, dated Bangalore, 14th November 1871.

With reference to the Notification * No. 312 of this date, extending the incidence of the local fund cess to sáyer and abkári collections, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to intimate that the receipts from this source from the hálat on *Coffee* and *Cardamoms* will be expended locally, as in the case of the cess similarly levied on the assessment on land; but that the proceeds from the hálat on betel nut and from abkári collections will be deposited as a separate general fund in the Deputy Accountant General's books, for expenditure under the Chief Commissioner's orders in any part of the Province in which such special assistance appears to be required.

* *The Mysore Gazette*, dated 18th November 1871.

2. As regards the appropriation of the ordinary local fund cess, as imposed under this and the previous Notification No. 105, dated the 10th June last, it is intended to make hereafter a definite allotment for the several heads of expenditure contemplated in para 1 of Notification No. 105; but it will, the Chief Commissioner considers, be sufficient at present to divide the receipts, whether in the surveyed or unsurveyed talooks, into 25 shares, and to allot them as shown in the margin, it being understood that this is only temporarily authorized for the sake of convenience and to enable the officers concerned to frame their budget proposals accordingly.

Education ...	...	6
Public Works Roads, &c.,	...	16
Dispensaries, Hospitals, Staging Bungalows, &c.,	...	3
		25

3. The proportion of the cess allotted to "Education" will appear under a separate head in the Deputy Accountant General's accounts, the amount being credited accordingly in the District accounts.

4. The measure published in the Notification of this date is to be tried experimentally for 3 or 4 years; but I am to observe that it is intended that the survey rate of the local fund cess shall be levied on the collections in question within each talook as its settlement is completed.

5. The cess will not of course be leviable in the case of any existing contract, but it may be a question if the equivalent should not be deducted for transfer to the local fund account from the receipts from such contracts.

6. In the case of abkári collections this deduction will have to be made as regards still head duty, and, I am to add, that all abkári licenses sold by auction will be hereafter liable to an enhancement of the amount of the cess on the price realized.

No. 1555—Revenue 22, dated Bangalore, 25th June 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that the above circular be communicated to the Department Public Works, in reference to the enquiry concerning the incidence of the charge on account of furniture, &c., for the use of the Hospital at Toomkoor.

As regards the three other works referred to, *viz*:—

I.—Repairing Hospital Assistant's Quarters at Chikkamagalúru.
II.— „ Sáyar Katte at Kalagúru.
III.— „ Musáfarkhána at Tarikere.

The first two are debitable to the Civil Budget and are not Municipal charges, and the third is a charge on Muzaráyi funds.

2. A set of Draft Rules providing for a re-distribution of the proceeds of the local fund cess drawn up by this office is now before the Government of India, and as they may be expected to come into force in this Province shortly, the issue of ad-interim rules on the subject, as desired, appears to be a measure of doubtful necessity, the circular of November 1871 being sufficient to provide in the meantime for cases like those now referred.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 25th June 1873.

Letter No. 160—37 of the 16th June 1873, from the Officiating Commissioner of Ashtagram, representing that the assessment on the gardens below the Srírámadévara Channels, which was ordered to be temporarily remitted for 1872—73 and 1873—74, has already been levied for the former year and requesting that the remission may in consequence have effect from the latter year.

No. 1558—Rev. 18, dated Bangalore, 25th June 1873.

Order thereon.—Under these circumstances, the Officiating Chief Commissioner approves of the recommendation, and sanctions the remission previously authorized to be for 1873—74 and 1874—75.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary

From the Officiating Commissioner, of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 148—30, dated 16th June 1873.

In forwarding herewith copy of letter No. 176, dated 31st ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner Mysore, together with its *enclosure, I have the honor to state that the arrangements proposed by the Collector of Coimbatore regarding settlement of the boundary dispute between the villages of Kuntúr in the Coimbatore District and Agara in the Yelandúru Jahagír are acquiesced in by both the Deputy Commissioner and Yelandúru Jahagírdar, who were present on the occasion of the inspection of the boundaries alluded to by the Collector of Coimbatore; and to request you will have the goodness to obtain the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the same being carried out.

* Memo drawn up by the Collector of Coimbatore.

Copy of the Jahagírdar's docket No. 41, dated 10th instant, on the subject, is enclosed.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 176, dated Camp Agara, 31st May 1873.

In forwarding copy of a Memo drawn up by the Collector of Coimbatore on the boundary dispute between the villagers of Kuntúr in his District and the villagers of Agara in the Yelandúru Jahagír, I have the honor to inform you that the arrangement referred to appears a fair settlement of the dispute, and is concurred in by the Jahagírdar, Mr. Krishna Márti, who was present. The sanction of Government to its adoption is requested.

Memo on the boundary disputes between Kuntúr and Agara, dated Agara, 31st May 1873.

1. In repairing the bund of the Taramballi tank which receives the waste or surplus water of the Agara tank, the Jahagírdar of Yelandúru complained that embankment earth was being thrown upon land claimed by the Agara village: the work was thereupon stopped by the Collegal range officer and village measurements made, from which it appeared that the Agara villagers claimed land up to a yard of this tank bund; whereas the measurements of the Collegal village shewed a boundary more than a hundred yards to the south, a considerable portion of which land had been occupied and cultivated by the Agara ryots. There is only one stone which lies on the north-west corner of the tank bund at a long distance from the disputed land. There is little doubt that the original boundary, if any, was the surplus or waste channel of the Agara tank, and that as cultivation extended under this tank, it came nearer the Collegal boundary. The surplus channel even is not a permanent boundary, for there are indications of its having changed its course, running as it does through soft and saline soil.

To effect a settlement of the dispute at this point, it would be advisable to divide the disputed land respecting all existing cultivation, the Deputy Commissioner was struck by the petty nature of the claim made to a yard or two of land on which the Taramballi embankment was laid, and stated his intention to recommend the withdrawal of the opposition made by the Yelandúru authorities.

2. Another boundary dispute apparently arising also from the meanderings of this surplus channel appears contiguous, and to the south between the dry land of Kuntúr, and the alleged Nanja Ayakat of Agara. In this case also, the accounts of both villages claimed the disputed land, which is consequently not cultivated. Here one stone as a boundary mark alone is found at the southern extremity of the disputed land,—the dispute runs N. E. by S. W. It was agreed to draw a straight

line from this stone to a corner of the waste channel N. E., where there is a little bridge thrown over it by the Agara ryots, and to allow of cultivation of this tract a great deal on the N. W. on Kuntúr side is salt-soil of little value for dry cultivation. The land might be irrigated by surplus water from the Agara tank, in which case whatever ryots cultivate with tank water, would have to pay water cess to Agara village.

From the Jahagírdar of Yelandúru, To the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 41, dated 10th June 1873.

His docket No. 183 of the 7th instant regarding the boundary dispute between Kuntúr and Agara.

In reply, begs to state that the arrangement alluded to has his concurrence.

No. 1562—19, Rev., dated Bangalore, 25th June 1873.

Order thereon.—As the complainant, the Jahagírdar, is satisfied, the Officiating Chief Commissioner assents to the arrangements proposed by the Collector of Coimbatore in his memorandum, dated 31st May 1873, for the settlement of the boundary dispute between the village of Kuntúru in the Coimbatore District, and Agara in the Jahagír of Yelandúru in Mysore.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 43, R, dated Bangalore, 14th June 1873.

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's consideration and orders, copy of a *letter from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolár District, and of the correspondence between that officer and the Collector of Cuddapah, to which it gives cover.

*No. 433—166 of 6th June 1873.

2. The subject matter which calls for a decision is whether the Madras Government is not to help in the recovery of arrears of revenue due to this Government by Mysore defaulters residing in Her Majesty's Territories.

3. In the case under reference, Mr. Horsley, the Collector of Cuddapah, refuses to collect the demands due to the Mysore Government by defaulters residing within his jurisdiction, on the ground that he has no authority to do so, notwithstanding that similar help has invariably been given to the Officers of the Madras Government by our Officers.

4. Mr. Bowring in his letter No. *5452—32, G, of 21st January 1869, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, asked for a reciprocity of action in such cases on the part of the Madras authorities, and that authority while appreciating the consideration shewn them by this Government in the case mentioned by Mr. Bowring, †assured that the Madras Officers will invariably render to the Officers of the Mysore Commission any assistance consistent with their powers, though not a reciprocity of action in its integrity.

*Copy received with Secretary's letter No. 1364—33, R, of 8th June 1870.

†Letter No. 760 of 18th March 1869.

5. Mr. Horsley, in the present case, declines to render any aid, though the Collectors of Bellary, North Arcot, and Salem have made no objection to comply with Mr. Krishnaiengar's request in such cases.

6. It may be that Mr. Horsley is acting under the strict letter of the law as in force in the Madras Presidency, and if this be the case, it will be probably found necessary to require ryots residing in

Madras Territory to furnish the security of individuals, residents of Mysore Territory. Such practice will however be inconvenient, and it seems desirable that some reciprocity of action should be determined upon. From my own experience I can state that the Deputy Commissioners of this Division have always tried to meet the requests of the Collectors of Her Majesty's Territories as to recovering arrears from defaulters.

No. 1568—49, R, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Before any further action is taken on Mr. Rickett's letter, the Commissioner is requested to report whether the land referred to, upon which the arrear is due, has been destrained and sold for arrears of revenue. If this has been done, and there is still an arrear to be recovered from the defaulter's personal property, the amount of such balance should be stated.

2. Under the peculiar circumstances of the Kolár District, it is preferable to issue an order preventing the removal of the crop growing on the land in cases when the assessment is not paid fully by ryots owning land in the Province, but living over the borders, than to take security for its punctual payment as proposed by the Commissioner in para 6 of his letter under review.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Petition No. 3183, from Pápanna of Sidlaghatta.

No. 1572—REV. 41, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The petitioner is informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner is unable to recognize his claim to the plot of land, alleged to have been planted with mango and tamarind trees by his uncle, as inám, in the absence of valid proofs of the land in question having been originally granted on that tenure.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Superintendent of Inám Settlements, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 23, dated 10th June 1873.

Your docket No. 1159—238 of the 4th instant.

Has the honor to transmit in original (to be obligingly returned) the register of Timmasandra Amáni Tank containing case No. 31, together with its statement, connected with the case of Madhváchári.

Amildar's Tákíd, dated 1811.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
31.	Personal.	Wet No 203.	Assessment at the prevailing rate- Rs. 0—3—4 per Rupee	0—1—12 — 18 — 1—0—4		For personal benefit				Amildar's Tákíd, dated 1st July 1811, for the portion of Timmasandra Amáni Tank			Punjivila Account 18 0 Gangaguti Timmasandra	Wet 0—3—12½ Gangaguti. 1. Námaáchári 45.. 2. Madhvaáchári 40... Undivided.	Grandson of party in column 11. Do.			To be confirmed on a quit-rent, viz., As. 2. (Sd.) C. SUBBA RAO, *Assistant.* 14—8—71.	I cannot accept a mere tákíd not borne out by any of the Játi Inámi Accounts. (Sd.) R. A. COLE 28—8—72.

*No assessment

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 27th June 1873.

GENERAL No. 1584—REV. 43, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner declines to disturb the order passed in the above case by Captain Cole.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Superintending Engineer of Irrigation Works, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1261, dated Bangalore, 2nd June 1873.

In obedience to the instructions conveyed in your No. 6536—191, dated 17th February 1873, I have the honor to report that the necessity of the anicut below the Agraháram tank, as contended for by the Deputy Commissioner, Kolár, and the feasibility of irrigating the land direct from the tank sluice as pointed out by me, has again been inquired into on the spot by Lieutenant Kensington in conjunction with the Deputy Commissioner, and that Lieutenant Kensington reports that the Deputy Commissioner now acknowledges the feasibility of irrigating the land direct from the main sluice.

No. 1585—REV. 51, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, in reply to his No. 210 of the 10th February last, with a request that every endeavour may be made to bring the 159 acres of land under cultivation assessed at Rs. 416, as anticipated when the extension of the tank in question was sanctioned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 96—Rev. 13, dated Mysore, 19th May 1873.

In forwarding herewith for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copy of docket No. 136 of 8th instant, together with that of its enclosure, from the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan District, from which it will be observed that he has granted permission to Major Beresford to cultivate in his coffee estate the Rangmále (red dye plant,) and sun flower, I have the honor to state that this appears to me contrary to the terms of the pattá, which should be strictly adhered to, and I consider that Major Beresford renders himself liable to the payment of kandáyam for the ground on which he raises the items mentioned.

2. Another important point which ought to have been enquired into by the Deputy Commissioner is, whether Major Beresford has planted his estate with the required number of coffee trees according to the terms of his pattá

3. I request you will therefore be so good as to lay the matter before the Chief Commissioner for such orders as he may be pleased to pass, as great confusion must ultimately ensue if such irregularities are allowed.

From the Offg Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 136, dated 8th May 1873.

Has the honor to forward, for information, a copy of Major Beresford's application for permission to plant "Rangmále" (or red dye plant) and sun flower on the Amchimale jungle, Manjarábád Talook, and of this office reply thereto, No. 78 of this date.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 27th June 1873.

From the Proprietor, Sivanahalli Estate, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, dated the Fort Madras, 29th April 1873.

I have the honor to inform you that should there be no objection, I purpose planting "Rangmále" (the red dye plant) and sun flower at Amchimale as an experiment. I mentioned this to Colonel Meade who desired me to notify my intention to you and said that he had no objection to the proposed experiments.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To Major Beresford, Madras, No. 78, dated 8th May 1873.

Your letter of the 29th April 1873, intimating your wish to plant "Rangmále" or the red dye plant and sun flower on the Amchimale jungle as an experiment.

In reply, states that there is no objection to his planting the plants referred to, and that the Deputy Commissioner will be glad to receive a report of the result of the experiment after the lapse of a year.

No. 1605—Rev. 20, dated Bangalore, 27th June 1873.

Order thereon.—With the foregoing letter, the Officiating Commissioner of Ashtagram submits copies of correspondence received by him from the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan, relating to the permission granted to Major Beresford by Captain Cumming to cultivate the "Rangmále" (red dye plant) and sun-flower on his coffee estate, known as the Amchimale jungle, and solicits the orders of the Chief Commissioner on the subject, as the permission in question appears to him contrary to the terms of the pattá under which the estate is held.

2. In the reference to this matter made to Colonel Meade verbally, some time ago, by Major Beresford, to which allusion is made in his letter to the Deputy Commissioner, dated 29th April 1873, the Chief Commissioner understood that Major Beresford proposed to grow the Rangmále, *as an experiment, i. e.* not as a paying crop in lieu of coffee, but simply to ascertain if it would grow and *could be made* a paying concern.

3. Colonel Clerk's remarks as to the bearing of Clause 1 of the pattá on this application are of course quite correct, and no permission can be given to any holder of a coffee grant, given under such pattá, to grow, in lieu of coffee, any product which is not liable to a "Hálat" duty, for it is to the latter alone that the State has to look for its dues on the land.

4. Letter No. 3999—38 of the 17th October last from this office, to the Commissioner of Ashtagram, shews clearly how this question is viewed by the Chief Commissioner.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 30th June 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 58—Rev. 18, Camp Kalhatti, dated 13th May 1873.

Referring to para 6 of the extract of the Chief Commissioner's Diary, dated 31st January 1873, forwarded under cover of your docket No. 6703—157, dated the 20th February last, I have the honor to submit for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copy of a letter No. 45 of the 29th ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadoor District, with its original enclosures, from which it will be seen that a subscription of 4,086 Rs. has been raised in Chikkamagalúru towards the construction of Musáfarkhánas. The sum subscribed by the Hindu community is Rs. 2,976, and that by the Mahomedans 1,110; and the whole has been collected minus Rs. 112, and the conduct of the inhabitants for the very liberal manner in which they have contributed is highly commendable.

I shall feel obliged by your moving the Chief Commissioner to sanction an equivalent donation of 4,000 Rs. from Government for the purpose, after which plans and estimates can be prepared for the construction of two Musáfarkhánas, one for the Hindu, and the other for Mahomedan community.

The District Funds of the Kadoor District, I am of opinion, will not be able to bear the charge, and the sum will have therefore to be sanctioned out of other funds at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner.

No. 1612—Rev. 25, DATED BANGALORE, 30th JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—In his letter No. 58—18, dated 13th May 1873, the Officiating Commissioner of Nagar reports, that the native community of Chikkamagalúru has subscribed Rs. 4,086, almost the whole of which has been collected towards the construction of two Musáfarkhánas, one for the Hindu and the other for the Mahomedan community, and solicits the sanction of the Chief Commissioner for an equivalent grant of Rs. 4,000 from Government to supplement the amount of private subscription.

2. Colonel Meade is prepared to authorize the grant-in-aid above solicited, and as regards the source from which the money should be drawn, the Chief Commissioner considers that it may be met from the surplus Muzaráyi balance of the Division, which is ascertained to stand at Rs. 10,674. The Officiating Commissioner is requested to report if he has any objection to offer to this course on the ground of the said balance being required for expenditure on the institutions from whose annual allotments it has accumulated. So long as unexpended balances of this nature remain in hand and are not likely to be needed, it is decidedly preferable in the Chief Commissioner's opinion to apply them to such useful works as those for which funds are now required, than to draw on provincial funds.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. No. 94—Rev. 12, 1873—74, dated Mysore 19th May 1873.

In reply to your letter No. 5533—60 of the 1st January 1873, on the subject of the issue of coffee pattá in the name of Mr. Anderson for a piece of land in the Matságar village in the Manjarábád Taluk, I have the honor to forward herewith for the information of the Chief Commissioner the * marginally noted copy of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan, from which it will be observed that the land alluded to was lying waste and uncultivated until 1867, when it was applied for by one Mahomed Sábi for cultivation on Hasaruváni Kandáyem of As. 4, P. 8, per kúdu. The ryots raised objection to this, pleading their long enjoyment of the land in question.

* No. 107 of 5th May 1873, together with its enclosures.

2. The darkhástdar in the meantime planted coffee trees in the land without any authority, and was therefore fined under the rules regarding unauthorized coffee cultivation; but he failed to pay the penalty.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 30th June **1873.**

3. Instead of resuming the land at once, the Deputy Commissioner ordered it to be put up to auction, there being no apparent necessity for such a proceeding, when Mr. Anderson bought it for Rs. 5, a very inadequate sum, on the condition that coffee cultivation may be carried out thereon without asessment.

4. Accordingly pattás appear to have been prepared in the name of the said Mr. Anderson, and submitted by the Deputy Commissioner for the Chief Commissioner's signature.

5. Regarding point 2, it will be perceived from paras 3 & 4 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter, that extra pieces of wet land (and not dry land) free of assessment are attached to wet lands in the occupancy of ryots. The formerly inaccessible nature of the Malnád country when no roads existed, and the independent character of the Gaudas, seem to have been the main circumstances which led to the above indulgence being granted by former Superintendents. The Deputy Commissioner now suggests that all the lands of the above description may be assessed at light rates. But considering the progress of the survey settlement in the Bélúru Talook, and its near approach to Manjarábád, I think that the matter had better be left for settlement by that Department.

6. As regards Government waste and unoccupied dry lands, I beg to forward herewith copy of letter, No. 438 of 12th July 1872, from Major Campbell, to the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan, and to state that I quite concur in the desirability of assessing such lands at prevailing rates, when they are applied for by ryots for cultivation, as I do not see any reason why Government should be deprived of its just dues.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Hassan District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 107, dated Hassan, 5th May 1873.

I have the honor to acknowlede the receipt of your docket No. 1131, dated 17th January 1873, forwarding for detailed report copies of the correspondence *marginally noted in regard to the issue of a coffee pattá in the name of R. A. Anderson, Esq, for a piece of dry land in the Matságar village of the Manjarábád Talook.

*From the Dy. Supt. Hassan, No 8, dated 18th April 1872, To the Secy. to the Chief Commr.
To Do do No 1151-177, dated 29th Jany. 1872, From Do do
From Do do No. 70, dated 25th Jany. 1872, To the Do do

2. In reply, I beg to enclose the reports received from the Amildar of the Manjarábád Talook, from which it will be seen that the land referred to was lying fallow until the year 1867, when one Mahomed Sábi applied for it on Hasaruváni rates at 4 As. 8 P. per kúdu; the ryots then started an objection that the land was long in their possession and had been by them cultivated with rági; but before the matter could be finally decided, the applicant put down coffee plants thereon without permission. It was therefore classed as an unauthorized plantation, but as Mahomed Sábi, however, failed to pay the necessary penalty, it was sold by public auction, when Mr. Anderson purchased it for Rs. 5. A pattá has therefore now been made out in his name.

3. As regards dry lands generally in the Manjarábád Talook, it will be seen from the vernacular papers that dry lands are not attached to wet fields free of assessment; but that, on the contrary, wet lands alone are to be found attached to assessed lands of that description.

4. The dry lands in this talook are not subject to any assessment, as may be seen from the correspondence ending with your docket No. 438 of the 12th July 1872. They are usually cultivated once in two years with rági and other dry crops, and are generally of an inferior description of soil on a high level. The cause of the original exemption is attributed to the thickness of the jungle and the incessant down-pours of rain prevailing in former days; but since the former has been much cleared, the Amildar suggests the levy of a light rate of assessment on such lands. This measure will, it is estimated, bring in a revenue of about Rs. 1,800, the extent of dry lands being roughly put down at 300 kandís; but I concur with the Amildar that there is no reason why Government should derive no benefit from such cultivation.

5. The Proceedings and Pattás connected with the case under reference are herewith submitted.

No. 1613—Rev. 21, dated Bangalore, 30th June 1873.

Order thereon.—The first point in the above reference requiring orders is whether a pattá should be issued to Mr. Anderson for the land purchased by him.

2. Mr. Anderson fairly bought the land at an outright auction sale, and moreover, under the rules, no assessment is levied on land cultivated with coffee. Although it appears that on a former occasion a ryot had applied for the land, offering to pay assessment, the Chief Commissioner does not consider that this circumstance binds Mr. Anderson to pay assessment in addition to hálat. Colonel Meade, therefore, directs that a pattá be issued to Mr. Anderson for the land.

3. The second point to be considered is whether the District authorities were justified in ordering the sale of the land owing to the darkhástadar having grown coffee on it. On this point, the course pursued seems to have been perfectly rugular under the Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 367—5, dated 18th May 1866, and under letter No. 3699—41 of the 24th September 1868, to the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division.

4. With reference to paras 5 and 6 of Colonel Clerk's present letter, the question is whether any steps are to be taken for assessing lands now held free of assessment. Regarding this point, Colonel Meade directs that no change should be made in the case of dry lands now occupied and held free of assessment until the Survey Department deals with the talook; but all *new* grants from Government waste should be assessed at light rates.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. R, 18, dated Bangalore, 26th April 1873.

With reference to the accompanying copy of letter No. 60 of 21st April 1873, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, I have the honor to recommend, for reasons therein assigned, the abolition of a tax levied from the ryots of certain villages in the Jangamkóte Hóbli of the Dévanahalli Talook, and of Súlibele and Kasabá Hóblís of the Hosakóte Talook, for maintaining iron-smiths in these places, though such are not kept up, and the collections are carried to the credit of Government.

2. The tax would appear to be objectionable, and it will be observed that the amount derived from this source is not large.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Officiating Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, No. 60, dated Bangalore, 21st April 1873.

From enquiries instituted upon a complaint received, it has been ascertained that a tax has for a long time past been levied from the ryots of ten villages of Jangamkóte Hóbli in the Dévanahalli Talook, and of Súlibele and Kasabá Hóblís of the Hosakóte Talook, for maintaining in those places iron-smiths, who however have not been kept up, and that the amounts are carried to the credit of Government, the former in the Batáyi Jamábandi accounts, and the latter in the Ardhamányem accounts.

2. In the ten villages referred to, the tax amounts to six kandís and two kúdús of rági per annum, and in the two Hóblís of the Hosakóte Talook to Rs. 43-6—1.

3. As this tax is obviously objectionable, I have the honor to recommend its abolition.

4. There are no other places in this District where such taxes are paid.

No. 1615—Rev. 52, dated Bangalore, 30th June 1873.

Order thereon—In the above letter the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division recommends, as suggested by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, the abolition of a tax which continues to be levied in parts of the Dévanahalli and Hosakóte Talooks ostensibly for the remuneration of iron-smiths who are in reality not maintained, the collections being carried to the credit of Government.

2. Colonel Meade concurring with Mr. Ricketts in condemning the levy of the objectionable cess, is pleased to authorize its abolition not only in the places named by the Officiating Commissioner, but also in the Gúmanáyakanapálya and the Gudibanda Talooks of the Kolár District, as well as in the marginally denoted Talooks of the Nagar Division, where the cess in question is reported to be levied also.

Molakálumúru.
Doddéri.
Pávagada.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 6, R, dated Bangalore, 10th April 1873.

With reference to your letter No. 6953—168, R, of 5th ultimo, conveying instructions regarding the utilization of the sums realized by the sale of grass on tank bunds, I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's perusal copy of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, and to observe that the letter referred to appears to convey the meaning indicated by the Deputy Commissioner.

No. 8 of 3rd April 1873.

2. I beg to add that I should like to see such grass allotted to the use of the ryots who work gratuitously on the tank bund, and only in special cases, like Wartúru and Hosakóte, do I advocate that the grass be sold and credited to the tank fund.

3. I, therefore, beg you will be so good as to obtain the Chief Commissioner's instructions on the point.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, No. 8, dated Bangalore, 3rd April 1873.

With reference to Secretary's letter No. 6953—168. R, dated 5th March, copy of which was forwarded with your Circular No. 819, dated 17th idem, I have the honor to point out that from the tenor of it there seems to be an uncertainty as to whether it is intended to continue the privilege, at present enjoyed by ryots, of taking the grass on tank bunds in consideration of earth work executed by them, as from the letter it would appear that the proceeds of the grass will have to be transferred to the tank fund to aid in the repair of tanks, and that the amount should be shewn in the accounts.

2. I beg to request instructions on the subject.

No. 1618—Rev., 53, dated Bangalore, 30th June 1873.

Order thereon.—In the letter above read, the Offg. Commissioner of Nandidroog submits a question raised by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore with reference to this office Circular No. 6953—168, R, dated 5th March last, as to whether the privilege at present enjoyed by ryots of taking the grass on tank bunds in consideration of the gratuitous earth work executed by them to keep the bunds in repair is to be continued to them; and solicits the orders of the Chief Commissioner regarding it.

2. This reference, Colonel Meade observes, originated in the claim of the Irrigation Department to the proceeds of grass growing on tank bunds, when the orders conveyed in the Circular above adverted to were issued after a full consideration of the question.

3. If Mr. Ricketts' present proposal could be worked out in an equitable manner, the grass being assigned to the men who actually repair the bund, nothing could, in Colonel Meade's opinion, be fairer; but as the latter will necessarily be the *helots* of the village, it can hardly be relied on that this will be the case.

4. On the other hand, the tank fund, which consists of the irrigation cess, is under the rules applicable to provide remuneration for the execution of such repairs, which need thus not be carried out altogether gratuitously.

5, The Chief Commissioner, however, authorizes the Deputy Commissioner to adopt Mr. Ricketts' proposal in any special case in which he considers that there are adequate grounds.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1873.

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Index Nos. of the Progs.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 4	*Servants for the new Hospital at Hassan.* Passing orders on correspondence regarding the provision of funds to meet their salaries.	No. 1130—100, dated 2nd June 1873.	...	...	1
5 to 6	*Nárayen Késava Rao and Rámachendra Siváji, clerks in the office of the Inám Commissioner, thrown out of employ on reduction of Establishment.* Passing orders on the subject of their re-employment.	No. 1128—102, dated 3rd June 1873.	...	...	2
7 to 8	*Ramanappa Náyik Pálégar of Anégundi Arrears of pension due to him.* Sanctioned.	No. 1156—106, dated 4th June 1873.	...	...	3
9 to 10	*Repairs of certain Anché huts.* Sanction conveyed to Rs. 45—4—6 being appropriated by Anché Bakshi from other funds for the purpose.	No. 1276—116, dated 10th June 1873.	...	...	3
11 to 12	*Savings in Military Budget.* Letter from Deputy Accountant General on the subject ordered to be forwarded to the Military Assistant for information.	No. 1298—119, dated 10th June 1873.	...	...	3
13 to 14	*Increase of pay to the Manager and Head Clerk of the Inám Superintendent's office.* Sanctioned.	No. 1336—125, dated 12th June 1873.	...	...	4
15 to 16	*Recoveries on account of the cost of registers supplied to courts.* Copies of letters from the Deputy Accountant General on the subject ordered to be communicated to officers concerned.	No. 1367—1, dated 14th June 1873.	...	...	4
17 to 20	*Expenditure incurred in excess of Palace Budget of 18 2—73.* Passing orders on letters from Deputy Accountant General and Guardian to His Highness on the subject.	No. 34, dated 18th June 1873.	...	...	5 to 7
21 to 24	*Deputation Allowance to Mr. Krishna Murti.* Ten per cent sanctioned for the time he held charge of the Town Magistrate's Court, Mysore.	No. 1383—6, dated 14th June 1873.	...	...	8

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page
25 to 31	*Charges disallowed by the Deputy Accountant General on account of cart hire for conveying the tents of the Hassan Deputy Commissioner.* Passing orders on the above subject.	No. 1385—7, dated 14th June 1873.	...	...	9 to 10
32 to 35	*Stores for Travellers' Bungalows in this Province.* Her Majesty's Secretary of State's despatch sanctioning the same, ordered to be forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, and Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department, for information.	No. 1407—126, dated 16th June 1873.	...	...	11
36 to 37	*Mr. Assistant Commissioner Rangappa.* Passing orders on his letter regarding the date up to which he was to count his service for pension.	No. 1411—132, dated 18th June 1873.	...	...	11
38 to 39	*House tax levied on the property of Ghulám Hussén and others in the Town of Mysore* Letter from the Government of India, whether the taxation was either heavy or unequal and oppressive in its incidence, ordered to be communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner for report.	No. 1436—8, dated 18th June 1873.	...	...	12
40 to 41	*Názir Alí Bég, late Amildar.* Passing orders on his petition soliciting a higher rate of pension.	No. 1465—133. dated 19th June 1873,	...	...	12
42 to 43	*Classification of Municipal Taxation and Expenditure.* Extract from letter to Government of India on the subject, ordered to be communicated to Commissioners of Divisions for intimation to the several Municipalities in their Divisions, and to the Deputy Accountant General to report whether any change was necessary in the system of keeping Treasury accounts in this Province and Coorg.	No. 1511—2, dated 20th June 1873.	...	...	13
44 to 45	*Bill for actual expenditure incurred in constructing a Cinchona propagating-house in the Bulgiwangam Hills.* Sanctioned.	No. 1532—9, dated 23rd June 1873.	...	...	13
46 to 47	*Life pension to certain old servants of the palace aggregating Rs. 23 per mensem.* Sanctioned.	No. 40, dated 24th June 1873.	...	...	11
48 to 49	*Amount at credit of Muzaráyi Surplus Funds in the Shimoga District.* Letter from the Deputy Accountant General on the subject ordered to be recorded.	No. 1545—145, dated 24th June 1873.	...	...	11
50 to 51	*Pension granted for the support of the family of the late Mahomed Takki.* Passing orders on letter from acting Sub-Collector, North Arcot, submitting for approval a list of the family with the share to which each member was entitled.	No. 44, dated 24th June 1873.	...	...	15 to 16

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
52 to 54	*Major Armstrong's claim to Rs. 800, the pay of his substantive appointment as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.* Passing orders on correspondence on the subject.	No. 1560—10, dated 25th June 1873.	...	...	16 to 17
55 to 56	*Erection of a building for the Taluk Office at Chennapatna.* Letter from Deputy Accountant General, recommending it referred to Nandidroog Commissioner for report.	No. 1561—11, dated 25th June 1873.	...	...	17
57 to 58	*Certificates to be attached to bills for travelling allowances and travelling expenses submitted by all Public Officers.* Passing orders on letter from Deputy Accountant General recommending their adoption.	No. 1590—147, dated 26th June 1873.	...	...	17
59 to 61	*Property stolen from the Palace.* Letter from Guardian to His Highness, submitting proposals for adjusting the loss thereby entailed, ordered to be forwarded to Deputy Accountant General for opinion whether it was necessary to refer the matter to the Government of India.	No. 46, dated 25th June 1873.	...	...	18 to 19
62 to 63	*Financial Department Resolution No. 4428, dated 13th December 1872, under which Police Officers are only allowed to charge mileage for journeys during which they travel 20 miles a day.* Letter to Government of India recommending its application generally to all Department under this administration.	No. 1609—9, dated 28th June 1873.	...	...	20
64 to 71	*Repairs to the Palace at Mysore*—Six estimates submitted by Guardian to His Highness, sanctioned.	No. 47, dated 28th June 1873.	...	...	21 to 23
72 to 74	*Leave to Mr. Assistant Superintendent Syed Nasiruddin.* Passing orders on correspondence on the subject of its being taken as *privilege*.	No. 1619—149, dated 30th June 1873.	...	...	23

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 2nd June 1873.

From the Assistant Apothecary of the Hassan District, To the Civil Surgeon of Mysore, General No. 21, dated 5th May 1873.

With reference to No. 415—29, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, I have the honor to forward copy of an extract from President, Municipal Board, having reference to the disbursement of moiety of salary to the dispensary servants.

Extract from Proceedings of a Meeting of the Municipal Board at Hassan, held on the 29th day of January 1873.

VI. Read correspondence directing the Board to contribute moiety of the pay of the Hospital sweeper, Rs 36, in addition to an allowance of Rs. 40 paid to the Marámat writer in the Commissioner's office, and Rs. 54 ordered to be paid to the Deputy Accountant General's office.

1. The President informs the Board that there is difficulty in meeting this charge, as no provision was made in the budget, and the reserve is exhausted. The Board therefore hope that the payment may be required only from next year. They would also respectfully submit that as, in the new dispensary, patients consist almost entirely of persons coming in for treatment from the talooks, the pay of the sweeper should be borne from the District Fund.

This seems reasonable, and may be submitted for the Chief Commissioner's favorable consideration.
E. P. M.
For Commissioner.

From the Deputy Inspector General, I. M. D., Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 228, dated Bangalore, 9th May 1873.

Submitted for the information of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, with reference to docket No. 415—29, F, dated 25th April 1873.

No. 1130—Fin., 100, dated Bangalore, 2nd June 1873.

Order thereon.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that the entertainment of three additional servants for the new Hospital at Hassan, costing Rs. 16 per mensem, was sanctioned on the understanding that a moiety of the charge will be met from Local or Municipal Funds.

2. It would appear from the Proceedings of the Hassan Municipal Board of the 29th January last, an extract from which is now forwarded by the Deputy Inspector General, that the Municipality is not in a position to bear more than a moiety (Rs. 3) of the pay of one sweeper, and it is suggested by the Board that the pay of the second sweeper may be provided from District Fund collections, as the majority of patients who resort to the dispensary are persons residing in outlying talooks.

3. Under these circumstances Mr. Gordon approves of one-half the amount required being provided as above; the remaining half being charged to Provincial Revenue as a temporary measure.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 3rd June 1873.

From the Officiating Superintendent, Inám Settlements, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 18, dated 24th May 1873.

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's consideration, the accompanying petition registered No. 24, from Nárayen Késava, late Head Surveyor of this office, requesting the issue of pay till he is re-employed. The petitioner was thrown out of employment in the late revision of the Department, and as directed in your No. 6310—1041, dated 10th February last, he was ordered to wait on the Chief Engineer for employment in the Public Works Department. It appears from his petition however that he has not yet been provided for.

2. The Chief Commissioner was pleased to sanction in your No. 6128—503, dated 13th February last, the grant of three months' pay to B. Lakshminárnappa, one of the employes of Mr. Subba Rao's late establishment, and I beg that the petitioner may also be allowed his monthly pay, or any unemployed portion thereof, for 6 months, from the date of discharge, or until re-employment.

3. At the same time I beg to submit the petition of Rámachandra Siváji, one of the Surveyors attached to this Department, and similarly thrown out His name was included in the list forwarded with Captain Cole's docket No. 121, dated 31st January last; but he seems from his petition to be still unprovided for, and as he is now waiting in Shimoga, I would suggest that the necessary instructions be issued to the Commissioner of Nagar for his employment in that Division, on the occurrence of a suitable vacancy.

No. 1139—Finl. 102, dated Bangalore, 3rd June 1873.

Order thereons.—With his letter, the Officiating Superintendent of Inám Settlements forwards two petitions from Nárayen Késava Rao and Rámachandra Siváji respectively, who were thrown out of employment by the recent revision of the Inám Department, and recommends that the former may be granted his monthly pay or a portion thereof for six months, or until he be re-employed, and with reference to Rámachandra Siváji, who is at present at Shimoga, that the Commissioner of Nagar may be directed to provide him with suitable employment.

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that to meet such cases as the above, the Government of India has sanctioned a liberal rule which permits of the grant of gratuity, and in some cases of pension, to men dismissed on reduction of establishment, and he considers that this rule should be acted upon in the present case, and that the District Officers should not be ordered or asked to employ men whose appointment to posts, regarding the duties of which they are ignorant, cannot but be an evil.

3. With regard to re-employment, these men should take their chance with other candidates, relying on their testimonials and ascertained qualifications.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 10th June 1873.

From the Khazána Bakshi, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 4, dated Bangalore, 30th April 1873.

The undersigned has the honor to inform that Ramanappa Náyik, Pállégar of Anégundi, who is a resident of Tadapatry in the Bellary District, used to present himself once a year in the Huzúr. Last year, he has not done so; now appeared and submitted a Binnavattale stating that he was sick and has been unable to present himself to forward a life-certificate; it being Her Majesty's Territory, he has been unable to procure it, and begged that the arrears of his stipend may be ordered to be disbursed to him.

On enquiring I find the reason assigned by the Pállégar to be a fact. Orders are solicited as to disbursing the arrears of his pay due to him for the last 13 months. The Pállégar's pay is Rs. 16—15—3 per mensem.

No. 1156—FINL. 106, DATED BANGALORE, 4TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Sanctioned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Anché Bakshi of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 103, dated Bangalore, 6th June 1873.

Your No. 2411—152, dated 3rd August 1872, conveying sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the several estimates for repairing and constructing Anché buildings in Mysore.

The undersigned begs to state that, out of the amount sanctioned for repairing certain runners' huts in Kávaledurga of the Shimoga District, a sum of Rs. 45—4—6 was saved and appropriated to complete the repair of certain other huts in the same talook, as particularized in the marginal statement. But as the Deputy Accountant General has shewn that the sanction of the Officiating Chief Commissioner is necessary to the appropriation, the undersigned respectfully begs sanction thereto, in order that completion bill for the work may be passed in the Account Department.

Talook.	Names of Anché Runners' Huts.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Savings or Balance.	Appropriation of the Savings.		
					Names of Runners' Huts, to which the savings were appropriated.	Amount originally sanctioned for repair of these Huts.	Amount appropriated.
		Rs.					
Kávaledurga.	Nágavavdli ...	52	14 13 6	37 2 6	Gudakere	5 0 0	11 12 6
	Mandagadde ...	10	5 8 0	4 8 0	Bóchavani	5 0 0	8 0 0
	Tirumalli ...	5	1 6 0	3 10 0	Bágavdli	5 0 0	21 0 0
					Hugavalli	8 0 0	4 8 0
		67	21 11 6	45 4 6		23 0 0	45 4 6

No. 1276—FINL. 116, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The appropriation of rupees 45—4—6 as above is sanctioned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 703, dated Bangalore, 29th May 1873.

With reference to your endorsement No. 1024—182 of the 28th instant, I have the honor to report that savings may be anticipated in the Military Budget for 1873—74, which will amply cover the additional outlay of Rs. 1,400, intimated in the 2nd para of the Military Assistant's letter No. 139—38, dated 16th May 1873, and that it would be premature now to make a formal grant for the purpose.

No. 1298—F. 119, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter be forwarded to the Military Assistant for information with reference to para 2 of his letter No. 139—38, dated the 16th May 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 14th June 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 2205, dated Bangalore, 30th September 1872.

I have the honor to state that, in the scale of establishment sanctioned by Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 113, dated 29th April 1872, the pay of the Manager of the Inám Superintendent's Office was entered at Rs. 200 and that of the Head Clerk at Rs. 100 per month. But as the pay of their appointments was authorized in Financial Resolution No. 2050, dated 30th November 1866, on a progressive scale as per margin, I have passed the increments up to 30th September, and beg to be informed whether I may continue to do so as long as the present incumbents, named Rájagópálaiya and Vyása Rao, hold the respective appointments of Manager and Head Clerk. I would however suggest that the Superintendent of Ináms may be informed that future incumbents will be limited to the fixed rates sanctioned by Government in the orders of 29th April 1872.

	Rs.
1 Manager	200
to be raised to Rs. 250 (by annual increase of Rs. 25.)	
1 Head Clerk and Examiner of Title Deeds	100
to be raised to Rs. 150 (by annual increase of Rs. 25)	

The pay of three Surveyors continues to be drawn at 75 Rs. per month on the authority of your letter to the Superintendent, No. 1091—161, dated 4th June 1872; but I propose excluding them from the Budget of 1873—74.

GENERAL No. 1336—F. 125, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—In reply to the above communication, the Officiating Chief Commissioner considers that there can be no doubt that the progressive *scale of pay to the Manager and Head Clerk of Inám Superintendent's Office, authorized by the Government of India, in Financial Resolution No. 2050, dated 30th November 1866, was finally sanctioned, and Mr. Gordon sanctions the increase therein authorized being passed accordingly as long as the present incumbents hold their respective appointments.

	Rs.
* 1 Manager... ...	200
to be raised to Rs. 250 by annual increase of Rs. 25.	
1 Head Clerk and Examiner of Title-Deeds ...	100
to be raised to Rs. 150 by annual increase of Rs. 25.	

2. The pay of future incumbents will be limited to the rates sanctioned by the Government of India, in Foreign Department No. 113, dated 29th April 1872, *viz*, Rs. 200 per mensem to the Manager, and Rs. 100 to the Head Clerk.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 830, dated Bangalore, 6th June 1873.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner, that the instructions contained in my Circular No. 979 of 12th March 1873, in which recoveries were requested to be made from the monthly contingent allowances of the several Courts, on account of the cost of registers supplied to them by the Judicial Commissioner, have not been carried out by the officers named in the margin.

Commissioner,	Nandidroog	Division.
Do.	Ashtagram	do.
Deputy Commissioner,	Bangalore	District.
Do	Kolár	do
Do.	Toomkoor	do.
Do.	Kadoor	do.
Do.	Chitaldroog	do.
Do.	Mysore	do.
Do.	Hassan	do.
3 Assistant Commissioner,	Bangalore.	
Do.	Toomkoor.	
Do.	Kolar.	
2 Do.	Kadoor.	
2 Do.	Mysore.	
Judicial Assistant Commissioner,	Chitaldroog.	
Do.	Hassan.	

I bring this instance to notice, as I have observed, with regret, that the requisitions of this Department are seldom attended to, by District Officers with due promptitude, and I cannot rely on instructions being carried out without the issue of one or more reminders. I need hardly comment on the inconvenience to the public service, and this office in particular, arising from such delays, and I trust, therefore, that the Chief Commissioner will issue instructions to officers enerally, to be prompt in giving effect to instructions issued by this office.

No. 1367—FINL. 1, DATED BANGALORE, 14TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that a copy of the above *letter from the Deputy Accountant General be communicated to each of the officers therein named, with the request that Mr. Hudson's requisition may be complied with promptly, as obviously important in the interest of the public service.

* No. 830, dated 6th June 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 13th June 1873.

n the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 824, dated Bangalore, 7th June 1873.

With reference to your endorsement No. 29 of the 2nd instant, forwarding for my remarks, a letter from the Guardian of His Highness the Mahárája, submitting an explanation of the expenditure incurred in excess of the Palace budget of 1872—73, I have the honor to state that a supplemental grant of Rs. 10,000, to be met out of savings in that budget, if available, but otherwise from general budget savings, was sanctioned by the *Government of India on account of the late Mahárája's tomb. The outlay on the tomb was however Rs. 6,422 † only, and the remainder of the grant cannot therefore be regarded as applicable towards the excess expenditure on all the buildings. The unprovided outlay under the head of repairs and improvements is therefore Rs. ‡ 7,800—7—3.

ee Foreign Secretary's No. 1928, 11th September 1872, to hief Commissioner.

ee the statement enclosed in my letter No. 359 of 30th 1873, copy forwarded to you with No. 358.

cess under Repairs and Improvements to	14,222	9	3
just outlay on tomb	6,422	2	0
	7,800	7	3
nder pensions of Rájbindés, net ...	1,987	1	3
der Palace supplies	2,659	1	8
	12,446	10	2

2. It rests with the Chief Commissioner to authorize this office to adjust the excess expenditure under that head, as well as the other two §items which form the subject of the Guardian's letter, if the explanation offered be considered satisfactory. I would suggest, however, that the Guardian may be instructed to take timely steps for procuring additional grants, when he may anticipate such a necessity in future.

I thought it desirable to give the Guardian the option of submitting his explanation direct to the hief Commissioner, as the matter was not one in which this office could take further action without the hief Commissioner's orders.

I beg to enclose the letters as per margin, which are quoted by Colonel Malleson.

y letter 3649, 31st January 1872, (copy).
Guardian's reply 32, 20th February 1872, original, to be obligingly returned.)

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Guardian of His Highness the Mahárája, No. 3649, dated Bangalore, 31st January 1872.

Under instructions from the Chief Commissioner, I have the honor to inform you that, in order to ensure a sufficient surplus revenue in the year 1872—73, to meet demands on account of the projected ysore State Railway, the Government of India has been pleased to disallow certain grants, proposed in e budget of that year, to the amount of Rs. 85,668, and to direct further reductions to be determined by the Chief Commissioner to the amount of two lacs.

The Chief Commissioner has resolved on curtailing certain grants to the amount of Rs. 1,32,000, addition to those disallowed by Government, and has had under consideration the budgets of all departments, which shew a prospective increase of expenditure over the actuals of the year 1870—71. From e enclosed memo, you will perceive what sums have been disallowed in the budget of your department, nd I am directed to ask you whether any further possible reduction can be made therein, the orders f the Government of India being peremptory.

The favor of a speedy reply is requested, as the Government of India await an early report on this portant subject from the Chief Commissioner.

Palace charges.	Actuals of 1870—71.	Budget Estimate, 1872-73, as originally proposed.	Sums disallowed by Government of India.	Additional Reductions ordered by the Chief Commissioner.	Reduced Grant.	
upplies of provisions ...	94,401	1,10,000	10,000	...	1,00,000	
Do on special occasions ...	16,749	18,834	3,834	..	15,000	
ifts of money, clothing, &c....	22,282	34,918	11,918	...	23,000	
ifts on marriages, &c. ...	5,530	20,000	5,000	...	15,000	To include sacred thread ceremony.
ensioners of late establishment	87,096	81,150	...	*1,150	80,000	* In anticipation of lapses.
stablishments... ...	2,32,268	2,40,000	...	5,000	†2,35,000	† Approximating to estimate of 1870—71.
ate Mahárája's tomb ...	...	25,000	25,000	...	...	
otal of actuals and grants...	7,92,235	9,05,526	55,742	6,150	8,43,624	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 13th June 1873.

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s letter 3649, 31st January 1872, (copy).
Guardian's reply 82, 20th February 1872, original, to be obligingly returned.)

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Guardian of His Highness the Mahárája, No. 3649, dated Bangalore, 31st January 1872.

Under instructions from the Chief Commissioner, I have the honor to inform you that, in order to ensure a sufficient surplus revenue in the year 1872—73, to meet demands on account of the projected Mysore State Railway, the Government of India has been pleased to disallow certain grants, proposed in the budget of that year, to the amount of Rs. 85,668. and to direct further reductions to be determined on by the Chief Commissioner to the amount of two lacs.

The Chief Commissioner has resolved on curtailing certain grants to the amount of Rs. 1,32,000, in addition to those disallowed by Government, and has had under consideration the budgets of all departments, which shew a prospective increase of expenditure over the actuals of the year 1870—71. From the enclosed memo, you will perceive what sums have been disallowed in the budget of your department, and I am directed to ask you whether any further possible reduction can be made therein, the orders of the Government of India being peremptory.

The favor of a speedy reply is requested, as the Government of India await an early report on this important subject from the Chief Commissioner.

Palace charges.	Actuals of 1870—71.	Budget Estimate, 1872-73, as originally proposed	Sums disallowed by Government of India	Additional Reductions ordered by the Chief Commissioner.	Reduced Grant.	
upplies of provisions ...	94,401	1,10,000	10,000	...	1,00,000	
Do on special occasions ...	16,749	18,834	3,834	..	15,000	
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Total of actuals and grants...	7,92,235	9,05,526	55,742	6,150	8,43,624	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 13*th June* 1873.

From the Officiating Guardian to His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, No. 32, dated Bangaloro, 20th February 1872.

With reference to your letter No. 3649, dated 31st January 1872, I have the honor to state that with the exception of the items marginally noted, the Palace budget provides for establishment, and other such like ordinary charges of fixed nature, relating to supplies and customary ceremonies. It is clear that in such no variation can be counted on, except such as may result from fluctuations in the prices of articles, or from other accidental causes and in any event the variations must be very slight.

Repairs and improvements to Palaces &, Rs. 77,000 (since reduced by Rs 25,000.)
Gifts on marriages and deaths Rs 20,000
Horses, carriages and miscellaneous purchases Rs. 20,000.

2. Some of the reductions which have been made by the Government of India and by the Chief Commissioner are small, and can be generally met; but I apprehend that the reduced provision (Rs 23,000) made for "gifts of money, cloths, &c," will prove inadequate. As will have been seen from the detailed statement furnished with the budget, the above item provides for numerous ceremonies in which no alteration usually takes place. The expenditure under this head in 1871—72 has already amounted to Rs. 24,218—2—5. The reduction has been made on a view, simply, of the *actuals* of 1870—71 but in that year an exceptional considerable saving was effected, under this head, by the use of cloth which happened to be in store in the Palace. No such resource is now available.

3. Amongst the fluctuating items noted in the margin of para 1, all possible reductions have already been made, under the head of repairs and improvements of Palace, &c., *vide* my letter, dated 3rd November 1871, No. 25. The Government of India have further struck out the reduced amount Rs. 25,000, entered for the late Mahárája's tomb, with a view to the postponement of the work. I am about to address the Chief Commissioner separately on this subject, and it may hereafter be necessary to make some provision for this work for 1872—73.

4. The remaining two items have hitherto been practically treated together. The item "gifts on marriages and deaths" was intended to meet contributions made on the above account to relations and dependants, distinct from the cost of similar ceremonies within the Palace. The actual expenditure, however has hitherto been considerably less than the budget estimate, and the surplus has been appropriated to supply the inadequate provision made for purchases. An intention to this effect was intimated in the letter which accompanied the budget estimate for 1870—71. It would certainly have been better if the estimates under the two heads had been at that time in reality re-adjusted, with reference to actual requirements as noted in the margin.

	Rs.
Gifts on marriages and deaths ..	20,000.
Horses, carriages and miscellaneous purchases	20,000.

5. The item "horses, carriages, and miscellaneous purchases," is a provision for a variety of expenses. It has to provide for clothing for the Palace sepoys, Bhále peons, horse-keepers and other establishments; the annual supply of clothes to all the Palace inmates, inclusive of the Mahárája, the cost of ammunition, the purchase of horses, carriages, harness, saddlery, band instruments, school books and several other charges of a similar character. The demands for these are necessarily extensive, and are certainly not likely to decrease. The actual expenditure under this head in 1871—72 has already reached Rs. 30,000.

	As now stands. Rs.	Proposed. Rs
Gifts on marriages and deaths .	20,000	10,000
Horses, carriages and miscellaneous purchases	20,000	30,000

6. The reduction, therefore, of one of these items in the budget estimate by Rs. 5,000 has already left the amount available, under the two heads together, as low as it can well be. No portion of these two items of the budget grant will consequently be available, as has been suggested, for the expenses of the Mahárája's investiture with the sacred thread, which ceremony must be celebrated in 1872—73.

7. The only other item requiring notice in the budget is that for Rs. 19,000, originally Rs. 20,000, intended to provide for miscellaneous charges. To this item, I should, under ordinary circumstances, have turned for possible urgent reduction; but as reductions have been made in other grants to an extent which they can hardly bear, it is now to this item that I must mainly look for the supply of deficiencies. Moreover, it will be necessary to meet from this source the expenses of the Mahárája's investiture with the sacred thread.

8. It is true that the aggregate budget estimate for 1872—73 shews an increase, even after the reductions already made, of about Rs. 50,000 over the actuals of 1870—71. But a reference to items will shew that the increase is mainly under the head of repairs and improvements of Palace. Under this head the budget estimate for 1870-71 was Rs. 1,49,000, and the actual expenditure in that year was only Rs. 11,575—0—0. This very small expenditure was due simply to the facts that the working department was not then sufficiently organized, and that several of the proposed works had not been matured. The Chief Commissioner is well aware how much of an urgent character really remains to be done.

9 Under the circumstances above stated, I am unable to propose any further reductions in any specified item. But I am sincerely desirous to meet the wishes of the Government, and I have, therefore, to state, that I shall be prepared, should the finances urgently require it, to secure a further reduction on the aggregate of Rs. 10,000. This I should be able to attain only by a close, even a somewhat harsh, curtailment of expenditure during the year, as the several items come under notice from time to time.

No. 34, F, dated Bangalore, 13th June 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Under the explanation submitted by the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore, in his letter No. 3, dated 22nd May 1873, the Officiating Chief Commissioner authorizes the Deputy Accountant General to adjust the excess expenditure as per margin, in the Palace accounts for 1872—73.

	Rs	As	P
Excess under repairs and improvements to Palace ..	14,222	9	3
Deduct outlay on tomb ...	6,422	2	0
Net excess.....	7,800	7	3
Under pensions of Rájbindés	1,987	1	3
Under Palace supplies ...	2,659	1	8
Grand total excess.. .	12,446	10	2

2. The Guardian is informed that it is very desirable that the object he has in view, referred to in para 6 of his letter, should be secured.

3. In any case timely applications should in future be made for additional grants.

4 The original enclosure of the Deputy Accountant General's letter is herewith returned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 14th June 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. No 135—Finl. 5, dated 6th June 1873.

With reference to previous corespondence on the subject of Mr. Krishna Múrti's having assumed temporary charge of the Town Magistrate's Court at Mysore from 1st to 18th February 1873, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 161, dated the 29th ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, together with its enclosures, and to request that, under the circumstances therein represented, you will have the goodness to obtain the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the deputation allowance to which the Assistant Commissioner is entitled, the bill for which the Deputy Accountant General refuses to pass in the absence of such sanction.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 161, dated Mysore, 29th May 1873.

Mr. Krishna Múrti was requested by the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Captain E. Shaw, to take charge of the Town Magistrate's Court from Major Renton on the 31st January 1873, under orders of Major Campbell, Officiating Commissioner, if no other orders were issued before that date. He accordingly took entire charge of the Court, as well as those of the offices of the President, Municipal Board, and of the Civil Pension Pay Master. He was in full charge of the Court from 1st to the 18th February last, and submitted a deputation allowance bill for Rs. 128—9—1 at 20 per cent per mensem. The bill was passed on through your office to the Deputy Accountant General under the authority of the Secretary's docket No. 5485—69, dated 30th December 1872.

2. The Deputy Accountant General has returned the bill with remarks that 10 per cent may be allowed by special order of the Local Government under Section 25 (*b*), Acting Allowance, Code, if Mr Krishna Múrti has been placed in charge of current duties of the Town Magistrate's Court, as no appointment as Officiating Town Magistrate had been intimated to him.

The bill is therefore transmitted for the requisite authority being obtained, together with copy of a letter No. 1 of the 8th April 1873, received from Mr. Krishna Múrti.

From the Assistant Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, No. 1, dated Mysore, 8th April 1873.

In forwarding herewith the bill for my deputation allowance as Officiating Town Magistrate of Mysore with the Deputy Accountant General's remarks thereon, I beg to refer you to your office docket No. 1207 of 24th January 1873, from which it will be seen that I was put not merely in charge of the routine work of the Town Magistrate's office, but held the entire charges of the Town Magistrate's Court, and those of the offices of the President, Municipal Board, and of the Civil Pension Paymaster, entirely to all intents and purposes; you are not unaware of the many other charges that I was holding at the time, and the allowance I ask for is, you may see, an authorized remuneration of the hard work I had had.

The Deputy Accountant General seems to take objection on the single ground that my appointment was not intimated to his office; but this immaterial digest in the procedure may, I may be permitted to state, be mended from a reference to Local Government. Under these circumstances I respectfully beg to solicit the favor of your kindly supporting my prayer and getting the bill passed by the Deputy Accountant General.

No. 1383—Finl. 6, dated 14th June 1873.

Order thereon.—In the above letter, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division solicits sanction for the grant to Mr. P. N. Krishna Múrti of deputation allowance for the period during which he was in charge of the Town Magistrate's Court at Mysore, *viz.*, from the 1st to the 18th of February 1873, the Deputy Accountant General having declined to pass the allowance which was charged at the rate of 20 per cent, without a special order from the Local Government.

2. The Offg. Chief Commissioner observes that though Mr. Krishna Múrti's appointment to the additional charge referred to was gazetted, a special order from the Local Government under Section 25 (*b*) of the Acting Allowance Code is necessary to fix the amount of the charge allowance, and he resolves to authorize the payment of the maximum allowed by that rule, *viz.*, Rs. 10 per cent.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, **14*th June* 1873.**

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 127—4, F, dated Mysore, 4th June 1873.

I have the honor to forward herewith for information of the Chief Commissioner, copy of letter No. 177 of the 17th ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, together with its enclosures, on the subject of the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 131—1—0, disallowed by the Deputy Accountant General, on account of cart-hire for January and February last, and to state that I consider the explanation of the Deputy Commissioner satisfactory, for it he is to travel always as slowly as his tents, business would be seriously impeded and the charges increased.

I request you will therefore have the goodness to obtain sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the amount disallowed, *viz.*, Rs. 131—1—0, being passed by the Deputy Accountant General.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 177, dated Hassan, 17th May 1873.

I have the honor to submit the enclosed copy of correspondence with the Deputy Accountant General, with reference to the bills for cart-hire for the months of January and February 1873.

2. It will be seen that he disallows the charges on the ground that they should be for the same period as that for which the Deputy Commissioner draws batta. This, I submit, cannot be, owing to a difficulty in getting carts; they have therefore necessarily to be engaged before hand, and the tents, &c., sent on in advance to be ready by the time the camp office arrives at the place the jamábandi is to be held: and then again, when returning to the head quarters the tents and furniture are in use till the camp is broken up, so that they cannot be expected to be in at the same time as the Deputy Commissioner, whose transit is quicker; thus there must be a difference in the number of days. In the present case, the carts were engaged by the month, which was to the advantage of Government, and the detention was owing to the uncertainty as to the date of the Deputy Commissioner's movement.

Under these circumstances, I request you will be so good as to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the sum of Rs. 131—1—0, disallowed by the Deputy Accountant General.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, No. 4365, dated 19th March 1873.

Contingent bill of cart-hire for conveying tents, &c., of the Deputy Commissioner's Office for January 1873.

Has the honor to enquire why Rs. 7—2—0, hire of one cart for conveying furniture to Arsíkere, &c., for December 1872, has been charged in the above, a similar charge having already been made in your contingent bill for December 1872, and passed, also the circumstance under which cart-hire for the whole of January 1873 was charged in the above, when the Deputy Commissioner was on circuit only for nineteen days, should be intimated to this office.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, No. 907, dated 28th March 1873.

Your docket No. 4365 of 19th March, remarking on contingent bill for January 1873.

In reply, has the honor to state that two carts were engaged in December, the hire of one of which was omitted to be entered in the bill for the month, so it was entered in that for January 1873.

Though the Deputy Commissioner was only 19 days on circuit, the carts were engaged by the month, as he did not expect to return to the head quarters before the end of the month.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 14th June 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District No. 92, dated 7th April 1873.

Your docket No. 907, dated 28th March 1873.

Has the honor to state that this office cannot pass cart-hire beyond the time the carts were employed *i. e.*, from 1st to 19th January 1873. The amount overdrawn, *viz.*, Rs. 68—6—3, as per * margin, should be recovered and credited to 18 Miscellaneous in a separate entry; a special sanction of the Chief Commissioner should be obtained for treating it as a public charge.

* Amount charged for hire of nine carts for conveying tents and office furniture, 1st to 31st January 1878, at Rs. 19 for 30 days	Rs.	As.	P.
	176	10	9
Deduct the amount admitted for hire of nine carts for conveying tents and office furniture, 1st to 19th January 1873, at Rs. 19 for 30 days each cart ...	108	4	6
Excess Rs. ..	68	6	3

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District No. 415, dated 5th May 1873.

Bill for cart-hire. for conveying tents, &c., of the Deputy Commissioner's office, for February 1873 amounting to Rs. 230—10—2.

The period for which the Deputy Commissioner drew batta, in his bill for February 1873, was from 6th to 13th February 1873, while the cart-hire charged is for 19 days. The amount overdrawn, *viz.* Rs. 62—10—9, as per *margin, is therefore disallowed and should be refunded to the treasury to the credit of 18 Miscellaneous, or the special sanction of the Chief Commissioner obtained for entertaining it as a public charge.

*Amount charged for hire of nine carts for conveying tents, &c., for 19 days in February 1873, at Rs. 19 for 30 days.	Rs.	As.	P.
	108	4	6
Deduct amount admitted for hire of nine carts for conveying tents, &c., 6th to 13th February 1873, at Rs. 19 for 30 days each cart	45	9	9
Excess Rs.....	62	10	9

A similar objection was made to a previous bill, in docket No 92, dated 7th April 1873, addressed to the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan.

GENERAL NO. 1385—FINL. 7, DATED BANGALORE, 14TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—With the above letter the Commissioner submits copies of correspondence between the Deputy Accountant General and the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan, relative to certain charges disallowed by the former officer on account of cart-hire for conveying tents, &c., while on circuit, on the ground that the charges should be for the same period as that for which the Deputy Commissioner drew batta.

2. The Deputy Commissioner employed the carts by the month, and they naturally travelled slower than he did. The arrangement in the present case has apparently been sanctioned by usage *vide* correspondence noted in margin, and is considered by Mr. Gordon sound and reasonable, and apparently more economical than hiring carts by the day for the actual period employed in travelling.

From Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, dated 17th May 1869, No. 180.

From Commissioner, Ashtagram, to Secretary, dated 7th June 1869, No. 965—42.

3. The amount disallowed, *viz.*, Rs. 151—1—0, is therefore sanctioned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 18th June 1873.

From the Secretary of State for India, To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, No. 164; F, dated London, 9th April 1873.

I have considered in Council your financial letter No. 100, dated 28th February 1873, forwarding an indent for stores for Travellers' Bungalows in Mysore, and have sanctioned the supply of the articles required.

From the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 713, dated Simla, the 31st May 1873.

Copy forwarded to the Foreign Department, with reference to this Department No. 1371, dated 28th February 1873.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 1262—G, dated Simla, 6th June 1873.

Copy forwarded to the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore, for information, in continuation of docket No. 433, G, dated the 17th February last.

GENERAL No. 1407—FINANCIAL 126, DATED BANGALORE, 16TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing communication be forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, and the Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department, for information.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From Mr. Rangappa, Assistant Commissioner, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated—June 1873.

I have the honor to request the favor of your kindly submitting the following circumstances for the favorable consideration of the Chief Commissioner.

Agreeably to your office letter* I was directed to retire from the service from the 1st February last, on a pension of Rs. 147—15—1, and again I was ordered in your office †letter to remain in the service till I was duly relieved. Accordingly I continued in the service up to 15th May 1873, on which date I was relieved by Mr. Krishna Mûrti under the orders‡ of the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division.

*No. 5756—453, dated 18th January 1873.
†Circuit No. 24, dated 21st January 1873.
‡ No. 101, dated 15th May 1873.

As I am not yet been favored with my pension certificate, I beg respectfully to solicit the Chief Commissioner's orders to expedite the same, and to direct that my service up to the date of relief* being added towards my pension, in accordance to your office †letter, in which I was informed that my service beyond the date originally fixed for my retirement will be counted.

* 15th May 1873.
† No. 341—8, dated 20th April 1873.

In conclusion, I beg to add that I have completed my five years' service in my present grade on the 28th April 1873.

GENERAL No. 1441—FINL. 132, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that Mr. Rangappa is clearly entitled to count his service up to 15th May 1873, the date on which he retired from the service, and the Deputy Accountant General is requested to have the necessary statement prepared.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 19th June 1873.

From the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, To the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore—Foreign Department, Finance, No. 240—F., dated Fort William, the 10th April 1873.

With reference to your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 7161—206, G, dated the 19th of March 1873, regarding the complaint of Gulam Husen and others, in the matter of the house tax levied on their property by the Mysore Municipality, I am desired to enquire whether you have any reason to believe that the municipal taxation at Mysore is either heavy or unequal, and oppressive in its incidence.

No 1436—Finl. 8, dated Bangalore, 18th June 1873.

Order thereon—Ordered, that the foregoing letter be communicated to the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division for report, and for an expression of his opinion on the point upon which information is required by the Government of India.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

An English petition No 429, dated 22nd May 1873, from Nazar Ali Bég, late Amildar of Mallavalli Taluk soliciting a higher rate of the pension of his rank, *viz.*, Rs 40, the pension sanctioned for him being only 15 Rs per mensem.

General No. 1465—Finl. 133, dated Bangalore, 19th June 1873.

Order thereon—In modification of the order previously passed, the Officiating Chief Commissioner resolves to fix the pension allowed to Nazar Ali Bég at Rs. 25 per mensem

2 Ordered, that the Deputy Accountant General be requested to prepare Nazar Ali Bég's pension certificate for the enhanced rate of pension.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 20th June 1873.

Extract (para 9) from Resolution of the Government of India, Financial Department, dated 17th April 1873, No. 2452.

* * * *

PARA 9. In other Provinces, however, as in Bengal, the account of the municipalities on the Government books is a mere banking account; the detailed record of receipts and charges being kept by the municipalities, and being rendered to the supervising officers, whether Commissioners or others, appointed by the Local Government. As it is of essential importance to have accounts of municipal taxation and expenditure in an uniform classification, the Local Governments will be requested to instruct municipalities which come within the scope of this paragraph, to observe, in their accounts, the major, minor, and sub-heads prescribed in circulars issued by the Comptroller General, and to furnish to the Local Accountant General, monthly or quarterly, detailed returns in this classification, of their receipts and expenditure, for consolidation in the Account Office. To avoid inconvenience to the municipalities, the Comptroller General, on representation, will adapt his requirements to local peculiarities so far as may be compatible with the essential object of a real uniformity in the record of municipal taxation and expenditure throughout British India.

GENERAL No. 1511—FINL. 2, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that para 9 of the above Resolution be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions for intimation to the several Municipalities in their Divisions.

2. The Deputy Accountant General is requested to report, whether any change is necessary in the system of keeping Treasury Accounts in Mysore and Coorg.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the General Department, No. 162—F, 8, dated Yelwál, 17th June 1873.

I have the honor to forward for the approval of the Chief Commissioner, and transmission to the Deputy Accountant General for audit, the accompanying * bill for actual expenditure incurred in constructing a cinchona propagating-house on the Biligiriirangam Hills.

* For Rs. 771—12—10.

2. The estimate sanctioned, *vide* your docket No. 6408—11, P. W. D., dated 24th March 1871, amounted to Rs. 591, which has been exceeded by Rs. 180—12—10, owing to the glazed roof and corrugated iron sheets not being procurable at the rates provided for in the estimate.

3. The work having been sanctioned upon the understanding that half the amount of expenditure only should be borne by Government, the other half being met from the Yelandúru Jahagír, I request that the Deputy Accountant General may be asked to debit the Government share of the bill, *viz.*, Rs. 385—14—5, to some head in the Budget for the current year under which funds may be available.

4. Early sanction is requested to the bill to admit of adjustment of advances drawn from the treasury.

No. 1532—FINL. 9, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Sanctioned. Copy forwarded to Deputy Accountant General.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, **Financial Department**,*
24th June 1873.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 5, dated 17th June 1873.

I have the honor to recommend that under No. V of the Palace Pension Rules, the pensions marginally noted may be granted : the persons in whose favor the pensions are recommended are, in each of the four cases, widows of very old servants of the Palace, who were in the enjoyment of a full pension in consideration of their long and faithful services. They are all, moreover, in a destitute condition, and have no male relations who can be provided for with employment. Three of them, it will be seen, are far advanced in years; I may therefore add that the cases strictly fall under the rule referred to.

Name and Office of the deceased.	Amount of full Pension enjoyed. Rs. As. P.	Name and Age of Widow for whom Pension is recommended.	Amount of Pension recommended. Rs. As. P.	
Kúsappa, Sheristadar ...	36 0 0	Subramanyamma ... 56 ...	8 0 0	For life.
Bálarám, Gurikár	24 0 0	Ananádáyi ... 60 ...	6 0 0	
Abdul Karim, Subédar ...	22 8 0	Ashábi ... 55 ...	5 0 0	
Venkatarámáráju, Subédar ...	15 0 0	Varadamma ... 36 ...	4 0 0	

No. 40, F, dated Bangalore, 24th June 1873.

Order thereon.—As recommended in the above, and under Rule V of the Palace Pension Rules, the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions the grant of life-pensions aggregating Rs. 23 per mensem, to the parties named in the margin, chargeable to the Palace Budget.

	Age.	Pension sanctioned. Rs. As. P.
1. Subramanyamma, widow of Kúsappa Sheristadar, and late Palace Pensioner on Rs. 36.	56	8 0 0
2. Ananádáyi, widow of Bálarám, Gurikar, and late Palace Pensioner on Rs. 24.	60	6 0 0
3. Ashábi, widow of Abdul Karim Subédar, and late Palace Pensioner on Rs. 22—8—0.	55	5 0 0
4. Varadamma, widow of Venkatarámáráju, Subédar, and late Palace Pensioner on Rs 15.	36	4 0 0
	Total ...	23 0 0

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 797, dated Bangalore, 5th June 1873.

In returning the enclosures of your docket No. 1160—107 of the 4th instant, I have the honor to report that Rs. 10,622—10—8 were at credit of the Muzaráyi Surplus Fund of Dévasthán and Chatrams of the Shimoga District, on the 30th April 1873, the latest date of accounts received, and to observe that this office is not in a position to state what portion of this amount appertains to the particular institution, for which the outlay is proposed to be incurred. The Commissioner, Nagar Division, should have submitted a certificate, giving this information, from the District Treasury Officer.

No. 1545—Financial 145, dated Bangalore, 24th June 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that the above letter be recorded, the sanction accorded to the estimate amounting to Rs. 34—4—4 for purchasing new copper and brass utensils for the use of the chatram at Mandagadde, Kávaledurga, in the Shimoga District, in connection with which the above report had been called for, having been duly registered in this office.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 24th June 1873.

From the Acting Sub-Collector of North Arcot, In charge of Stipend Pay Office, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 53, dated Vellore, 12th June 1873.

I have the honor to forward herewith a petition in original from Mahomed Sharfuddín, younger son of the late Mahomed Takki, a Mysore pensioner, complaining that his elder-brother Gulám Mahomed Alli, in whose name a pension of Rs. 87—5—4 has been granted for the support of the family of the deceased, has not fairly apportioned the said pension among the members of the family, and praying that some arrangement may be made to secure to him his proper share.

Vide letter from Government of India, to Commissioner of Mysore, No. 186, F, dated 5th March 1873.

2. On receipt of this petition I sent for Mahomed Alli, who furnished me with the following list of the members of the family and of their respective shares as allotted by him.

1.	Gulám Mahomed Alli, ..	Eldest son ..	30	5	4
	Family. 1 Wife. 1 Son. 1 Daughter.				
2.	Mahomed Sharfuddín ..	Younger son ..	14	0	0
	Family. 2 Wives. 1 Son. 1 Daughter.				
3.	Marím Sáhiba, *alias* Manna Bí	Eldest-daughter ..	7	0	0
	Family. 1 Son.				
4.	Shamsunnissa Bégam ..	2nd do ..	7	0	0
	Family. 2 Sons. 1 Daughter.				
5.	Katunna Bégam ..	3rd do Un-married ..	7	0	0
6.	Iyáth Bí	Grand-daughter ..	7	0	0
7.	Husén Bí	Nikka-widow ..	7	0	0
8.	Kásim Bí	Adopted-daughter ..	1	0	0
	Fátya Ceremonies ..	.. .. ..	7	0	0
			87	5	4

3. I subjoin a correct list of the family with the share which each member is entitled to receive according to Mahomedan custom, *viz.*, one share to a female and two to a male.

1.	Gulám Mahomed Alli	Eldest son ..	19	6	7
2.	Mahomed Sharfuddín	Younger son ..	19	6	6
3.	Marím Sáhiba	Eldest daughter ..	9	11	3
4.	Shamsunnissa Bégam	2nd do ..	9	11	3
5.	Katunna Bégam	3rd do ..	9	11	3
6.	Iyáth Bí	Grand-daughter ..	9	11	3
7.	Husén Bí	Nikka-wife ..	9	11	3
			87	5	4

Kásim Bí, the adopted daughter, to whom Mahomed Alli has allotted one rupee is not a member of the family, and the setting apart of Rs. seven for Fátya ceremonies was not contemplated when the grant was made.

4. As Gulám Mahomed Alli has failed to make a fair distribution of the pension, I beg to suggest that each sharer should be paid separately, a receipt for the full amount being taken from Gulám Maho-

med Alli. This arrangement is not opposed to the terms of the grant, and the whole pension will lapse with the death of the head of the family. I accordingly request that sanction may be accorded for my carrying out the above measure

P. S.—I enclose a petition from Gulám Mahomed Alli, which I received after writing the above, but I see no reason to change my opinion.

No. 41, FINANCIAL, DATED BANGALORE, 24th JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—After a full consideration of the subject, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is of opinion that a pension renewable at the pleasure of Government does not come under the strict letter of the Mahomedan Law.

As head of the family Gulám Mahomed Alli appears entitled to a larger share of the pension than the younger brother, (who it would appear claims Rs. 4 more now than he did when his father was alive) inasmuch as the head of a family is often involved in additional expenses. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has therefore modified in one respect the distribution list drawn up by Mr. Wilkinson, and sanctions the payment as per margin of the respective shares.

Head of the family and Eldest-son of the late Mahomed Takki.				
1.	Gulam Mahomed Alli ...	Rs.	25	0 0
	Younger son.			
1	Mahomed Sharfuddin ...	„	13	13 1
	Daughters.			
3.	Mariam Sáhiba, Eldest ...	„	9	11 3
4	Shamsunnissa Bégum 2nd ...	„	9	11 3
5.	Kurum Begum, 3rd	„	9	11 3
6.	Iyath Bi, Grand-daughter ...	„	9	11 3
	Nikásiyé.			
7	Husen Bi		9	11 3
	Total ...		87	5 4

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 154—Revenue 7, dated Mysore, 16th June 1873.

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 124 of the 9th instant, from the Town Magistrate of Mysore, on the subject of his claim for 800 rupees, the pay of his substantive appointment of 1st Class Assistant Commissioner being disallowed by the Deputy Accountant General on the score of his acting in an appointment the pay of which is less, and to request you will have the goodness to submit the same for the favorable consideration and orders of the Chief Commissioner.

From the Officiating Town Magistrate of Mysore, To the Officiating Commissioner, Ashtagram Division No. 124, dated 9th June 1873.

I have the honor to inform you that from the date of my assuming charge of the Town Magistrate's office of Mysore, I continued to draw my salary as 1st Class Assistant Commissioner at Rs. 800 a month my substantive position in the Commission being in that grade. The Deputy Accountant General however, has very recently in his docket No. 603 of the 19th May, informed me that as Officiating Town Magistrate I am only entitled to draw Rs. 700 per mensem, and has requested me to refund the excess amount over this sum from date of assuming charge. I accordingly addressed that officer on the subject and requested that my claim to Rs. 800 a month as 1st Class Assistant Commissioner might be laid before the Chief Commissioner.

In reply, the Deputy Accountant General informs me that to enable me to draw my pay as an Assistant of the 1st Grade while acting in my present appointment, the pay of which is less, it will be necessary to obtain the sanction of the Government of India. I have the honor, therefore, to request you will be so good as to lay my claim before the Chief Commissioner for his most favorable consideration.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 26th June 1873.

No. 1560—10, F, DATED BANGALORE, 25th JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—With reference to the foregoing letter, the Commissioner is informed that, prior to his appointment to officiate as Town Magistrate and Civil Pension Pay-master of Mysore, Major Armstrong appears to have been made aware that he would be entitled to only Rs. 700 as Town Magistrate and Rs. 200 as Civil Pension Pay-master. The claim which he now prefers to Rs. 800, the pay of his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, is inadmissible by the rules, and should not, the Officiating Chief Commissioner observes, have been put forward.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 942, dated Bangalore, 14th June 1873.

I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that rent for a building occupied by the Talook Cutcherry at Chennapatna continues to be passed, at Rs. 40 per mensem, on the authority of your letter No. 1803—129, dated 25th August 1863, to the address of the Chief Engineer of Mysore.

It appears desirable on financial grounds that instead of continuing to hire the house referred to, the rent of which has already amounted to upwards of 5,000 Rs. a Government building should be erected, and I would suggest that the Public Works Department may be consulted on the subject.

No. 1561—FINANCIAL 11, DATED 25TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, with the request that he will be good enough to report generally on the advisability of adopting Mr. Hudson's suggestion to construct a new Talook Cutcherry at Chennapatna, and especially with reference to the redistribution of talooks which the Munsiff's scheme, if sanctioned, will involve.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 838, dated Bangalore, 7th June 1873.

I have the honor to request the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to prescribe the following certificates, to be attached to bills for travelling allowances and travelling expenses submitted by all Public Officers whether for themselves or their establishments :—

No. 1.—Certificate for Travelling Allowance Bills of Officers.

"I certify that the travelling allowances charged in this bill have been incurred solely on account of the public service."

No. 2.—Certificate for the Travelling Allowance Bills of Establishments. (As above).

No. 3.—Certificate for Bills on account of Travelling *Expenses* of Office Establishments.

"I certify that the number of carts and coolies charged for in this Bill were indispensable, and that the tents and other articles conveyed were used solely for public purposes."

II. I would explain that Certificate No. 3 is especially intended to prevent the practice, which I apprehend is not uncommon, of charging to Government the carriage of public tents even when they are used wholly or partially for private purposes. The local rules allow an officer one, and in cases of rapid change of camp, two public tents for his personal office, independent of those for his establishment, and in such cases, when the tent is also used for private purposes, it appears to me that the carriage should be paid by the officer using it, out of his travelling allowances.

No. 1590—FINL. 147, DATED BANGALORE, 26TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner considers it undesirable to adopt the changes recommended in the foregoing letter.

2. As regards the carriage of tents, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that, in cases where a tent is allowed by Government, its carriage should entirely be defrayed at the public expense, even if it is also occasionally used by the officer for what may be called "Private Purposes."

3. It is not expedient, nor is it easy, Colonel Meade observes, to draw a fine line between public and private use of a tent on an official tour.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, ***Financial Department,***
25th June 1873.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 6, dated Mysore, 17th June 1873.

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin* I regret to state that no clue has yet been obtained of such a description as to give any hope of the discovery of the stolen property. The length of time which has elapsed since the commission of the robbery makes me despair of any success attending the measures which are still being resorted to in the matter, and as it is undesirable that the account should remain unadjusted for any further period of time indefinitely, I request that, under the explanations already afforded, sanction may be accorded for writing off to profit and loss against the palace accounts, the Rs. 1768—8—0 of Government money, which has been stolen, and for carrying into effect the other proposals made in para 6 of my letter, dated the 3rd February 1873, No. 41. Should any property be hereafter discovered, it can be re-credited.

* From Guardian, to the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 45, dated 3rd February 1873.
From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Guardian, No. 149, dated 11th February 1873.

I have only to add that all the servants against whom there was any ground for suspicion were at the time removed from the service.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 45, dated 3rd February 1873.

With reference to your letter, dated the 28th ultimo, No. 131, I have the honor to state that the further report promised by Mr. Gordon chiefly with reference to the mode of the disposal of the property lost in the Palace Treasury has not been ere this furnished, because the prospect of the detection of the offenders, though still unpromising, has not yet been abandoned. I shall now, however, proceed to offer information and suggestions on the various points referred to in your letter now under acknowledgment.

2. It is in the first place necessary to explain that the Treasurer and his establishments are alone in immediate charge of the Palace Treasury. The Controller has the superintendence of this as of all the other departments of the palace, but he cannot be said to be in charge of the Treasury as he does not hold its keys. The great mass of the palace property consisting of jewellery is kept in a room of the palace, the keys of which are with the Guardian. This room is opened only in the presence of the Guardian. The keys of certain other rooms, *viz*, those containing the cloth and brass-vessels, the throne room, and the room where the greater portion of the Chámundi Totti jewellery is kept, all of which require to be frequently opened, are with the Controller; whilst the keys of the various working departments, with which there is always property of a considerable amount in daily use, and of which the Treasury is one, are with their respective heads. Personal responsibility may be said to rest primarily with the officers who hold the keys in each case, and the establishments working with them. But this responsibility will necessarily be qualified by circumstances.

3. It is also necessary to state that, in the detailed management of the several departments, the object hitherto kept in view has been to improve them as they stand, rather than to introduce any changes of men or systems. There is indeed always a considerable mass of property afloat in what is necessarily a royal domestic establishment, to which no absolutely defined system can be applied. Its security depends on the character of the men, their connection with the palace, and the moral influence of a good superintendence. The machinery employed has worked well during the last five years, the present being the first instance of a mishap, and that due to outside causes.

4. Having gone into the above explanation to shew the necessity of judging the case exceptionally, I beg to state with reference to the other points noted in your letter that though the Treasury building is by no means the best in design for such a purpose, yet it was the best available. It has, moreover, been safely used as a Treasury for the last 70 years, in times when far larger Treasury transactions used to be conducted in it. The necessity then of abandoning it did not press itself as an urgent measure at any time, though the opportunity has been taken of certain recent alterations in the palace adjuncts, to provide, as a matter of greater convenience, a better designed and more conveniently situated building for the purpose. This work will soon be completed. Neither can 22,000 Rs. be considered too large a property to remain in a Treasury which has to expend 60,000 Rs. in a month often in large amounts. The establishment alone takes 30,000 Rs. a sum which cannot be disbursed in one day. Marriages too, and festivals, which are very costly, extend, over several days. The Treasury is besides the depository of all the jewellery sent for repairs and other temporary purposes. The amount cannot be considered large whether compared with the property in the hands of the other departments of the palace or in any

Talook Treasury. What Mr. Gordon meant, I presume, by the remark to which you refer, was that on the day of the robbery the amount in the Treasury would not have been so much but for an accidental circumstance. All bills, as he stated, are paid by cheques on the District Treasury; and the system of drawing by cheques is resorted to as far as practicable in every instance. This system was initiated by this office. It happened however that at the end of the last official year a considerable sum of money belonging to the grand-sons of the late Mahárája had to be drawn from the District Treasury to prevent its lapsing in the accounts. This sum was not replaced in the District Treasury as a deposit, because a large portion of it was almost immediately spent in the purchase of houses. The remainder was kept in hand to meet other wants and purchases needed to be supplied from day to day for the grand-sons. Then with regard to the articles of jewellery deposited in the Treasury, the first item noted in the margin of para 8 of Mr. Gordon's letter was the only one that remained under special circumstances out of large amounts which had to be sold by this office in connection with the estate of the late Nanjarája Ars, all of which had to be kept in the Treasury until sold. The second item was sent to the Treasury for the purpose of repair as therein mentioned, and the third consisted of articles of very small value used for religious gifts. It will be thus seen that there was so far nothing unusual or exceptional.

5. The laxity of management on the part of the Treasury servants referred to by Mr. Gordon was this, *viz*, that the Treasurer occasionally allowed the shroffs to open the Treasury room in his absence, and this was done on the evening of the 25th. It was certainly an objectionable practice, but without defending it, I would observe that in this matter the Treasurer simply followed the custom pursued by his predecessors in the time of the late Mahárája. It would appear to have been a consequence of the demands which used to be, and which are still to some extent made, on the Treasury at all hours in the day without regard to time. No inconvenience had ever resulted from this practice, as the shroffs are responsible men, and even in this case the theft is in no way attributable to this cause. However, the practice has now been put an end to.

6. It now remains to notice the mode of adjusting the lost property. Personal responsibility is very generally enforced in cases of loss of Palace property entrusted to individual care; but in an instance like the present, where the loss cannot in any way be directly or indirectly attributed to the establishments in charge, but has resulted solely from a burglary of such dexterity as to elude the vigilance of the Guard and the Police, and which could not have been foreseen, I submit that personal responsibility cannot be too rigidly insisted on. The property lost was as noted in the margin, * the money portion of it being shared between the grand-sons and the Palace in the proportion of the total amounts of each in the Treasury at the time. I propose in accordance with the system well understood and acted upon here that a fine of Rs 1257 should be imposed upon the Treasury establishments. From this fine the small sum of money belonging to Dr. Campbell's estate, and one half of the estimated value of the jewellery belonging to the estate of Nanjarája Ars should be paid, and that the balance be written off the respective accounts. The money which will have thus to be written off to profit and loss against the Palace Budget will amount to Rs. 1768—8.

* Jewellery of Nanjwája Ars ... ... 2,000—0
Do of the Palace ... ... 1,500—0
Money belonging to the Palace account. 1,768—8
Do of the Grand sons ... ... 3,537—2
Do of Dr. Campbell's ... ... ,257—0

7. While making the above proposals in accordance with the requisition contained in your letter under reply, I am desirous that the same may not be carried out until another effort is made to discover the robbery. Amongst the stolen property so much was easy of identification, though of small value consisting of old coins and small articles of jewellery, that there cannot possibly be an easier case for detection. The local police seems to have given up all further efforts in the matter, and it will rest with the Chief Commissioner to decide what measure will now be most proper to take, as the example of such a daring burglary in a public office situated in the midst of a fort, cannot but prove injurious, if allowed to remain undetected.

No. 46, FINANCIAL, DATED BANGALORE, 25th JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that the above letter be referred to the Deputy Accountant General for his opinion, as to whether it is necessary under the rules to submit the proposal therein contained, for the sanction of the Government of India.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, **Financial Department**,*
28th June 1873.

Ordered, that the following letter be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 1609—F. 9, dated 28th June 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Gl. No. 1609.
9, Finl.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 28th June 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to solicit the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council on the proposed extension to all the Departments under this Administration of the provisions of the Resolution of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 4428, dated 13th December 1872, under which Police Officers are only allowed to charge mileage for journeys during which they travel 20 miles a day.

2. The Deputy Accountant General has recently brought to notice that a different practice on this head exists in the case of the Civil, the Forest and the Educational Officers in Mysore; and as there appears to be no good reason why such should be the case, Colonel Meade recommends that the terms of the Resolution be made generally applicable to all Departments

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 28th June 1873.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 12, dated Mysore, 17th June 1873.

With reference to the correspondence marginally * noted, I have the honor to submit for sanction six estimates of the repairs to different parts of the Palace which are in progress as therein explained. The works have been delayed in consequence of the prevalence of Dengue, but they will be completed at an early date. Meanwhile I have not deemed it proper to delay the submission of the estimates for sanction any longer. I have no establishment to prepare plans of the works or the estimates in proper form. But those which I now submit have been prepared by men who are well conversant with the practical execution of these works, and their details have been examined and scrutinized in my office. Accounts of actual expenditure will be submitted on the completion of the works. I have only to add that, on the completion of these repairs and of one or two more items of repair, which for want of workmen cannot be immediately undertaken, no large works of an urgent nature will remain to be done to the Palace for some years to come.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Repairing the upper story of the Diwánkhána on the western side of the court yard of the palace ...	2,055	3	0
2. Reconstruction of Zillo Cutcherry exclusive of plastering.	2,989	5	0
3. Reconstruction of certain buildings to be converted into a Treasury exclusive of plastering	2,968	10	0
4. Reconstruction of Vola Bockasa with a new gate to the palace	2,989	15	0
5. Repairing and re-roofing the upper story of the Madanavilása Potti	2,936	5	0
6. Repairing and re-building the Hasige Bokkasa ...	2,378	11	6
Rs....	16,318	1	6

* From the Guardian, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 56, B, dated 3rd January 1873.
From Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Guardian, No. 135, dated 29th January 1873.

Estimate of the cost of rebuilding the upper story of the Diwánkhána on the western side of the Court Yard of the Palace containing 13 "*ankanams.*"

Brick in chunam work, 37¾ cubic yards at Rs. 3—12—0 per cubic yard	141	9	0
Terracing with brick on edge over wooden planking 2166¾ Rg. ft. at Rs. 0—3—6 per Rg. ft.	473	14	0
Do do (second floor) do do ...	473	14	0
Cornice work 7 cubic yards, 20 cubic feet at Rs. 5—0—0 per cubic yard	38	2	0
Parapet wall, 22 cubic yards, 13½ cubic feet at Rs. 4—8—0 per cubic yard	101	4	0
Flooring with concrete 15 ankanams at Rs. 3—8—0 per ankanam	52	8	0
Plastering with chunam, 3,211 Rg. ft. at Rs. 2—8—0 per 100 Rg. ft.	80	2	0
Roofing of the verandah or "Lóvé" 500 Rg. ft. at Rs. 0—1—6 per Rg. ft.	46	14	0
Ornamental work in front part of the building	70	0	0
Iron materials, door and windows, &c., &c.	236	0	0
To removing old work	50	0	0
To hire of carpenters for preparing planks, posts, &c.	83	0	0
To hire of labor for scaffolding and putting up timber work, &c.	93	0	0
To hire of labor for timber-sawers	15	0	0
To contingencies	100	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,055	3	0

Estimate of the cost of reconstruction of Zillo Cutcherry of two stories exclusive of plastering postponed.

Excavation 52¾ cubic yards at Rs. 0—4—0 per cubic yard	13	3	0
Filling the above with earth and stone 31 cubic yards 18 cubic feet at Rs. 1—0—0	31	10	0
Brick in chunam work 212 cubic yards, 17¾ cubic feet at Rs. 3—12—0 per cubic yard ...	797	5	0
Cornice work, 10 cubic yards, 25 cubic feet at Rs. 5—0—0 per cubic yard	54	8	0
Parapet wall, 33 cubic yards, 14 cubic feet at Rs. 4—8—0 per cubic yard	150	12	0
Terracing with brick on edge, 2,350 Rg. ft. Rs. 0—4—0 per Rg. ft.	587	8	0
Do over wooden planking, 2,350 Rg. ft. at Rs. 0—3—6 per Rg. ft.	514	1	0
Flooring with concrete 28 ankanams at Rs. 3—8—0 per ankanam	98	0	0
Roofing of the varandah or Lóvé, 564 Rg. ft. at Rs. 0—1—6 per Rg. ft.	52	14	0
Iron Materials, &c.	150	0	0
To hire of carpenters for planking roof and for preparing rafters, doors, windows, beams, &c. ...	328	8	0
To hire of labor for scaffolding and putting up timber work, &c....	141	0	0
To hire of labor for timber-sawers	70	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,989	5	0

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, ***Financial Department,*** *28th June* 1873.

Estimate of the cost of reconstructing certain buildings to be converted into a Treasury exclusive of plastering postponed.

Brick in chunam work, 231 cubic yards, 1 cubic ft. at Rs. 3—12—0 per cubic yard ...	866	6	0
Brick in clay work, 28 cubic yards at Rs. 2—8—0 per cubic yard	70	0	0
Terracing with brick on edge, 2,718 Rg. ft. at Rs. 0—4—0 per Rg. ft.	679	8	0
Do over wooden planking, 2,108½ Rg. ft. at Rs. 0—3—6 per Rg. ft.	461	2	0
Roofing of the verandah or "Lóvé" 300 Rg. at Rs. 0—1—6 per Rg. ft.	28	2	0
Cornice work, 5 cubic yards, 20 cubic feet at Rs. 5—0—0 per cubic yard	28	12	0
Parapet wall 18 cubic yards, 20 cubic feet at Rs. 4—8—0 per cubic yard	84	4	0
Flooring with concrete, 30 ankanams at Rs. 3—8—0 per ankanam	136	8	0
Iron materials, &c.	143	0	0
To removing old work	50	0	0
To hire of carpenters for preparing planks, rafters, doors, windows, beams, &c.	241	0	0
To hire of labor for scaffolding and putting up timber work, &c.	120	0	0
To hire of labor for timber-sawers	30	0	0
To ornamental work in front part of building	30	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,968	10	0

Estimate of the cost of the reconstruction of Vola Bokkasa of three stories with a new gate to the Palace.

Brick in chunam work, (first and second floor), 129 cubic yards, 18 cubic feet at Rs. 3—12—0 per cubic yard	486	4	0
Brick in chunam work, (third floor), 76 cubic yards, 6¾ cubic feet at Rs. 4—4—0 per cubic yard.	323	15	0
Brick in chunam work, (gate), 38 cubic yards, 1¾ cubic ft. at Rs. 5 per cubic yard	190	5	0
Cornice work, 5 cubic yards, 24 cubic feet at Rs. 5—0—0 per cubic yard	29	8	0
Parapet wall, 21 cubic yards, 1½ cubic ft. at Rs. 4—8—0 per cubic yard	108	3	0
Plastering with chunam, 9,277 Rg. feet at Rs. 2—8—0 per 100 Rg. feet	231	15	0
Do parapet wall, 2,532 Rg. feet at Rs. 3—0—0 per 100 Rg. feet	75	15	0
Do (Gate), 1,290 Rg. feet at Rs. 5—0—0 per 100 Rg. feet	64	8	0
Terracing with brick on edge, 2,495 Rg. feet at Rs. 0—4—0 per Rg. foot	623	12	0
Do over wooden planking, 1,387, at Rs. 0—3—6 per Rg. foot	303	6	0
Roofing of the verandah or "Lóvé" 195 Rg. feet at Rs. 0—1—6 per running foot	18	4	0
Iron materials, &c.	128	8	0
To hire of carpenters for preparing planks, rafters beams, &c.	118	8	0
To hire of labor for scaffolding and putting up timber work, &c.	66	0	0
To hire of masons	6	0	0
To hire of labor for timber-sawers	70	0	0
To contingencies	145	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,989	15	0

Estimate of the cost of repairing and re-roofing of the upper story of the Madanavilása Totti, a portion of the Palace containing 54 ankanams.

Brick in chunam work, 65 cubic yards at Rs. 3—12—0 per cubic yard	243	12	0
Terracing with brick on edge, 2,660 Rg. feet at Rs. 0—4—0 per Rg. foot	665	0	0
Do over wooden planking, 3,179 Rg. feet at Rs. 0—3—6 per Rg. foot	695	6	0
Cornice work, 9 cubic yards at Rs. 5—0—0 per cubic yard	45	0	0
Parapet wall, 54 cubic yards at Rs. 4—8—0 per cubic yard	243	0	0
Roofing of the verandah or "Lóvé," 460 Rg. feet at Rs. 0—1—6 per Rg. foot	43	2	0
Plastering with chunam, 4,232 Rg. feet at Rs. 2—8—0 per 100 Rg. feet	105	12	0
Do parapet wall, 3,888 Rg. feet at Rs. 3—0—0 per 100 Rg. feet	116	9	0
Ornamental works, 12 ankanams at Rs. 5 per ankanam	60	0	0
Iron materials	104	12	0
To removing old work	150	0	0
To hire of carpenters for preparing planks, rafters, beams, &c.	122	0	0
To hire of labor for scaffolding and putting up timber work	162	0	0
To hire of labor for timber-sawers	40	0	0
To contingencies	140	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,936	5	0

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 30th June 1873.

Estimate of the cost of repairing and rebuilding the Hasige Bokkasa a portion of the Palace of two stories of 26 ankanams.

Excavation 53 cubic yards 15 cubic feet at Rs. 0—4—0 per cubic yard	13	6	0
Filling the above with stone and earth, 39 cubic yards 13 cubic feet at Rs. 1—0—0 per cubic yard.	39	7	0
Brick in chunam work, 181 cubic yards 16 cubic feet at Rs 3—12—0 per cubic yard ...	681	0	0
Cornice work, 5 cubic yards 12¾ cubic feet at Rs. 5—0—0 per cubic yard	27	4	0
Parapet wall, 36 cubic yards 18 cubic feet at Rs. 4—8—0 per cubic yard	164	13	0
Terracing with brick on edge, 2,200 Rg. feet at Rs. 0—4—0 per Rg. foot	550	0	0
Roofing of the verandah or "Lóvé" 519 Rg. feet at Rs. 0—1—6 per Rg. foot	48	10	6
Flooring with concrete 26 ankanams at Rs. 3—8—0 per ankanam	91	0	0
Plastering with chunam, 9954 Rg. feet at Rs. 2—8—0 per 100 Rg. feet	248	13	0
Iron materials, &c.	59	10	0
To removing old work	120	0	0
To hire of carpenters for preparing doors, or windows, posts, &c.	110	0	0
To hire of labor for scaffolding and putting up timber work, &c.	59	12	0
To hire of labor for timber-sawers	50	0	0
To contingencies	115	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,378	11	6

No. 47—F, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the six estimates submitted with the above letter, amounting to Rs. 16,318—1—6, for the repairs to various parts of the Palace at Mysore, on the understanding that the charge be met from the sanctioned Palace Budget for the current year.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Assistant Superintendent of Ináms, To the Offg. Superintendent of Ináms, No. 74, dated Malabágulu, 16th June 1873.

The undersigned begs to report that, under some urgent private affairs, he will, in anticipation of the Inám Superintendent's sanction, avail himself of fourteen days' casual leave of absence from 17th to 30th instant, both days inclusive, to proceed to Mysore.

From the Offg. Superintendent of Ináms, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Bangalore, F, 17th June 1873.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, with a request that the same may be granted, should the Chief Commissioner see no objection thereto. Mr. Syed Nasiruddín has been allowed to proceed in anticipation after having explained the necessity there was for his presence at Mysore.

No. 1619—F. 149, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that, under the provision of the General Circular No. 12, dated 11th March 1873, Heads of Departments are authorized to grant not more than three days' casual leave at one time, the grant of fourteen days' casual leave to Mr. Syed Nasiruddín, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, Inám Department, will therefore be reckoned as privilege leave, and as such is sanctioned.

The usual notification will be inserted in the *Mysore Gazette.*

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1873.

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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 2nd June 1873.

From H. S. Thomas, Esq., Madras Civil Service, To the Chief Commissioner, Administering the Territories of His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore, dated Mangalore, 20th March 1873.

The other members wish me as senior member of the Múk Fund to seek your favorable consideration of the following circumstances.

2. About 25 years ago two covenanted civilians of this District cut a bridle path and built a house on one of the highest positions in the range of ghâts lying between Mysore and Canara.

3. The site selected was that known *locally* as the "Kudare Múk" and *generally* as the "Sousa Paravat," a wild and lofty spur running out from the line of ghâts in 75°21′ E. Long. and 13°8 N. Lat.

4. This almost inaccessible spot offering, as it did, no temptation to the cultivator standing some 10 miles from any semblance of civilization—possessing an invigorate climate, and abounding with game, was well chosen as a "retreat," and as such has been most carefully preserved, while the shooting box and ghât have from time to time been repaired and improved at considerable outlay from a fund subscribed to by the South Canara officers.

5. It is not ascertained whether at the time of building it was known that the site chosen stood within the Mysore boundary, but it sometime after appeared that it *was* so by a very short distance, in fact that it was only just within the watershed. However our occupation of the land has never been objected to by the Mysore authorities, (by many of whom the Bungalow there has on several occasions been visited) and the Canara officers have learned to look upon the locality as one on which they could always rely for finding a charming solitude, and abundant sport. It is therefore with considerable alarm that, after 25 years of undisturbed occupation of the Múk Head, and at a time when the preservation of the game there is greatly increasing their interest in the place, the members of the Múk Fund learn that the result which they have done so much to obtain is threatened by an intention of the German Mission Society here to build and settle on this particular spot, and that, with this object, they have addressed or are about to address the Mysore Government for an allotment of land.

6. We would point out how utterly the Múk would be ruined for privacy and as a game preserve, if the request of the missionaries be acceded to, and we hope that this protest from the District Officers against an intrusion on their interests in the Múk may be accepted as one arising from a claim to which their long occupation and care of the Múk may be considered to entitle them.

7. We cannot well give you an exact idea of the extent of ground which the Múk Fund members desire to preserve; but it is not of great extent, and is well defined by its detached situation in respect to surrounding hills.

8. That the Mission Society should have fixed on this locality as a sanitarium is unfortunate, and it would seem unnecessary as they have already considerable accommodation in Mercara for their invalids, where they would have besides the advantage of medical attendance, and although Mercara is at a somewhat greater distance from Mangalore, it is practically more accessible, being connected by a trunk road.

9. We would not have you think that we have any special objection to this body in particular, it is only because they happen to be the applicants that we mention them.

10. Under these circumstances, and considering the limited area, we trust that we may be permitted to remain in occupation of the Múk as heretofore, and that the application of the German Missionaries may be refused. But should you not be prepared to confirm our position on the existing arrangement, we trust that before other applications be considered, we may have the opportunity of taking up the land on payment of a nominal quit-rent, or on such other favorable terms as you may be disposed to grant.

11. We trust also that your reply will not only dispose of the present difficulty, but will permanently relieve us of anxiety of future intrusion.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Commissioner of Nagar, No. 106, G. 4, dated Bangalore, 7th April 1873.

Forwards in original (to be returned) a letter, dated 20th March 1873, from Mr. Thomas of the Madras Civil Service, soliciting on behalf of the subscribers to the Kudare Múk Bungalow Fund, that permission may be granted to their remaining in occupation of the Múk, and that the application of the German Missionaries to build and settle on that particular spot may be refused, and requests that a report may be submitted on the subject.

Also enquires whether any application for the land in question has been received from the Missionaries.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 2nd June 1873.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To H. T. Thomas, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Mangalore, General No. 105—25, dated Bangalore, 7th April 1873.

I am directed by the Officiating Chief Commissioner to inform you that your letter dated the 20th March 1873 has been referred to the Commissioner, Nagar Division, for report.

From the General Agent of the Basel German Evangelical Mission in India, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Camp Anandapura, 31st March 1873.

In forwarding now direct to your address a petition of mine, which I had handed some weeks ago to the Collector of South Canara, with the request to send it on to you with his introduction and recommendation, and which was recently returned to me, I feel it necessary to add a few separate lines and request the favor of your kind consideration.

Though I have not the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, our "German Mission" on the Western Coast of India, in the Provinces of Malabar, South and North Canara, South Mahratta, Coorg, and in the Nilgherris, may not be unknown to you.

Our missionaries laboring in Malabar have in case of disability the Nilgherris at hand, and can by a longer or shorter retreat thereto recruit their health. A journey to these Nilgherris, however is a long and expensive one for those of Canara, and this so much so that it is very often the reason, that missionaries nearly unfit for work by the exhaustion of the hot plains do not find it possible to leave their stations, whereas a similar retreat nearer at hand and not so expensive to reach would gladly be made use of to recruit health and strength for future work on the coast

Thus we were led, encouraged by the help and good will of many of our English friends to entertain the project of trying to establish a Sanitarium on the Múk for our Canara Mission.

The friendly intercourse with many of the gentlemen at Mangalore encouraged me, in the first instance, to give information of this our intention to the subscribers of the Múk Bungalow Fund, and the result of this has been, as it now appears, that a protest of these subscribers against our project has been sent up to you, even before my petition could be presented.

I have therefore taken the liberty to make use of the enclosed letter of H. T. Thomas, Esq., Collector of South Canara, as an introduction to you, and feel convinced that our case will not be prejudiced by these untoward circumstances, and that you will be pleased to take my petition for the grant of some ground on the Sousa Paravata into your kind consideration and favor me in due time with your reply.

I may add at once that I would have no objection to pay also an easy rate of Government rent for such ground, in case you would find it impossible to let me have a free grant for the purpose, and under the circumstances mentioned in the petition.

From General Agent of the Basel German Evangelical Mission, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Mangalore, 18th February 1873.

I have the honor herewith to lay before you a petition for the grant of a piece of land on the Kudare Múk, the highest peak of the ridge of mountains which divides the territory of Mysore from the Collectorate of South Canara.

This piece of land, of about 20 acres, which is supposed to be in the territory of Mysore, lies about ½ a mile north of the Bungalow, which is in the possession of some gentlemen of the covenanted service, of the Madras Presidency.

As we wish to possess the land solely and exclusively for the erection of a Sanitarium, and a place of retreat from the hot plains for the European members of the mission working on the Western Coast of India, we beg to ask for a grant of this land free of rent.

The said piece of land is completely out of the limits of inhabited territory; neither the grass growing on the slopes nor the jungle there are of any use to Government, or to the inhabitants of the country, on account of the great distance, and the inaccessibility; a difficult part of the road leading up must be kept in order by those who intend to live up there, and the erection of any building, however small, is very expensive. Under these circumstances we hope for a kind consideration of our petition for a rent-free-grant of such land, and the more so, as the gentlemen, referred to above, hold their place under similar conditions.

I have the honor to annex a rough sketch, shewing the site of the piece of land, and to express my readiness to point it out on the spot whenever and to whomsoever you may direct me to do so.

Awaiting the favor of a kind and early reply.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 2nd June 1873.

rom the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Circuit No. 3, dated 20th May 1873.

Your docket No. 106, G. 4, dated the 7th ultimo, forwarding in original, a letter from the Collector of South Canara, on the subject of applications for land on the Kudare Múk Hills by the German Mission.

With reference to the above, has the honor to forward for information copy of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadoor District, and to state that no applications appear to have been received from the German missionaries for land on the hill referred to, and if any be received, the Deputy Commissioner has been instructed to report fully on the matter.

The South Canara Collector's letter is returned.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Kadoor District, To the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 50, dated Chikkamagalúru, 5th May 1873.

With reference to your communication noted in the margin,* I have the honor to submit copy of a letter addressed by Major Mottet to Mr. Thomas on the subject, and to state that no application has yet been received from the German Mission. When one is received, and the tract they require is known, I shall visit the spot personally as Major Mottet intended doing, and submit a full report on the subject.

* No. 42, dated 26th April 1873.

No. 1117—Genl. 24, dated 2nd June 1873.

Order thereon.—Mr. Thomas' letter of the 20th March 1873, protesting on behalf of the subscribers to the "Kudare Múk Bungalow Fund" against the grant of any land to the German Missionary Society in the locality known as the "Kudare Múk" which forms a portion of the ghâts dividing Mysore from Canara, was forwarded to the Officiating Commissioner of Nagar for report, and he was also requested to state whether any application for the land had been received from the missionaries.

2. After a lapse of six weeks, the Commissioner merely intimates in his docket No. 3, dated 20th May 1873, that no application has been received from the missionaries, and he does not touch on any of the other points referred to in Mr. Thomas' letter.

3 In the meantime an *application was received in this office from Mr. Pfleiderer of the German Mission, praying for the grant of certain land on the site in question for the purpose of establishing a Sanitarium for the German missionaries of Canara; but as the Commissioner's docket referred to gives no information whatever, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is unable to deal with the question at present. Mr. Pfleiderer's letter, together with the other papers connected with the case, are therefore forwarded to the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar, for early report (1) as to the suitability of the site in question for a Missionary Sanitarium; (2) the terms on which it is held at present; and (3) the use which is made of it, to be accompanied with an expression of the Officiating Commissioner's opinion on the question raised in the papers.

* Dated 31st March 1873.

4. Mr. Gordon is surprised that it should have been necessary in the present case to point out to the Commissioner that a report on this subject should embrace the above particulars.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 2nd June 1873.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 3, dated 22nd May 1873.

With reference to the Deputy Accountant General's letter, dated the 30th ultimo, No. 359, a copy of which it is understood he would submit to your office, I have the honor to offer the following explanation.

2. The first item of increase noticed by him is accounted for by the Deputy Accountant General himself in para 2 of his letter. I have only to add that the additional stipends sanctioned by Government were intended to be eventually met from lapses, which has already been done to some extent; and that meanwhile it has been thought preferable to make up any temporary deficiency from general savings, rather than apply for a new grant under this head.

With regard to the second item of increase, I beg to refer you to the correspondence * marginally noted, both with your office and with that of the Deputy Accountant General, in which it was pointed out that the reduced grants allowed under the two heads † marginally noted were inadequate. The charges under the first item, it was remarked, are mostly of a fixed nature in which no alteration usually takes place, and for which Rs. 29,918 was considered the lowest estimate that could be made. It was also pointed out that the annual purchases usually run up to Rs. 30,000. As the reduction in the grants had however been made, it was hoped that any deficiency might be met from the extra grant of Rs. 15,000 for miscellaneous items. But as this was for the most part taken up by the expenses of the Mahárája's investiture with the sacred thread, this resource also failed. On the other hand, in addition to the ordinary expenditure some unexpected charges had to be met, *viz.*, the funeral expenses of the Mahárája's late mother, the contribution to the Mayo Memorial Fund, the expenses of the Neilgherri trip, and a few other similar items. The expenses of the late Mahárája's annual Sráddham, which is regulated by the native calendar, had to be incurred twice in the year under notice, once at its beginning, and once at its end, and there were also some additional expenses attendant on the carting of water to the Palace from the Káranji Tank throughout the whole year, owing to the failure of the pipes. I trust that, under the above circumstances, the very small net increase of Rs. 2,659—1—8, which occurred under this head, will be considered satisfactory.

* From Deputy Accountant General, to this Office, No. 3649, dated 31st January 1872.
From this Office, to the Deputy Accountant General, No. 32, dated 20th February 1872.
From this Office, to the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 84, A, dated 2nd January 1873.
From Officiating Secretary, to this Office, No. 134, dated 28th January 1873.

† 1. Special gifts of money, cloth, &c.
2. Horses, carriages and miscellaneous purchases.

4. The increase of Rs. 14,222—9—3 under the third item of repairs and improvements seems large; but it will not be considered so, if the grant of Rs. 10,000 for the tomb were allowed, as was *intended, from general savings, as the exceptionally reduced Palace budget cannot be expected to meet it. The remaining increase occurred chiefly in the construction of the chatram and the stables. The expenditure on both these works has not, in the aggregate, exceeded the sanctioned amounts, but more had to be expended during the year under notice than was provided for in the budget, as the works had not progressed to the extent expected in the previous year, owing to the late date at which sanction was obtained for some alterations in the plan. Moreover, owing to the failure of the supply of timber by the Forest Department, Rs. 7,000 had to be expended for the purchase of timber under the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, but for which no provision had been made in the budget. It will be thus seen that even under this third item the increase is not larger than there was every reason to expect.

* From Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 24, dated 18th September 1872 forwarding Government of India's No. 1923, F., dated 11th September 1872.

5. I trust that under the above explanation of an unusually reduced budget on the one hand, and of unforeseen and extraordinary charges on the other, the Chief Commissioner will be pleased to sanction the increase of Rs. 18,868—12—2 noticed by the Deputy Accountant General, which, as already explained, will be reduced to Rs. 8,868—12—2 if the grant for the tomb were made as intended, from State Funds.

6. I may add that it is my intention, when submitting my next budget, or at an earlier date, to submit for sanction a revised classification and allotment of the Palace expenditure, so as to ensure that the expenditure under each item is covered, in all ordinary cases, by the grant made for it.

No. 29, G. DATED 2ND JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The above letter is forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for any remarks he may wish to make.

2. Mr. Hudson will be good enough to state, why he made it optional to the Guardian to send the explanation called for *by* him in his letter No. 359, dated 30th April 1873, on a matter of *account*, to the Chief Commissioner.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 3rd June 1873.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 301—44, dated Bangalore, 13th May 1873.

I have the honor to forward for the orders of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, the accompanying * letter, Circuit No. 2, dated the 9th instant, from the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, with an application from Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar, Judicial Assistant of Chituldroog, for two years' furlough under Section , Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

*To be kindly returned.

2. I am of opinion that this is a case which may suitably be dealt with under Section 3, Chapter , of the Code ; as with regard to the circumstances under which Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar was sent to hituldroog, the request is one which appears to me to be quite inadmissible.

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rom the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, Circuit No. 2, dated Camp Kalhatti, 9th May 1873.

I have the honor to forward, in original, for your approval, the application of Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar r two years' leave on furlough under Section 7, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, to which Mr. enkat Varadaiengar says he is entitled, and for submission to the Chief Commissioner for sanction, hould you see no objection to the leave applied for being granted.

I also take this opportunity of bringing to your notice that Mr. Srínivásaiengar, Judicial Assistant t Chikkanagalúru, has personally requested me to obtain his exchange to another District, where there ay be a good school at which he could have his sons educated. Shimoga was the District particularly lluded to by Mr. Srínivásaiengar on account of the high name the school bears, and the great worth ntertained for its Head Master, Mr. Taylor. But I cannot recommend the removal of Mr. Vijayendra Rao, he present Judicial Assistant at Shimoga, for the private convenience of Mr. Srínivásaiengar, and there- ore I would recommend for your consideration the removal of Mr. Srínivásaiengar to Chitaldroog, where here is a good school and the Head Master of which is also held in high estimation, should the leave pplied for by Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar be sanctioned.

Mr Srínivásaiengar has been Judicial Assistant of the Kadoor District since first formation of he office, and as he is personally desirous of a change, I beg to recommend his removal as proposed, or n any other way you may deem proper.

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rom the Judicial Assistant Commissioner of the Chituldroog District, To the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division.

I beg to request the favor of your obtaining for me two years' furlough under Section 7, Supplement , of the Civil Leave Code. I have more than 18 years' service, and never had leave of this description.

P. S.—I wish to avail myself of the leave, if granted, from the 25th of this month.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that the following letter be despatched to the Government of India, No. 1142—31, G, dated 3rd June 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 3rd June 1873.

No. 1142.
31, Genl.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *3rd June* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA.

"General."

SIR,

I am directed to forward for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the marginally noted papers relating *(1) to the conduct of Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar, a Judicial Assistant of this Commission, in preferring a false claim to travelling allowance, and †(2) to an application for two years' furlough subsequently sent in by that officer.

(1) *From Deputy Accountant General, To Secretary, dated 20th March 1873, No. 4385, and enclosures, *viz* :—
Memo to Commissioner, Nandidroog, No. 366.
From Nandidroog, dated 10th February 1873, No 90.
To do No. 3884, dated 11th February 1873.
From do dated 18th March 1873, No 109.
From Judicial Assistant, Kolár, to Deputy Commissioner, dated 21—1—73, No. 351.
From Commissioner, Nandidroog, to Deputy Commissioner, Kolár, 18th February 1873, No. 613.
From Judicial Assistant, Kolár, to Deputy Commissioner, dated 6th March 1873, No. 408.
From Secretary, to Officiating Commissioner, Nandidroog, dated 16th April 1873, No. 213—8, G.
From do to do, 25th April 1873, No. 429—17, G.
Three letters from Judicial Assistant, Kolár, to Secretary, dated 20th April 1873.
(2) †From Judicial Commissioner, to Secretary, dated 13th May 1873, No. 301—44, with two enclosures
‡ Printed with the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, dated 25th April 1873.

Printed.

2. The circumstances connected with Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar's claim to travelling allowance are set forth in the Deputy ‡ Accountant General's letter, dated 20th of March 1873, No. 4385, and in my letter to the Officiating Commissioner of Nandidroog, dated 16th of April, No. 213—8, G. They may be briefly recapitulated as follows: Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar was the Judicial Assistant attached to the Kolár District. Once in two months he held his Court for 26 or 27 days at a time at Chikka Ballápura, a place which is equi-distant (36 miles) from Kolár (his Head Quarters) and Bangalore, whence there is a Railway to within eleven miles of Kolár.

3. Under the § marginally noted Notification of His Excellency in Council, Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar was entitled to elect whether he would draw travelling allowance by the distance he travelled at the rate of 8 annas a mile, or by the number of days he was absent from the Sadar Station on public duty at the rate of 5 Rs. a day. Under the circumstances of the case, it was, of course, more advantageous to him to adopt the latter course, and he accordingly charged for travelling allowance with reference to the number of days during which he was absent from Kolár, thereby drawing a highly liberal allowance.

§ Dated 14th August 1855, No. 3228 (Financial Department.)

4. On receiving Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar's bill for November 1872, the Deputy Accountant General was struck by the fact that Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar had charged four days' batta for returning from Chikka Ballápura to Kolár, *viz.*, from 26th to 30th instant. This led to an enquiry, and it eventually came ‖ out that Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar had started, from Chikka Ballápura on the evening of November 26th 1872, had reached Bangalore the same night, had remained in Bangalore until the evening of the 29th, and had reached Kolár at 7 P.M. on the 29th. He therefore had only been actually travelling during one of the days for which he had charged batta. The remaining three days he spent at Bangalore, which was out of his jurisdiction.

‖ Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar's letter to Deputy Commissioner, dated 6th of March 1873, No 408.

5. Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar's letters * of explanation appear to have considerably aggregated his offence. In Mr. Gordon's opinion, not only are the two first letters very improper in tone, but the equivocation contained in them is carried to such a point as to imply something approaching to inability to distinguish truth from falsehood. The bill was headed "To my daily batta while absent on public duty from Head Quarters," and this circumstance alone in Mr. Gordon's opinion affords a sufficient reply to the whole of the defence set up. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is moreover totally unable to place any credit in Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar's assertions that he was ignorant of the rules, seeing that the Notification of the Government of India, referred to above in para 3. is printed in a volume entitled the "Account Department Circulars," a copy of which is in every district office, and that the rule in question is the one in force throughout India. In regard to Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar's statement in his letter dated 20th April, that Mr. Tambu Chetti, the former Judicial Assistant at Kolár, was in the habit of drawing three days' batta for the journey between that place and Chikka Ballapura, the Officiating Chief Commissioner has ascertained that such was not Mr. Tambu Chetti's practice. He drew ordinarily two days' batta for the journey, and on one occasion only three days' batta. This however is not a material point, inasmuch as the question of batta is not regulated by precedent, and depends entirely on plain facts.

* To Deputy Commissioner, Kolár, dated 21st January 1873, No. 351.
To do. dated 6th March 1873, No. 408.
To Secretary to Chief Commissioner, dated 20th April 1873.

6. The Officiating Chief Commissioner felt it his duty, on a review of the case to notice it in severe terms, and he at the same time directed the immediate transfer of Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar to Chituldroog. He also intended to report the case to His Excellency in Council, and recommend that the Judicial Assistant should be degraded in rank; but delayed doing so pending the receipt of any further letter of explanation from Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar.

7. Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar has now †sent in an application for two years' furlough under Section 7, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code. This is the first occasion on which a Native Officer of the Commission has applied for furlough, but Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar's †service entitles him to the leave in question, and as the rules contained in Schedule F were, Mr. Gordon believes, specially intended to meet the case of natives, the Officiating Chief Commissioner considers that Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar should, when the exigencies of the service allow, be granted furlough; for it does not appear desirable that a penalty for misconduct should take the form of a deprivation of leave.

†*Vide* letter No. 301—44, dated 13th May 1873, and its enclosures from the Judicial Commissioner.

†19 years.

8. It is not probable that the exigencies of the service will permit of the grant of furlough to Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar for some months; the Commission being at present short-handed owing to vacancies not having been filled up pending the arrangements alluded to in Colonel Puckle's letter ‡marginally noted.

‡No. 7151—205, G, dated 18th March 1873, to Foreign Secretary.

9. In order, however, that the Judicial Assistant may not, by taking furlough, evade to some extent the punishment imposed on him, an additional mark of displeasure in the shape of degradation in rank appears to be all the more called for. Mr. Gordon accordingly recommends that Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar, who is at present in the 4th Class of Assistants on Rs. 500 per mensem, may be degraded to the bottom of the 5th Class on Rs. 400.

10. In conclusion, I am to express Mr. Gordon's regret at having had to trouble His Excellency in Council in a case which is at first sight of so trivial a character. It appears desirable, in support of the Deputy Accountant General, strictly to notice an attempt to take undue advantage of the liberal rules regarding travelling allowance, and moreover, the Officiating Chief Commissioner cannot think that native gentlemen, whose official rank places them on an equality with European officers, should be leniently treated in regard to those faults to which the native character is most prone.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. W. WELLESLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
4th June 1873.

Ordered, that the following letter be addressed to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 1166—32, G., dated 4th June 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 1166.
32, G.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *4th June* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA

"General"

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 997, G, of the 29th April 1873, requesting to be furnished with certain information in connection with the proposal for the entertainment of an additional establishment required for the new Hospital at Kolâr, applied for in my letter No. 176—6, F, of the 10th idem, I am directed to express the Officiating Chief Commissioner's regret that the Government of India should have been unnecessarily troubled in this matter. The sanction of His Excellency in Council should not have been applied for, inasmuch as, according to the rules in force, the increase of expenditure in question will be defrayed from Local and Municipal funds. I am therefore to request that this office letter, dated 10th April 1873, No. 176—6, F., may be cancelled.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department.
5th June 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. No. 65—36, dated 22nd May 1873.

Your No. 767—G. 17, dated the 14th May 1873.

In reply, has the honor to state that the Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner has reported that no more bulls are required in his District. In the other two Districts, they are not much fancied, some being still on hand; and one bull supplied to the Shimoga District has been represented to be impotent. In the Chitaldroog District, bulls were in the first instance sought for with much eagerness, and the same readiness does not now manifest itself. It is presumed that the price of 50 Rs. fixed for each bull has been the main cause of this.

From the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1675, dated Ootacamund, 15th May 1873.

In forwarding the accompanying copy of a *communication from the Commissary General, I am directed to request whether, under the circumstances therein represented, the Mysore Government could conveniently dispense with the transfer altogether of the † number of bulls of the Amrat Mahal blood, intended to be made over to that Government for this year, or at least half the number, on the understanding that it will be made good within the next two or three years.

* No. 1115, dated 12th May 1873.
† 100.

From the Commissary General, Madras, To the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George, No. 1115, dated Madras, 12th May 1873.

Adverting to the order of Government, *authorizing a reserve for the Artillery of 600 draught bullocks for this Presidency, I have the honor to recommend that the number of bulls to be made over to the Mysore State may this year be reduced from 100, the number proposed for transfer, to 50, or it would be better still if the Chief Commissioner could conveniently dispense with the transfer altogether for this year.

* No. 1240 of 8th April 1873.

2. My reason for recommending the above is that, in consequence of the unexpected addition of 600 draught bullocks to the establishment, no provision was made to meet it; moreover more cattle were sold off at the end of last year than would otherwise have been done, and as the bulls are the pick of the young stock, it would enable this Department to complete the new allotment more expeditiously, and with finer animals, if this remission were allowed, on the understanding that it was to be made good within the next two or three years.

No. 1178,—G. 22, DATED 5TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—With the above letter the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Military Department forwards copy of a letter from the Commissary General, and enquires whether the Mysore Government can conveniently spare the whole or half the number of Amrat Mahal bulls out of this year's allotment for Mysore, in order to meet an unexpected demand that has been made for draught bullocks for the Artillery.

2. Under the circumstances stated, and as it has been brought to notice that some difficulty was experienced in distributing the last supply of bulls for breeding purposes in Mysore, the Officiating Chief Commissioner resolves to replace 75 bulls out of the current year's allotment of 100, at the disposal of the Madras Government, on the understanding that they are made good within the next three years.

3. Ordered, that the following letter No. 1181—13, dated the 5th June 1873, be forwarded in reply to the letter under reference.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
5th June 1873.

No. 1181.
13. Genl.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 5th June 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1675, dated the 15th May 1873, forwarding copy of one from the Commissary-General, regarding the supply of Amrat-Mahal bulls, allotted to Mysore for the current year.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Officiating Chief Commissioner has much pleasure, under the circumstances, in meeting the wishes of the Madras Government, by re-placing at its disposal, 75 out of the 100 bulls, which Mysore is entitled to receive during the current year, on the understanding that the number will be made good within the next three years.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 6th June 1873.

From the Officiating Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 1487—392, dated Bangaloie, 31st May 1873.

I have the honor to solicit sanction of the Chief Commissioner to a continuance, during the present official year, of the salary of Rs. 25 a month granted to the Pandit, who has been placed under my orders to assist in deciphering and translating ancient inscriptions. The photographed shásanas have all been deciphered and written out in Kanarese. The English version I am preparing and sending to Press from time to time as I am able to give attention to it in the midst of duties which have largely increased at the present time owing to the Inspector's office being in my hands. Of the copies of inscriptions sent in from all the talooks, there are 236 to be examined as reported in my No. 347—139 of the 21st ultimo, and others are coming in. I beg therefore that the allowance applied for may be continued for the present official year from the 1st April.

2. Of the progress made during the past year, I may say that the obsolete characters, such as are found on the Bégúru stone and which were so long a puzzle, have been completely made out and applied successfully in the following instances besides that of the interesting Bégúru stone itself.

1. The copper plates found in the Mercara treasury. These were deciphered and translated by me and published in the Indian Antiquary. They are dated as far back as A. D. 466, and contain information not previously possessed regarding the Chera or Konga line of Kings whose capital was at that time at Talakádu. This inscription also definitely fixes the dates of certain of this line as well as of the contemporary Kadamba Kings of Banavási.

2. The copper plates found in a temple at Nágamangala, containing the same history with continuation to A. D. 777 confirming the information gained from the Mercara plates. This translation will appear in the next number of the Indian Antiquary.

3. Old copper plates found in the Chief Commissioner's Office of the date A. D. 444, containing a grant by a Chalukya King whose name fills up a gap in the hitherto received lists.

4. Peculiar rock-inscriptions at Sravana Belagola, in characters a foot long, conjectured to be those which Wilson assigns to the year B. C. 600. Most of these have been found to relate to the vows of ascetics both male and female. But one whose history is now under investigation points to the first occupation of Sravana Belagola by a body of Jains under Bhadra Báhu who emigrated from Ujani to escape a 12 years' famine. The date has not yet been determined, but is undoubtedly of great antiquity. Many other inscriptions in these obsolete characters have been discovered and will be investigated.

No. 30, G, dated Bangalore, 6th June 1873.

Order thereon.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions the continuance of the services of Sivarám Shástri, Pandit, for deciphering and translating the ancient shásana inscriptions, during the present official year, 1873—74, and directs the payment to him of Rs. 25 a month.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 10th June 1873.

From the Officiating Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 1374—368, dated Bangalore, 27th May 1873.

As requested in your docket No. 852—184, G. dated the 17th instant, I have the honor to report on the propriety, with reference to the Grant-in-aid Rules now in force, of making over the site described to the Wesleyan Mission at Mysore, for the erection of a Hindu Girls' School.

2. As a building grant it would be subject to the conditions that it shall not exceed in value the amount to be expended from private sources; that the plans of the proposed building shall be approved; and that the Government shall have the right of pre-emption in case the premises to be erected are applied to any other than educational purposes, credit being given for the value of the grant.

3. The Hindu Girls' Day Schools for which, it is supposed, the building is intended, are two in number, containing at the last inspection 165 girls drawn from the most respectable classes, and have received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 20 a month for the past five years. They are thus in part Government institutions, and as the site in question appears to have been reserved as specially suited for some public building of the character now in contemplation, no reason derivable from the Grant-in-aid Rules prevents its being devoted to furnishing accommodation for these schools, provided the conditions previously mentioned are satisfied.

No. 1272—Genl. 52, dated Bangalore, 10th June 1873.

Order thereon.—The Reverend Mr. Greenwood of the Wesleyan Mission solicits in his letter dated the 3rd April 1873, that a piece of land measuring 66 by 36 feet in the town of Mysore may be granted to the Mission for the purpose of building a Hindu Girls' School.

2. The Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, to whom the application was referred for report, observes in letter No. 76—31, dated the 12th May 1873, that the ground in question which belongs to the Municipality is very valuable; Rs. 1,000 having been offered for it, and that it would realize a much larger sum if it were put up to public competition. Should, however, its transfer to the Missionaries be decided on, Colonel Clerk suggests that half its ascertained value, or Rs. 500, may be charged for it.

3. The Officiating Chief Commissioner considers that some concession should be made in the present case in consideration of the good work performed by the Wesleyan Missionaries in the cause of education in Mysore, and he accordingly directs that the land in question may be granted to the Mission on payment of the reduced price of Rs. 500, which will be credited to Municipal Funds.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 731—283, dated Bangalore, 12th May 1873.

In reply to your docket, General No. 635—137, G, of the 7th instant, requesting that the packing account forwarded on the 4th February may be duly receipted and returned, I have the honor to state that the account in question was marked as sent for 'information' only, and no stores having previously been received in this manner, it was not known that the docket was to be returned. It is herewith enclosed, duly receipted.

2. The Curator of the Central Book Depôt points out that several of the articles do not exactly correspond in quality with those indented for, and requests therefore that a price list may always be furnished with the stores supplied, to enable him to sell the things at the proper rates, so as to prevent any loss accruing to Government.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
10th June 1873.

No. 1274—Genl. 260, dated Bangalore, 10th June 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that the following letter be submitted to the Government of India, No. 1275—38, G, dated 10th June 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 1275
38. Genl.

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Dated Bangalore, 10*th June* 1873.

From

The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department,
SIMLA.

"General"

Sir,

The Officiating Director of Public Instruction having represented the necessity that exists for price lists accompanying all stores supplied from England for the use of the Educational Department, to enable him to sell the articles at the proper rates without any loss accruing to Government, and as similar inconvenience is experienced in the case of articles of stationery, &c., supplied for the use of this Administration, the cost of which is not known at the time of receipt, and their disposal consequently needlessly delayed, I have the honor, by direction of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, to submit for the consideration of the Government of India the necessity that exists for a reference in the matter being made to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council.

2. It may be observed that, in one instance, the invoice for adjustment of the cost of stationery did not reach this office until after the expiry of three months from date of receipt of such articles.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
10th June 1873.

Appeal petition to the address of the Chief Commissioner No. 203, dated the 29th April 1873, from Timmappaiya of Chikka Arakalagúdu, Arakalagúdu Talook, Hassan District.

No. 1279—G. 53, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The officiating Shánbhóg of the Chikka Arakalagúdu Firka in question, by name Venkatarámaiya, stood charged with the offences of recovering assessment in excess of that given credit to in the pattá; charging extra assessment when no grounds existed therefor; withholding receipts for sums paid; not issuing pattás in certain cases; permitting concealed cultivation and participating in the benefit; levying only house assessment from some and both the house assessment and shop tax from some, and making over lands at false rates of assessment.

2. These offences were reduced into 97 formal charges, and Venkatarámaiya was put on his trial for the same, found guilty of 41 of them, punished with fine and was ordered to make good certain sums. But this punishment was thought to be a light one in itself, and the Deputy Commissioner therefore enjoined that, in addition to the punishments already inflicted, Venkatarámaiya should be dismissed from the shánbhógi office which should further be alienated from his family. This order was carried out, and the petitioner Timmappaiya, who is said to be related to the dismissed man, was given the office.

3. The Hakkadar Shánbhóg Venkatarámaiya appealed against this order to the Division Commissioner, who, observing that the offences of which the man was convicted were not of so serious a nature as to justify the forfeiture of the office by the family, recorded an order modifying that of the Deputy Commissioner in this respect, and directing that the Hakkadar's son should be permitted to succeed to the post. The petitioner Timmappaiya appeals against this order to the Chief Commissioner.

4. The Commissioner would seem to have ignored the provisions of Circular No. 5, dated the 22nd October 1872, para 7 of which enumerates the several kinds of offences, the commission of which involves the total forfeiture of the office.

The offences proved against Venkatarámaiya clearly come within the terms of para 7, and his son therefore ought not to have been allowed to succeed to the office. The appointment made under the Commissioner's decision must be cancelled, and Timmappaiya who was in office up to the date of its issue may be re-instated.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
16th June 1873.

From the Acting Collector of North Arcot, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 451, dated Camp Vellore, 30th May 1873.

In reply to your letter No. 932—194, dated 22nd instant, I have the honor to inform you that the mantapam which was formerly occupied by the Munsiff's Court is the only building available for the Head Péshkar's office at lower Triputty, the other mantapam having been reported by the Péshkar as not adopted for the purpose. The Munsiff's Court mantapam may therefore be taken up for the Péshkar's office without the payment of any rent, but on the understanding that it should be vacated when required for Government use.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that the following letter be forwarded to the Acting Collector of North Arcot, No. 1404—G. 277, dated 16th June 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 1404.
Genl. 277.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, 16*th June* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

TO

THE ACTING COLLECTOR OF NORTH ARCOT.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 451, dated 30th May 1873, intimating that the building known as the Munsiff's Court Mantapam at lower Triputty may be taken up for the Péshkar's office on the understanding that it will be vacated when required for Government use, I am directed to convey the Officiating Chief Commissioner's acknowledgments to you for meeting his wishes in this respect, and to state that the condition on which the building is placed at the disposal of this Administration will be readily observed.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 84—46, dated Shimoga, 6th June 1873.

Your No. 1090—188 of the 30th ultimo removing Mr. Assistant Commissioner Srínivás Rao to the Toomkoor District.

States for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that the removal of Mr. Srínivás Rao will very much cripple the Deputy Commissioner, as Mr. Binturi has only a 3rd Class Magistrate's powers, and is in this respect more useful as an Assistant to the Talook Amil than to the Deputy Commissioner.

This being the case, the undersigned trusts Mr. Binturi may not be taken as one of the 2 Assistants allotted to the Shimoga District.

No. 1406—GENERAL 33, DATED BANGALORE, 16TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that the Officiating Commissioner be informed in reply to the above quoted docket, that no additional aid can, at present, be afforded for the Shimoga District.

2. Mr. Gordon considers that officered as that District is, the work should be carried on without difficulty for a time, and until other arrangements are possible.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 18th June 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 41, G, dated Bangalore, 2nd June 1873.

I. In returning the petition from the inhabitants of the Kasabá of the Mágadi Talook, received under cover of your official memorandum No. 859—25 of 19th instant, I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's perusal, * copies of the marginally noted communications relating to a disturbance at Mágadi in connection with the operations of the Revenue Survey, and to observe that the issue, apparently upon the representations of the Mójanidars, of a harassing order in supersession of a previous one to which the ryots tacitly assented, appears to be the principal cause of the disturbance in question.

* Bangalore District Deputy Commissioner's No. 129 of 10th May 1873.
Do 163 of 21st do do
Mr. James' letter of the 16th do
Mr. Krishnaiya's memo of the 14th do.

II. Mr. Krishnaiya's memorandum gives a detailed account of the whole case, as investigated by him on the spot, and in the conclusions drawn therefrom by Major Lindsay, I am disposed to concur.

III. It will be observed that the crowd was assembled in pursuance of Mr. James' own orders. Ryots on such occasions are usually vociferous, especially when they have real or imaginary grievances to represent, and the annoying, but no less oriental, custom of seizing a horse's reins is not uncommon in Mysore. Doubtless the Amildar after a certain amount of argument and explanation would have come to some agreement with the ryots, especially if assisted by the appearance of a patient hearing on the part of Mr. James. Unfortunately, however, Mr. James' horse gets restive, and knocks down two of the crowd, whereupon there was doubtless great noise and confusion ; but I do not think that stones were thrown by the crowd near Mr. James and the Amildar, for in the first place, the pelters would have been recognized, and secondly, the horse was bolting, so that the crowd would soon have been left behind. Comparatively distant spectators must, I think, have been the aggressors, though it is difficult to judge of particulars without knowing the exact locality and all the accessories.

The Police appear to have made wrong arrests, and the circumstances of the case were such that it would be very difficult to know the actual offenders, and thus make satisfactory arrests.

IV. I concur with the Deputy Commissioner, that when boundary marks are required to be erected, the Survey Officers should, in communication with the Deputy Commissioner of the District, arrange for the best method of doing so, and further should not be too ready in their requisitions upon Amildars to fine ryots.

V. In conclusion, I beg to add that I have desired the Deputy Commissioner to ascertain from Mr. James whether he is satisfied with the present conduct of the ryots in regard to his survey operations. I have further requested Major Lindsay to impress upon the ryots through Mr. Krishnaiya that any proved lawlessness on their part hereafter will be severely punished.

From the Inhabitants of the Kasabá of the Mágadi Talook, No. 326, dated 12th May 1873.

The Assistant of the Revenue Survey with his establishment came to this kasabá, and ordered the mójani of the kasabá town. The Mójanidars, Báláji Rao and Rámachandra Rao, collected the ryots together and asked them to assist them with men. They are for the last 25 days moving about with the Mójanidars carrying their instruments, &c., for them ; that they directed the ryots to put up the bánds of such lands as have been surveyed. They replied that if they had to put up the bánds for all the lands, it would take up much time ; but if the sites for the bánds of each person's land is marked off, they would put them up, each erecting the bánds of his own village. This would not be contrary to rules, nor would it give the people trouble. The Mójanidars took no notice of their request, but sent them to the Amildar and got him to issue the orders. The Survey Assistant sent for them, and holding an enquiry directed them to put up the bánds to their respective lands. They then requested that the spots for putting up the bánds may be pointed out to them ; that yesterday evening the Amildar and Mójanidar with some object took them to the Survey Assistant, who directed each pattá-holder to give two men, or otherwise they would be fined ; that after this, a Mutchilika was obtained from them binding them to appear the following day. The whole of them this day appeared before Amildar. By the time the Amildar took down a list shewing two men for each pattá-holder, the Survey Assistant Superintendent came there and asked to muster the men. He asked why two men from Nandikere Sitálappa had not come ; he replied that he holds lands in different villages, and has supplied men for those lands, and this being a small plot, assessed at three fanams, he gave one man. The Assistant Superintendent hearing this struck him with a whip ; when they asked the Assistant Superintendent if he could act contrary to rules by thus striking

man. On this he forced his horse among the people to strike them also. One Héma and Anka got severely wounded. The Police constables and the Sub-Magistrate seeing this, apprehended him and kept him in the Talook Cutcherry. One of the toes of Sómésvara Bhatta was trod upon by the horse. They presented a petition to the Amildar regarding carrying out the Government work without any trouble to the people. The Amildar took no notice of this petition, but referred them to their wives about the subject of their petition and gave them unnecessary trouble. The Mójanidars have put down bánds on such spots as they liked in the villages of Tuttavalla, Vaddar Pálya, Hosahalli, Baichápura, Kurgadahalli, Taggiguppe, Timmasandra, Gummasandra, Bellegubba, Harti, Dubbégotigi, Bailkere, Visvanáthapura, Kanchagáranahalli, Terumale and other villages, and thus gave the people trouble. Beg that the Chief Commissioner will issue orders giving them permission to put up bánds in their respective villages according to rules, and on the conditions allowed to the neighbouring Talooks and prohibiting the Mójanidars from giving them trouble which they do in various ways, or otherwise direct the bánds to be put up with Government agency.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, No. 129, dated Bangalore, 10th May 1873.

I have the honor to inform that a disturbance is reported by the Amildar of Mágadi, and Mr. James, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to have taken place at that Kasabá between Mr. James, some of his measurers, and the ryots, yesterday morning, in which two persons (one boy and one man) were trampled on by Mr. James' horse and injured, and the under-lip of latter was cut from stones thrown by the ryots.

2. From the report it appears that Mr. James ordered the Amildar to direct each pattá-holder to send two men to the Talook Cutcherry yesterday morning to assist in constructing boundary marks, and while Mr. James was mustering them to see whether the number of men was correctly sent as directed by him, he found some short, and ordered the Amildar to levy a fine from such absentees. This order seems to have originated the disturbance.

3. Instructions have been issued to Mr. Krishnaiya, the Assistant Commissioner, in charge of Closepéte Sub-Division, to proceed to the spot without delay, and make a full enquiry into the matter reporting the result to this office.

4. Dr. Oswald has also been requested last night to direct one of his subordinates to proceed to Mágadi in order to render medical aid to Mr. James as requested by him.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, No 163, dated Bangalore, 21st May 1873.

In continuation of my letter No. 129, dated 10th instant, in reference to the recent disturbance at Mágadi, I have the honor to forward copy of Mr. Krishnaiya's report, and of Mr. James' letter dated 16th idem.

2. I concur with the Assistant Commissioner that no case is made out either against the ryots or Mr. James. That an assault was committed on Mr. James by some person or persons unknown is undoubted; but as pointed out by Mr. Krishnaiya, the evidence of the peons and Mójanidars who profess to be able to identify the persons who threw stones, is not to be relied on. On the other hand, though Mr. James injured some persons in the crowd by riding over them, it seems to have been an accident due to his horse having taken fright at the gesticulation of some of the ryots. The Mójanidars seem to be at the bottom of the disturbance. The day before it, Mr. James gave some orders about erecting boundary marks, which the ryots seem to have been quite willing to attend to; but from some cause or other, these orders were cancelled, apparently on the representations of the Mójanidars, and another order was issued summoning every pattádar to present himself at the Cutcherry with two coolies per pattá, and subject to a fine in default. This order no doubt was calculated to harass and irritate the ryots who most probably gesticulated rather wildly when representing their cases to Mr. James. The order was an injudicious one, as it would be impossible to employ the number of men collected at one time, and moreover was contrary to the rules laid down for the guidance of the Survey Department in the matter of erecting boundaries. I beg to suggest that, in future when the time comes for boundary marks to be erected, the Survey Officer should, in communication with the Deputy Commissioner of the District, arrange for the best method of doing so.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 18th June 1873.

From the Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, dated Bangalore, 16th May 1873.

With reference to our conversation this morning, I have the honor to inform you of what took place at the village of Mágadi on the 9th instant.

2. The survey of the village of Mágadi began about the 21st ultimo, and shortly after that date the village officers and principal villagers sent me an agreement (Mutchalika) in which they stated they wished to put up their own boundary marks and receive no money for so doing, in lieu of having them put up by this Department, in which case the cost would be recovered from them.

3. As the survey progressed, the people made no attempt to erect their marks ; in consequence of which I several times wrote to the Amildar to get him to make the people do what they had agreed to ; but still the people would do nothing. On the 8th there were four hundred marks in arrears, so I ordered the Amildar to assemble the pattádars on next morning in front of his Cutcherry, and said I would come and see what arrangements could be made.

4. Most of the pattádars agreed to give two men each to assist in erecting their marks. Of course those who held the most land were to give in proportion to their holdings, at least so I understood; but it appears an idea got abroad that, however little land a man had, he had to give the same as a man who had many fields, and many pattádars were discontented ; some absolutely declined to give any assistance whatever and said they did not want the survey. They crowded round my horse, and were very violent in their actions. One man snatched hold of my bridle and frightened my horse, which turned sharp round and bolted, plunging and kicking among the crowd, knocking down several persons. The people then began to pelt me with stones, one of which hit me on the ribs bruising my side, another cut my lip completely through to my teeth. I was hit on the hat, and my horse was struck in several places. I rode to the Cutcherry to the Amildar and told him to take immediate steps to find out the names of the rioters, and then by his advice returned to my tent.

5. Of course on the pattádars failing within a certain specified time to erect their marks, the Department erects them and recovers the cost. I was unwilling to do this, as it is much cheaper for a ryot to erect his own boundary marks, with his own servant, than to pay for labor brought from a distance, and as so many wished to save the extra expense, I was glad to meet their views ; but none would stir till all helped. Each man should give help commensurate with the extent of his lands to a common gang. The disturbance in question began among those who did not wish the survey, and were in opposition to it, and also among those who thought that by not giving assistance they would get their bánds put up by the others without any trouble to themselves. As these people were gesticulating and crowding round, my horse unfortunately took fright, which, in plunging, knocked down several of them, which so angered them that they assaulted me with stones.

Memorandum.

In connection with an accusation made by Mr. James, the Survey Assistant Superintendent, to the effect that the ryots of the Mágadi Talook pelted stones at him, and caused a wound on his lip, from which blood gushed, and the counter-accusation brought by Irasetti and other ryots against Mr. James of assaulting one Sítálappa and of riding his horse in a crowd of people collected near the Talook Cutcherry on the morning of the 9th instant, and thereby causing hurt to Anka and Héma, I proceeded with the enquiry as requested in the Deputy Commissioner's Yádásht dated 10th instant, and the following was the result. The survey operations of this talook was commenced on the 22nd April last, and the work going on accordingly until a misunderstanding broke out between Mójanidars, Báláji Rao and Rámachandra Rao, on one side, and the ryots on the other ; subsequently the former began to ask the latter to supply men to put the boundary marks at the rate of two men per each pattá. Thereupon some of the ryots went and asked the Survey Assistant Superintendent to allow them to put the boundary marks themselves to their respective holdings, and on the recommendation of the Amildar, the said Officer granted the requests of the ryots on the 8th instant ; but again on the same evening, the Superintendent ordered the Amildar to get men ready by the next morning, when he would come and see them at the above rate. The former accordingly enjoined the pattádar ryots to bring their men at the rate already given, and warned them that, in failure thereto, they would be punished with a fine of five rupees each, and he also obtained their signatures to a mutchalika. On the 9th instant, the Amildar commenced to collect men near the Talook Cutcherry at 4 A. M., which he finished by 6 o'clock. The people collected at the time including the pattádars, their men and the spectators amounted to about 500. Mr. Assistant Superintendent James arrived at the spot at 7 A. M., and caused the number of men to be examined, and ordered the Amildar to fine such of them as were refusing to give two men in a sum of two rupees. Sítálappa had brought only one man, and when he was asked for another, he stated that he had only three fanams of land, he had given only one man, and added that he had already given the required number of men for

his other extensive lands, and that it would be beyond the possibility of a pattádar of a small piece of land to give an equal number of men to that supplied by a pattádar of a larger piece; consequently he was informed that he had to pay a fine as above mentioned. He again informed the Survey Assistant Superintendent that the Sarkár was at liberty to do whatever it pleased, and that it was the duty of the ryots to represent their grievances before the authorities; but if their circumstances were not taken into consideration they could not help a bit, and when the other ryots followed his example, the Assistant was irritated, and stretched out the whip he had in his hand twice towards Sítálappa, which touched his turban; but as the said individual was a head man, the people around saw the Survey Assistant do as above, and began to shout that Sítálappa had been whipped. The Superintendent of the Revenue Survey fearing that they would make a "galáte" turned his horse towards the south and galloped him (*N. B.*—Survey Assistant Superintendent states that his horse took fright and ran away) in the crowd, among which a boy of about eight years by name Anka and an old man Héma, who had come to assist in putting the boundary mark, suddenly got under the horse and fell senseless down, and in no time the relatives of the boy took him up and advanced shouting towards the Survey Superintendent asking him if it were right for him to behave in that manner and go away, and the Amildar also followed them. The Survey Assistant stopped his horse, saw the boy, and galloped again. The Amildar then brought the boy towards the Talook Cutcherry, but instantly the Survey Assistant who had gone as far as the eastern corner of the castle returned to the Amildar, and informed him that somebody assaulted him with stones, and one of it hit his lip, and accordingly shewed the bleeding lip to the Amildar, and requested him to detect the delinquents among the crowd and returned to his tent. Thus it would be seen that neither Mr. James did ride his horse with intent to hurt them, nor the people caused a rioting.

The old man Héma states that he has got pains in his neck and breast, and Anka complains of a bruise from the right arm down to the hip, and states he too has got pains in the bruising. His stomach is also a little swelled, and he appears to be very weak. Had the lands been measured, and the boundary marks ordered to be put by the respective owners of the land, and the Amildar ordered to supervise and get them all done within a specific period, the work would have been carried out without any intermission, and moreover there would not have been any occasion for Mr. James to take the trouble of getting such a large crowd collected at one and the same time, and it seems to me that Báláji Rao and Rámáchandra Rao are the originators of this confusion.

While the case has thus arisen, the Killédar of the talook at the desire of the said Báláji Rao and others of the Survey Superintendent has charged Sítálappa, already mentioned, as well as Kómati Dodda Mádanna, Siváchár Vírauna, Husén Khán and Máda Náyik under Sections 147 and 332 of the Indian Penal Code. Gangégauda, grand-father of the boy Anka, and Déva, son of the old man Héma, are said to have also laid complaints against Mr. James before the Talook Magistrate as having caused hurt to the said boy and old man. I have got the petition addressed to the Deputy Commissioner by the ryots against Mr. James with me. The Killédar has charged Sítálappa and others under Section 332, which is not cognizable by me, but I proceeded with the case in view to submit a report called for by the Deputy Commissioner and as I also find the section inapplicable.

With reference to the offence of rioting made out by the Killédar against the five individuals named above, I hardly find anything to shew that the assembly collected was unlawful, or that the manner in which they acted was ever amounting to an offence. They collected at the spot as were ordered by the Amildar the previous day, as they had given a mutchalika, and as the Amildar again demanded them to do so at 4 o'clock in the morning in question and there is no proper evidence to prove a rioting, I cannot place any reliance on the evidence of the peons and Mójanidars of the Survey Department, since their statements are in controversy to the story of Mr. James. The Amildar and many others were present on the occassion with the said officer, but none of them speak to the ryots having ever rioted, and it therefore seems to me that there was a mere discourse between Sítálappa and Mr. James on the subject, and Sítálappa argued to the effect that the pattádar of a small piece of land could not afford to spare two men like a pattádar of a larger piece of land, and the Survey Assistant Superintendent thereon ordered the levy of fine from him, and the former again informed Mr. James that as it was his duty to represent his inconvenience to the authorities, he did so, but the Sarkár could do what was pleased to it. In this country the ryots whenever they want to seek redress to grievances, generally do so; some of them speak even very roughly, but I think that there is no harm in it, and am of opinion that a criminal charge cannot be maintained on that score.

The story of Mr. James that the second defendant held the bridle of his horse is not established by others, and the Amildar also denies having ever witnessed the act. The Mójanidars, Báláji Rao and Rámáchandra Rao, and the two peons in their charge, without discharging their legitimate duties, properly seem to have given rise to this confusion, and stood themselves as witnesses. The said four witnesses unanimously speak to their having seen the second prisoner hold out the bridle of Mr. James' horse by his left hand and lifted up his right hand to beat the latter, while he himself never makes a mention of in any part of his deposition, and I think that the second prisoner, a Kómati, would not have any concern in such a cruel act.

2. In regard to the offence made out against the prisoners under Section 332 of causing hurt to Mr. James by striking him with stones, I am to point out that he simply speaks to the fact of one of the several stones cast at him being hit at his lip, and caused it bleeding, and adds that another stone struck him on the right side of the breast and that a clod fell on his hat, but never connects the act to any one of the prisoners. The second witness Nílakanta, a peon of the Mójanidar, declares that the second and fourth defendants struck the Assistant Superintendent with stones, while the third witness, another peon Mari Náyik, fourth Mójanidar Báláji Rao, and fifth, Rámachandra Rao, aver that they observed the second, third and fourth prisoners do so, but if their allegations were true, they should have then and there arrested them, or at the least reported their names either to their Officer or to the Amildar, neither of which they have done. There is another point also worthy of being noticed, and that is, that when Mr. James requested the Amildar to detect the delinquents and bring them to justice, the Mójanidars and peons who were standing by overhearing their officers' requests to the Amildar as above, would not have kept within themselves of the names of the present accused to whom they now try to bring home the offence. The Amildar and others who were witnessing the scene do not speak at all to their having seen the defendants pelting stones, and the defendants too totally deny the charge, and the fifth defendant is moreover stated by Mr. James to have not been seen among the crowd at the time, and in conformity thereto he has proved his alibi. His witnesses support him, that he was at home on the occasion, and was getting his arm stroked down to remove the pains he got during the force used to him on the 7th instant, by the same peon who has borne testimony against him, and the complaint preferred by the present fifth accused against him greatly assists him in his defence, and betrays the grudge with which the said witness gave evidence against him. The Survey Assistant Superintendent pointed out to me the dimension of the stone that hit his lip, and it was very small, but the Mójanidars and peons stated it was as big as an orange or a country apple. If it was as big as the latter stated, it must have fallen on the outside of the lip, and caused it to swell, whereas in the present instance the wound is at the very bottom of the lip. The witnesses differ considerably in point of place, from where the accused are stated to have cast stones. One of them points out a certain place, and the other states it is not, while the third, in repugnance to their statements, points out entirely a different spot. The place pointed out by Mr. James too is varying, and under the circumstances I cannot hold that the prisoners ever struck the Survey Assistant with stones. When there was a rumour that some men have been tread down by the horse of the Survey Assistant, and that the latter received a wound on his lip from which blood was gushing, and with much anger he directed the Amildar to find out the actual wrong-doers, the Killédar of Mágadi, under an apprehension that he would be held responsible for the occurrence of the scene, simply gets up the charge against the present defendants.

3. With regard to the complaint preferred to the effect that hurt was caused to Anka and Iléma, by Mr. James by galloping his horse, I beg to point out that there is nothing to lead me to believe that he did do the act of his free will, nor is there evidence to shew that he had any such motives, though there is ample evidence to convince me that the horse got the boy and old man under his legs, and caused them to fall senseless, and all what I can think of therefore on this point is that he either galloped his horse to cause fear to the people who were shouting around, or the horse himself (as stated by Mr. James) suddenly took fright and ran off, but any how I cannot attribute it to the carelessness of Mr. James and say that he is punishable.

4. The only other point left for consideration is, whether the statement of the defendant Sítálappa, that he has been beaten twice by the Survey Assistant Superintendent with his whip, is true. Mr. James admits having shaken his whip, but at the same time satisfactorily explains by saying that he did so simply to turn aside the people who were around the horse, and that it might have reached the turban of Sítálappa who was standing near. This point is very doubtful, and I cannot give any decided opinion on it, since it seems to me that there is every room to presume in either way, and I therefore do not side with any one of these parties. Under the foregoing circumstances, I am of opinion that the accusation and counter-accusation filed in this case are worthy of being dismissed, and beg to recommend that necessary orders may be issued to execute the survey work in future. As the Deputy Commissioner has written to me to hold an enquiry and submit a report, and as one of the Sections, 332, under which the Killédar charges the defendant, falls beyond my cognizance, I have done so, and forwarded this case for the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. On the whole, I think that the order of the Survey Assistant Superintendent to cause every pattádar, whether poor or rich, to supply two men without consideration of the extent of land held by him is I think very unfair. For instance, if a ryot paying only three fanams of kandáyam had to put two boundary marks, and a ryot paying 30 rupees ten marks, and both are jointly compelled to work, the former will have to labor every day, until the latter finishes the marking of his land, to do which, say, it may take ten days: whereas, if they are severally allowed to do their respective work in their own fields, they would complete their work in proportion to the extent of land held, and the number of marks to be put; and therefore, I beg to suggest that the Deputy Commissioner may be kind enough to issue instructions to the people of the Survey Department, to mark of all the lands as soon as they are measured, and warn the ryots concerned to put the boundaries within a fixed period

and to order the Amildar to brush out his Shékdars and others, to be more particular and careful in getting them all completed within the time allowed. The ryots too are quite willing to accede to these terms, and the same plan is also adopted in some of the villages of this talook. The Survey Assistant Superintendent had also on the 8th instant promised to continue the same course throughout the whole talook; but he seems to have again, owing to the objections raised by the Mójanidars, receded his orders and directed the collection of men at two per pattá, which formed a regular crowd. I have, however, strictly directed the villagers to put the boundary marks in their respective fields as soon as possible, and the Survey Assistant Superintendent too has concurred in my views, and issued orders to the Amildar to carry out his design.

No. 1448—Genl. 45, dated Bangalore, 18th June 1873.

Order thereon.—This case is very important, not only on account of the circumstances immediately connected with it (although these cannot be lightly passed over), but also owing to the evidence which it affords of the necessity which exists for the exercise of more judgment by the Survey Department in the means adopted for the erection of boundary marks.

2. Mr. James' account of the assault which was committed upon him, must, Mr. Gordon observes, be accepted as correct as to its main features. It is much to be regretted that he made use of his whip in attempting to disperse the crowd which had gathered round him; but the demeanour of the crowd appears to have been provoking and hostile. Mr. James' statement that his horse was bolting at the time several persons in the crowd were run over, must of course be accepted.

3. It is beyond doubt that several persons in the crowd pelted the Survey Assistant with stones, some of which struck him. Four individuals were arrested by the Killédar on this charge, but Mr. Krishnaiya, the Assistant Commissioner, who was sent out to investigate the charge, distrusted the evidence for the prosecution, and ordered the accused to be discharged. In this respect, the Officiating Chief Commissioner considers that the Assistant Commissioner's enquiry was defective. The pelting took place in the presence of numerous Government officials, and it appears difficult to believe that, had the prosecution been properly conducted, and due care exercised in the enquiry, the guilty parties would have escaped detection and punishment. If the Assistant Commissioner saw reason to discredit the evidence offered against the individuals arrested by the Police, he of course had no alternative, but to dismiss the case. Mr. Krishnaiya's duty, however, when he was deputed to Mágadi, was not solely that of a Magistrate appointed to try such offenders as were brought before him by the Police. He should have endeavoured to detect the real offenders, and it appears to Mr. Gordon that if he had employed for this object the same acumen which he displayed in discrediting the evidence of the Police and Survey officials, he would not have been unsuccessful, and the Administration would not, as it does now, have rested under the stigma of failing to detect the guilty parties in an assault which took place in the open day, and in the presence of numerous witnesses including the Amildar of the Talook and several Government officials.

4. If an European Assistant had been deputed to conduct the enquiry, and it seems to Mr. Gordon that it was obviously proper in such case to depute such an officer, it is probable that this discreditable feature in the case would have been removed, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner cannot pass over Mr. Krishnaiya's incomplete and unsatisfactory conduct of the case without censure. In regard to the Amildar, it is shewn that if not actually present at the time Mr. James was pelted, he was at all events present when the latter was surrounded by a hostile crowd. Had the Amildar done his duty, it is scarcely possible that such a disturbance could have occurred, and certainly no such discreditable result could have followed. The Killédar, according to Mr. Krishnaiya, not only failed to detect the real authors of the disturbance, but was a party to trumping up a false charge against innocent individuals. Mr. Gordon resolves to direct the suspension of both these Officers pending the receipt from them of a full explanation of their conduct, which should be submitted through the Commissioner of the Division.

5. It appears from the Assistant Commissioner's report (which on this point is not very clear) that the accused parties were not regularly put on their trial, and that his proceedings were informal. If this was the case, Mr. James, provided he is satisfied as to the identity of those who assaulted him, is still at liberty to prosecute them. In order that the ryots of Mágadi as a body may be made to feel that their conduct has not been passed over, the Deputy Commissioner should require the attendance of the principal pattádars at his Cutcherry at Bangalore, and warn them personally that any repetition of lawlessness on their parts will be very severely visited. If they have reasonable complaints to make, these will be listened to by the District authorities; but they will be severely and promptly punished for any violent resistance to the Survey officials or other authority.

6. The immediate cause of the disturbance was the injudicious action taken by the Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey. Mr. James no doubt acted as a zealous Officer with the best intentions, and in the belief that he was promoting alike the interests of his Department and of the ryots. Nevertheless, it appears to Mr. Gordon that he adopted the course which, of all others, was most calculated to evoke opposition and create disturbance. Moreover, it seems from his own statements that misapprehension existed amongst the ryots as to the precise nature and effect of his orders. A little patient explanation of the intention of the Assistant Superintendent would of itself have allayed considerably the excitement that prevailed. The Survey Department in Mysore is, like all Survey Departments, an unpopular institution. It therefore becomes the duty of the Officers of the Department to be as conciliatory as possible in their dealings with the ryots. Mr. James issued an order directing all the pattádars of the village of Mágadi (each accompanied by two coolies) to be present on a certain day at the Amildar's Cutcherry. It is by no means clearly shown that such an order was necessary, and the result of it was the assemblage of an exasperated crowd.

7. The disturbance and the circumstances which preceded it appear, like several other cases which have recently come before the Officiating Chief Commissioner, to indicate the necessity of a closer connection between the Revenue and the Survey Departments. If Mr. James had represented his difficulty to the Deputy Commissioner, and requested the aid of the latter in enforcing any system for the erection of bánds which had been sanctioned by the Survey Commissioner, it is more than probable that the Deputy Commissioner would have found means to surmount the difficulty without resort to *unnecessarily* coercive measures. This obvious course appears not to have suggested itself to the Survey Assistant.

8. In his order, dated 19th May 1873, No. 854—5, the Officiating Chief Commissioner ruled that the Survey Commissioner who is responsible for the durability of the 'bánds' should regulate according to special local circumstances the system under which the "bánds" are to be erected. The District Officers were enjoined to aid the Survey Department in every way. It now appears necessary to point out that, unless the District Officers are applied to, as occasion demands, the order referred to will be practically inoperative.

9. Colonel Anderson's attention is specially directed to the necessity of enforcing more discipline among the measurers of his Department. It is impossible to resist the impression, which is apparently more or less shared in by all the Revenue Officers of the Nandidroog Division, that the conduct and demeanour of the measurers towards the ryots is irritating in the extreme.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 19th June 1873.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 4, dated 11th June 1873.

I have the honor to report on the petition of Thimmapparáj Ars, received with your official memorandum, dated the 26th ultimo, No. 983, and which is herewith returned.

2. The petitioner's complaint consists of two parts; the first refers to a loan said to have been made by the petitioner's late father to the late Mahárája in the name of his Gumásta Shámanna and through a Sáhukar named Dámódara Dás. The petitioner surrendered his claim to the late Mahárája for a consideration, and it was accordingly disallowed in the settlement of the debts made with the Sáhukar in 1864. This same loan formed the subject of a recent suit in the Civil Court brought by certain supposed assignees of Narahari Rao, the son of Shámanna, against the heirs of the Sáhukar above referred to. But I do not see what further claim the petitioner can have in this matter after his surrender of his claims to the late Mahárája.

3. The petitioner's second complaint is that another loan of nearly a lac of rupees, made by his late father in the name of the above mentioned Shámanna to the late Mahárája, was during the settlement of 1864 paid to Narahari Rao, the son of Shámanna, at the instigation of Gúlúru Subbanna and others, who shared the most part of the money amongst themselves. Narahari Rao is dead, and his family is now in a helpless condition. As he was the ostensible creditor, the money was in the ordinary course paid to him. The petitioner had and may still seek a remedy from the heirs of Narahari Rao, though, owing to their insolvent condition, such a course can be of no benefit to him. It is hopeless at this late date to prove any intrigues that might have been played by other irresponsible persons in this case. The petitioner having so long slept over his claims, and having in various ways compromised matters, is himself to blame, and Government can do nothing for him.

4. The debt settlement records of 1864 are not in this office to refer to; I have given the above information from inquiry of the petitioner and from what is known here by repute; and it will be seen that the petitioner's is a hopeless case.

No. 38, G, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that the petitioner Timmapparáj Ars be informed that, his claims having been already disposed of, the Officiating Chief Commissioner declines to reopen the question.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

A Kanarese petition No. 373, dated 15th May 1873, from some of the disciples of the Sivagange Matha, complaining against the unwarranted interference of the Sringéri Guru and other followers of their own Matha, with the affairs of the Sivagange Matha, and soliciting that their Guru may be protected from such interference.

No. 1464—GENL. 48, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division be requested to exercise his personal influence for the preservation of peace between the rival parties of the Sivagange Matha.

H W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 23rd June 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 107, General 58, dated Shimoga, 13th June 1873.

In reply to your No. 155, P. W. D. 1 of the 9th April last, I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copy of a letter from Captain Ludlow, from which it will be seen that Rs. 39—5—0 have been expended out of the Rs. 100, placed at his disposal, in clearing and tracing the paths, which are necessarily more circuitous than the old ones, but as the monsoon has set in, further work must be suspended for the present.

I would recommend that the sanction of the Chief Commissioner be accorded to the acceptance of the contract for the ferry boat.

From the 1st Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, No. 90, dated Camp Soraba, 4th June 1873.

With reference to your instructions calling for a report on the progress made in working out the bridle paths on the Mysore side of the Gairsoppa Falls, I have the honor to inform you that paths leading from the Ferry to Watkin's Retreat, from Palmer's Platform to Sankey's Seat, and from the rear of the present Bungalow to the top of the hill on which the Bungalow stands, have been roughly traced.

2. Tracing the first of these two pathways was a matter of considerable difficulty, and though the line may commend itself for its easy gradients, it is considerably longer than the old frequented path, which runs close to the river, and after passing across the Paddy-flat leads straight to Watkin's Retreat. The new trace commencing at the ferry eventually comes out at the Paddy-flat; up to this point we have effected an easy trace, but the funds now available are far too small to put it in order, so the work has been confined simply to clearing the undergrowth sufficient to enable persons to pass along in Indian file; the felling of the trees along the line excavating and opening of the pathways to the width laid down must necessarily lie over till sanction for the work is accorded. From the Paddy-flat the new pathway follows the old trace to the first dip in the line. From this point, it will be remembered that, in reaching Watkin's Retreat, two or three very abrupt descents have to be encountered; every thing possible was done to surmount this difficulty, but it was found impracticable, so the old route was abandoned and a new line adopted leading to Palmer's Platform and from thence to Watkin's Retreat; this is somewhat circuitous, but, on the whole, will be found much easier than the old path, which though shorter was very steep and rocky. From Palmer's Platform to Sankey's Seat, or rather tree, a comparatively easy line has been taken.

3. As to the ferry boat I have to observe that the ferryman is opposed to the outrigger on the score of the difficulty of steering the boat clear of the numerous rocks, there is some show of reason about this, and perhaps on the whole, a boat, consisting of two hollow trees lashed together with a platform on them, would be better suited for the purpose required; at any rate, this style of boat might be adopted until a proper platform boat is constructed. On enquiring whether a good platform boat could be constructed below the ghâts, a contractor, residing at the falls, came forward and offered to build a boat for Rs. 150, the timber being furnished to him in the rough state. It would be expedient to accept this man's offer, as crossing the ferry under present circumstances is illsuited to ladies. In connection with the ferry I may mention that it would be a matter of much convenience to travellers wishing to cross their horses over to the Mysore side, if the ford, which is about a mile above the ferry, were cleared of the loose stones about it; this is quite feasible, and would render the crossing of animals much less dangerous than happens to be the case at present.

4. Arrangements for temporary bridges have been made, and instructions issued for their removal by the 20th May and their replacement by the 1st November. The bridges are good strong ones with hand rails, and adapted to the most nervous temperaments.

5. Out of the Rs. 100 placed at my disposal, Rs. 39—5—0 have been expended up to date; the remainder will be laid out after the monsoon.

6. In conclusion, I may remark that, after tracing the line from the ferry to Watkin's Retreat, Mr. Brueton, Assistant Engineer, North Canara, accompanied me over the line as far as the Paddy-flat and approved of the line followed; at his suggestion certain alterations were ordered.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 23rd June 1873.

No. 1534—Genl. 298, dated Bangalore, 23rd June 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that the above letter *from the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, with its enclosure, be communicated to the Chief Engineer, with a request that he will be good enough to state for the Chief Commissioner's information, whether a boat, such as that described in para 3 of Captain Ludlow's letter, is, in his opinion, the proper one for use on the ferry near the Gairsoppa Falls.

* No. 107—58, dated 13th June 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the President of the Central Committee, Mayo Memorial Fund, Bangalore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 75, dated Bangalore, 16th June 1873.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 879—186, dated the 20th ultimo, I have the honor to state that a sum of Rs. 18,667—10—7 has been noted as subscribed towards the Mayo Memorial Fund in the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg, and Rs. 18,109—1—7 have been actually collected up to date, of which Rs. 18,094—1—7 have been deposited in the Bangalore Branch of the Madras Bank at 3 per cent interest renewable every six months, and a sum of Rs. 15 recently received is in deposit in this office.

2. As requested by the Chief Commissioner, I beg to append a precis of the proposals made by the several Sub-Committees with regard to the appropriation of the amount subscribed.

3. With the concurrence of the Central Committee, which met on the 6th instant, I beg to submit a Memorandum drawn up by the Military Executive Engineer, and respectfully to suggest that the money be utilized in the Mysore country, and that the amount collected be appropriated to a really handsome Public Hall to be called the "Mayo Memorial Hall," and to be open for public meetings and other purposes, by permission of the Committee, to Natives and Europeans alike.

4. This Memorial Hall should form the centre of a block of buildings, comprising a fine reading room, library room, supper room, and theatre, the whole block to be the new Public Rooms of Bangalore now so much needed, as the old buildings bearing that designation are in a state of rapid decay and have recently partly fallen in.

* Vide Memorandum previously referred to.

5. The amount required will doubtless be made up by the Madras and Mysore Governments, as they must both be considered deeply interested in the furtherance of such a laudable object.

6. The Library Room might be built out of the "Bowring Fund" money, which amounts, I believe, to 8 or 9,000 rupees, and may be called "the Bowring Library," and then only that portion of the cost which may be considered as exclusively useful to the European community and the troops will remain to be provided for jointly by the two Governments.

7. The Committee should, I think, be composed to the extent of one half of officials who should be there *ex officio*. This would prevent the affairs of the building from becoming as unintelligible as those of the old public rooms.

Abstract of Proposals made by the several Sub-Committees regarding the disposal of the sums subscribed towards the Mayo Memorial Fund.

By the Committee at Hassan.

(1). That a scholarship be established in connection with the Anglo-Vernacular School at Hassan to be called after Lord Mayo; or (2). That a scholarship be established in the High School, Bangalore, to enable matriculated students from the Hassan School to prosecute their college studies at the High School, Bangalore, as the Hassan School only educates up to the Matriculation standard.

By the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan.

That if the money collected is to be spent on buildings, chatrams should be built as being in harmony with native ideas and wants. That if the money collected is to go towards building a Public Hall at Bangalore, it would be scarcely fair to those in the districts, as they would not benefit from such an institution.

That the funds could not be better expended than on chatrams.

By the Commissioner of Ashtagram.

They have no opinions to offer.

By the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Toomkoor.

That the funds be laid out in constructing an irrigation work, the profits therefrom to go to the establishment of an Asylum (to be called after Earl Mayo) for the poor and the destitute of the country, and to be established at a place where it would be properly managed, the adoption of such a proposal being considered by him to effect three objects, *viz.*, (1) as affording work for people and thereby enabling them to support themselves; (2) as being the means of providing for the poor and destitute of the country; and, (3) as being the means of improving the district in which the funds were collected.

By the Deputy Commissioner of Kolár.

That the funds supplemented by Government should go towards building handsome public rooms at Bangalore.

By the Commissioner of Nandidroog.

None of the subscribers or members in Coorg have any proposals to submit.

By the Superintendent of Coorg.

That the balance still uncollected in that District, *viz.*, Rs. 267—8—0, should, when realized, be set apart to the planting of a tope in the town of Chikkamagalúru to be called "Mayo's Park."

By the President and members of the Committee in the Kadoor District.

(1). That if the funds admit of it, a statue of the late Earl Mayo be erected.

By the majority of the Sub-Committee in the Kadoor District.

(2). That a poor house be erected for the benefit of the blind, infirm and destitute throughout Mysore to be called after Earl Mayo.

That the water supply of the town of Bangalore, and more particularly of the suburb of McDougal Péte in the Cantonment, be improved, and the work called "Mayo Memorial water works."

By one of the members of the above Committee.

That a scholarship be established at each of the Head Quarters of Districts to be maintained from the interest obtained from the funds being invested in the best possible way.

By the Vice President and members of the Sub-Committee of the Chitaldroog District.

Report on State of the Assembly Rooms, by the District Engineer, Bangalore, dated 31st May 1873.

Theatre.

The portion used as a theatre is evidently very old. The whole of the timber in the roof is jungle-wood. The centre part of the roof is supported on coupled rafters placed on brestsummers resting on brick pillars. These couples are in a bad state. The roofs of the side parts are terraced, and the rafters are entirely decayed, and ant-eaten, and the roof highly dangerous. The part generally used as a ball room has been, I imagine, a later addition to the theatre, as it is in better order; but it is at the same time far from being what it should be, especially towards the east end where some of the couples and rafters are decayed. The side roofs in this section of the building are in good order, the rafters being of teakwood.

Ball room.

The large room to the south (a portion of the roof of which fell down a short time since) has already been untiled.

That half of the timber which is nearest to the circular end is decayed and the wall cracked.

The dressing rooms are in very bad order, the timber is decayed and sagged, and the walls badly cracked.

The roof of the porch on the north side has already been taken down. The beams should all be removed and examined if it is intended to rebuild it, as two if not more are certainly unfit to be used.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 24th June 1873.

The porch on the east side seems in fair order, and I should judge that it had been built more lately than that on the north side.

The verandah outside over the stage door must be removed at once as it is on the point of falling.

The theatre I consider utterly unfit for use, and although the ball room is in better condition before being used as a ball room, the roof of the centre portion should be thoroughly overhauled, and such repairs as are found necessary carried out.

Dated 6th June 1873.

Submitted by Major Arbuthnot for the consideration of the Committee in connection with the proposal to build new Public Rooms at Bangalore.

No. 1535—GENL. 299, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that the above *letter be transferred for consideration by the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department.

No. 75, dated 16th June 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 7, dated 17th June 1873.

The only niece of the first Ráni who is the daughter of Nanjarája Ars being enceinte, a complimentary ceremony has to be performed for her at the Palace, on which occasion it is usual to present the lady with jewelled bracelets. The ceremony is of the same description as that referred to in para 5 of this office letter, dated 9th May 1870, No. 14. A similar ceremony will have shortly to be performed for the Mahárája's sister. I have the honor to request the sanction of the Chief Commissioner for making a gift of the jewels from the Palace Treasury on both these occasions. The articles proposed to be given are noted in the *margin.

*In No. 106 on the List of Jewellery of the Rámavilás Sannidhánam, 2 pairs of diamond and ruby set balé or bracelets, value Rs. 1,270, to niece of the first Ráni.
No. 115 on the same List, a pair of diamond set dóriya or bracelets, value Rs. 2,300, to the Mahárája's sister.

No. 42, G, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions the gift of the jewels noted in the *margin, to the Mahárája's sister, and to the only niece of the first Ráni, on the occasion indicated in the above letter.

*1. No. 106 in the list, 2 pairs of diamond and ruby set balé or bracelets, value Rs. 1,270, for the niece of the first Ráni.
2. No. 115, a pair of diamond set dóriya or bracelets, value Rs. 2,300, for the Mahárája's sister.

2. The Deputy Accountant General is requested to make the necessary alteration in the duplicate copy of the Palace Jewellery and Coin Book forwarded to him for safe custody in the Treasury with this office docket No. 202, dated 28th December 1868.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 25th June 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 43, G, dated Bangalore, 9th June 1873.

Official Memorandum.

Secretary's docket No 524.—G. 18 of 1st ultimo, giving cover to copy of a petition addressed to the Chief Commissioner by one Gurujála Raghupati Shástri.

With reference to the above, has the honor to forward for information, copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Inám Settlements, stating that the sale of the inám referred to, cannot be recognized until it has been enfranchised, or otherwise dealt with by the Inám Department.

No 84 of 4th June 1873.

From the Offg. Superintendent of Inám Settlements in Mysore, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, No. 84, dated Bangalore, 4th June 1873.

In acknowledging your docket No. 3, dated 10th ultimo, I have the honor to state that Captain Cole's docket No. 169, dated 23rd July last, was to the effect that as the settlement of the Hosakóte Talook had not been made, the inám in question was consequently not enfranchised. Its sale therefore in execution of judicial processes cannot under the * marginally quoted Notification be recognized.

* No. 83 of 5th June 1871 published in the Gazette of 17th idem, page 305.

2. Although the hypothecation of the inám took place before the 14th December 1867, it has not yet been enfranchised.

No. 1587—General 54, dated Bangalore, 25th June 1873.

Order thereon.—The Commissioner is requested to explain why he has not acted up to the Officiating Chief Commissioner's instructions conveyed in this office docket No. 524—18 of 1st May last, which should have been carried out without any further reference.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 28th June 1873.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 433—62, dated 6th June 1873.

In continuation of this office docket No. 3389—323, dated the 24th March last, forwards for the information of the Chief Commissioner copy of a letter No. 60, dated the 21st ultimo, from the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, together with copies of its enclosures, on the subject of the robbery which occurred in the Palace Treasury in August last.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore. No. 60, dated Mysore, 21st May 1873.

I have the honor in reply to your docket* of the 24th March, No. 3407—688, covering copy of a letter addressed by the Guardian of His Highness the Mahárájá to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, on the subject of a robbery that occurred, or is stated to have occurred, in the Palace in August last, to forward copies of letters from the Deputy Commissioner and the Town Magistrate of Mysore, from which it would appear that up to date no clue has been obtained. If a robbery did take place, there can be no doubt that it was committed by palace people, and that they have instruments handy for the perpetration of any villainy. I know from the simple fact that two, out of nine prisoners convicted by me of being concerned recently in a daring dacoity in Coorg, were in the service of His Highness the Mahárája. It is always more difficult to get at the bottom of any palace case than one in the outside world. It is a sort of *terra incognita*, and any interference on our part is promptly resented, or perhaps, I should say, was so formerly, for I know nothing of the present regime. It is quite natural that Colonel Malleson should be vexed at the occurrence, and disappointed at the want of success that has attended the efforts of the Police to discover the perpetrators of the robbery, but there is no necessity whatever in my opinion for any special steps being taken; Princes alas! are no more exempt from robbery, than the common run of mortals, and to shew that His Highness the Mahárája is not a solitary victim, I may refer you to a case in which not long ago all Her Gracious Majesty's spoons and forks, &c, to the value of many hundreds of pounds, were stolen in transit from Windsor to Osborne, and to the present moment not an ounce of the plate has been recovered, nor a clue to the perpetrators obtained. No special steps were taken then. In fact such measures are a mistake, and generally end in failure. Of course, all legitimate means will be maintained to unravel the affair, but personally I have great doubts whether a burglary was ever perpetrated. I believe the property was taken by some Palace Official, and the various marks described by Major Armstrong made as a blind. I have heard of similar cases before during my long service.

* To the address of the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore.

From Offg. the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 111, dated Mysore, 12th May 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Judicial Commissioner's Nos. * 3407—688, and 193—32 of the 24th March and 30th April, calling for a report regarding the theft committed in the Palace Treasury.

* Enclosed for perusal and obliging return.

2. In reply, I beg to submit herewith copy of a letter received from the Town Magistrate reporting on the measures taken by the Police under his charge towards tracing the theft. I fully concur with Major Armstrong in the conclusion arrived at, for the reasons detailed, that the burglary was not the handiwork of any outsider, but was committed by the guard and Gollar in charge, and that the cutting of the boards and heavy chunam plastering above was merely a ruse to throw the Police off the track. I am given to understand by the Controller, Mr. Rangáchárlu, that all the parties on guard that night have been dismissed, but it is obvious that further measures require to be taken for the adequate security of such treasure, the more so, as a similar theft in which His late Highness' servants were concerned was committed about nine years ago.

3. With these deductions to be drawn from the attendant circumstances of the case, the Town Police should have had no great difficulty to bring the charge home to the actual offenders. No report was made to this office at any time; but, as far as I can learn from independent inquiries, the police were once on the right scent and had seized the proper parties. However through some bungling due either to supineness when action was needed, or precipitancy when action was not called for, criminating evidence was not obtained, and instead of any stolen property being recovered a quantity of so called suspicious property was handed over to this Court under Section 415 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which has turned out to consist of articles pawned by a great number of parties to three pawn brokers.

4. How far individual members of the Police are to blame for this unsatisfactory result, it is difficult to determine. The Head Inspector is Mr. Vardon, an active man, and a valuable public servant from being thoroughly acquainted with Police management, but he was generally supposed to be too much in the hands of a Kotwál named Abdul Wahab, whom I have deemed desirable to move. At the same time, it is fair only to mention that towards the detection of crime of the nature in question there is a total want of means at the dispoal of the present Police establishment, for all the men of the force are so well known to the inhabitants that bad characters easily recognize them when employed in the capacity of detectives and take alarm in time. Both His Highness' establishment of Bár and peons (Bhále Wálás excluded) and Town Police would be the better of a little judicious weeding, which I propose to make in the case of the latter on the proposition statement for a better scale of pay for the District Police being sanctioned. It will then be feasible to bring in new hands occasionally from adjoining Tolooks to do duty at District Head Quarters.

5. In the meanwhile, I shall see that the case is not wholly lost sight of, for after all the hue and cry raised, it is not likely that the offenders will try to pass the stolen property, (among which there are three currency notes for Rupees 2050) for some time to come.

From the Offg. Town Magistrate of Mysore, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, No. 81, dated the 5th May 1873.

With reference to your docket No. 142 of the 23rd April last, I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the burglary committed in the Palace Treasury at Mysore.

Early on the morning of the 26th August 1872, the Inspector, Mr. Vardon, received information of the burglary having been perpetrated the night previous (25th); he at once proceeded to the spot, and sent information to the Town Magistrate, who arrived almost immediately afterwards and made a personal inspection of the building.

The first entrance was made at the gable end of a covered passage on the terrace of the building, the next was over the room above the treasury, and the 3rd, from this room into the treasury itself. The first was merely the removal of a bamboo and mud wall, the 2nd, the removal of a large plank, and the 3rd, the removal of the plank flooring, the digging up of a thick jelly, and lastly, the removal of another plank which formed the ceiling of the Treasury-room; this latter opening could not in my opinion have been the work of a night, nor yet of one individual, and certainly could not have been effected without some considerable degree of noise.

I have personally inspected the building, and am morally certain that no thief could have possibly obtained access to the building over the wall unobserved by passers by in the street. I am further inclined to believe that the very fact of the thief selecting one particular portion of the building, opening exactly over the Treasury, leads to the supposition that he must have been assisted by some person or persons within the building, and moreover, at the time, it was discovered that the party or parties concerned appeared to have been in no hurry about their work, as in the covered passage, where the 1st opening was apparently made, some fish bones, burnt matches, onion peels, and wicks made of rag, were found, which would lead to the belief that the parties regaled themselves; this fact does not lead to the supposition that the robbery was the work of one night, but that it was done by degrees.

The guard and Gollars who slept at the Treasury on the night in question profess to have heard no noise. Judging from the appearance of the thick hard chunam jelly flooring, this seems almost incredible. Another curious fact is, that the key of the Treasury box broken into was kept in the same room in a sealed bag in a small box, the burgler appeared to know where to put his hand upon this, and so effected the robbery.

From the 26th August to the 18th September 1872, eighteen persons were arrested, and from the former date to the 11th of September, 38 houses were searched; but no property was found.

The best detectives in the Police Force were at once told off for the sole purpose of detection; all persons known to the Police as criminals, receivers of stolen property, suspicious characters, gamblers and women of bad repute were constantly watched by the Police day and night; arrack and toddy shops were constantly inspected. In addition to all this, Mr. Rangáchárlu, the Palace Controller, aided by every possible means to obtain a clue, but all has hitherto failed.

I am more and more inclined to believe that had this burglary been the act of merely professional thieves, and for the mere act of plunder, something would ere this have crept out which would have given us some clue; the Police have never lost sight of the matter, and have been repeatedly urged on to fresh endeavours.

After carefully considering the matter over, I cannot divest my mind of the belief that, 1st.—This offence was not made for the mere purpose of plunder. 2nd. That although the actual breaking in and removal of the stolen property may have been the handiwork of professional house-breakers, yet that it must have been planned and devised by some person or persons connected with the Treasury itself, and who were acquainted with all the ins and outs of the building.

3rd. That the very fact of the Treasury belonging to the Palace and situated as it is with one side open towards the main square of the Fort, one side with a Police Thána, and the other two sides with large houses adjoining it, would in my opinion have deterred outsiders, to say nothing of the guard posted just outside the door of the Treasury-room, and a sentry outside the building.

Hence, if my opinion is correct, I believe we shall never know or hear any thing more about it. I would merely add that a short time since I had hoped, I had obtained a clue, but was not successful for obvious reasons. I think it is inexpedient to mention any particulars in this report, as it is just possible that by silence on the subject something may yet transpire.

Eight months having expired, and no clue having been obtained, and there being no probability of any being obtained by the Police, I would suggest that a final report be sent in.

As you have yourself visited the Palace Treasury, you will be doubtless able to bear me out in my general opinion on the subject of this burglary.

No. 49,—G, dated Bangalore, 28th June 1873.

Order thereon.—1. The entire failure of the Mysore Police to obtain a clue to the guilty parties in the case of the burglary which forms the subject of this correspondence is discreditable, and indicates a want of the detective element in the Force.

2. Gradual elimination of incapable men from the ranks should be carried out under the Deputy Commissioner's orders, and due efforts made to improve the personnel of the body, which being now fairly paid ought to command the services of men of a better stamp, than those now entertained. With this object, it will be very desirable to introduce a system of transfer of the Police from the Town to the District, and *vice versâ*, as soon as the District Police is re-organized.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 30th June 1873.

From the Post Master General, Madras, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 4508—3160, dated Madras, 4th November 1872.

With reference to the various communications that passed between the Anché Bakshi and myself, as well as the conversations I had with you, relative to an arrangement for the better disposal of unpaid letters sent from Imperial Post Offices addressed to anché stations in Mysore, which are now, consequent on the difficulty of recovering the bearing postage, sent to the dead letter office, without any attempt at delivery, I have the honor to state that I am now in a position to propose the following arrangements; which arrangements, if approved of by you, must have a most beneficial effect on the inhabitants of Mysore.

1st. That of the postage due on unpaid letters from *places in India* forwarded to anché stations, one half be paid to Imperial Post, and the other half retained by the Anché Post.

2nd. That as regards unpaid covers from places *beyond India* forwarded to Anché Post Offices, the *full* bearing postage be paid to the Imperial Post as much of this postage is for the most part due to *Foreign Countries*, and the Indian post office has to account for it.

3. That all such unpaid letters be forwarded to the Anché Post Offices at Bangalore, Mysore, and Mercara by the Imperial Post Offices at these stations.

4. That the rules as shewn in the accompanying memo be adopted for the working of the arrangement and the realization of the postage and the adjustment of accounts between the Anché and the Imperial Post Departments.

Memo shewing the working of the whole proposed scheme.

The following rules will govern the realization of postage due on covers sent to the Anché Post Office for delivery, and the adjustment of the account.

Covers upon which no postage is due on delivery will be forwarded as heretofore by the most direct route.

Covers upon which any postage is due will be forwarded to one or other of the Post Offices at Bangalore, Mysore, and Mercara, which will be British Offices of exchange with the Anché Post Office, and will receive covers to be delivered by the Anché Post Office charged against them in the station (Khas) chalans, in the same way as covers to be delivered from a Branch Post Office are charged against the head office in the Imperial Post, that the Anché Post Office will pay to the Imperial Post Office, *half the bearing postage due on covers posted in India* and the whole of the postage due on covers posted out of India addressed to Anché station. No deductions or refunds will be recoverable for postage due on undelivered covers.

The post offices of exchange will, in forwarding covers for delivery by the Anché Post Office, use a chalan in the form annexed.

The chalan will be entered in an index, a form for which is also annexed. In this index one chalan will shew the amount of postage on covers sent to the Anché Post Office for which the despatching office is entitled to credit; and another column will shew the amount of postage due from the Anché Post Office.

The amount of postage due on covers sent to the Anché Post Office will be deducted in the deposit account and the daily postage account in exactly the same way as postage due on covers sent to the dead letter office is written off.

The Post-master of the Anché Post Office will acknowledge the number of covers he receives on the upper portion of the chalan and certify the amount due by the Anché Post Office at foot of it. He will return the chalan to the despatching office.

At the end of the month a copy of the index supported by the upper portions of the chalans will be sent to the Compiler's office as a voucher for the deduction in the monthly account.

The lower portions of the chalans will at the end of each month be arranged in order, and forwarded to the Post Master General's Office.

In the Post Master General's Office a claim bill against the Anché Post Office will be prepared from the chalans of all the post offices of exchange, one copy being sent to the controlling authority of the Anché Post, and another to the Post-master of Madras, the former paying and the latter receiving the amount due. When realized the item will appear credited in the account current of the Madras Post Office.

The second column of the index will shew the Compiler what sum is due from the Anché Post Office and enable him to check the amount credited in the account current of the Madras Post Office.

Letter Chalan to be used by the Imperial Post Offices of exchange in forwarding Mails to .e Anché Post

No **Dated**

From the **Imperial Post Office**

To the **Anché Post.**

Detail.	No. of Covers.	Amount for which the despatching office is entitled to credit.	Amount of postage due from the Anché Post.	Remarks.
Inland Unpaid Letters. Papers. Packets. Parcels.				Only half the bearing postage on these covers is due from the Anché Post.
Foreign Unpaid Letters. Papers. Packets.				The whole of the postage on these covers is due from the Anché Post.
Paid Letters. Papers. Packets. Parcels.		Received——————covers.		
Total.....				——————Anché Post.

Registered covers should be detailed on the reverse of the upper portion.

The Anché Post owes Rs. As. Pie. being postage due as per Chalan **No.** dated of the Imperial Post Office.

The Dated 187 . }

Anché Post.

Index of Chalan sent to the Anché Post by the Post Office during the month of 187 .

No. and date of Chalan to the Anché Post at—			Amount for which the Post Office is entitled to credit.			Amount of Postage for which the Anché Post is responsible.			No. and date of Chalan to the Anché Post at—			Amount for which the Post Office is entitled to credit.			Amount of Postage for which the Anché Post is responsible.		
No.	Month.	Date.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Month.	Date.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 30th June 1873.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Post Master General of Madras, No. 4854, G. 826, dated Bangalore, 23rd November 1872.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to convey his approval of the proposals made in your letter . 4508—3160 of the 4th instant, relative to the better disposal of unpaid letters sent from Imperial st Offices to Anché Stations in Mysore, and to state that it will be convenient if the new system be roduced from the 1st of January 1873, and that instructions, with this object, have been accordingly ued to the Anché Bakshi of this Province.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Anché Bakshi, No. 4872, G. 824, dated Bangalore, 25th November 1872.

Your memo No. 264 of the 6th instant reporting on the arrangements proposed by the Post Master neral of Madras for the better disposal of unpaid letters sent to the Anché Stations in Mysore by the iperial Post Offices.

In reply, informs the Anché Bakshi that the Post Master General of Madras has been addressed to e effect that the arrangements proposed by him have been approved by the Chief Commissioner, and at the new system will be introduced into Mysore from the 1st of January 1873, and requests that the cessary instructions may be issued accordingly. Also that the Post Master General at Bombay has en addressed on the same subject, with reference to letters received at Shimoga from Her Majesty's st at Ránebidanore.

2. Observes that the Chief Commissioner cannot approve of the proposal made by the Bakshi, at the half postage, which will now be retained by the Mysore Government, should be equally divided d paid over to the Anché Mutsaddís, and Talook Gumástás, as they are already fully paid for their ne and labor, and will, as noticed by the Bakshi, be able to carry out without assistance the small tra amount of work which will devolve on them under the new system.

3. The Chief Commissioner considers that the money which will accrue to the Mysore Government ıder the new arrangement might be far more legitimately distributed to the Tótís, and Talárís who are ally put to trouble, and will be employed to distribute the letters and recover the postage, at places ere runners are not kept up as heretofore, without any pay or compensation from the post office: or e money might be very properly spent in keeping up some additional runners for the delivery of village tters at places where experience may shew that the receipts will be sufficient to cover the expense.

4. Before, however, anything can be definitely decided in regard to this subject, it will, the Chief ommissioner observes, be advisable to await the results of the working of the new scheme, and the ıché Bakshi is accordingly directed to submit a report, after the close of the first quarter, shewing the ımber of unpaid letters received, the number of letters on which the postage has been recovered, the nount of postage recovered; the amount credited to the Mysore Government; the number of letters turned to the dead letter office; and the amount of postage unrecovered on these letters. The Bakshi ll, at the same time, submit any proposals which he may have to offer in regard to the above remarks to the remuneration of Tótís and Talárís, and as to the appointment of additional runners.

5. As the Mysore Government will now, under the new scheme, have a direct interest in delivering l unpaid Inland letters, the Anché Bakshi is directed to be careful to see that the Mutsaddís and Gumástás take proper trouble in the matter, and that no letters are returned to the dead letter office until ery endeavour has been made to deliver them to the addressee for the recovery of the postage.

From the Anché Bakshi of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 44, dated Bangalore, 24th April 1873.

With reference to your docket No. 4872—824, dated 25th November 1872, sanctioning the arngements for the better disposal of bearing letters sent by the Imperial Post Office to the Anché for deliery in Mysore, to have effect from 1st January 1873, and requiring a report after the first quarter as to ıe working of the scheme, I have the honor to submit a statement shewing the number of unpaid letters ceived; the number on which postage has been recovered; the amount credited to the Mysore Governıent; the number of letters returned to the dead letter office; and the amount of postage unrecovered n them, during the past three months.

2. The actuals on the above account have been as follow :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Full amount of postage on unpaid letters	311	3	6
Amount of postage actually realized	262	6	0
½ share remitted to the Imperial Post Office	171	11	0
Balance credited to Mysore Government	90	11	0
Add amount of postage unrecovered which is a loss to Anché ½ share..	48	13	6
Total Anché ½ share....	139	8	6

3. As a rule, people refuse receiving bearing letters even when they are delivered immediately on receipt of mails, simply because they are unwilling or unable to pay the postage which is levied before the letters are handed over. In the case of letters deliverable in villages, the difficulty is greater, for not only does sometime elapse before the letters reach the addressees, having to pass through so many hands, viz., the Amildar, thence to the Shékdar and Shánbhóg, eventually to the Talawár and Tóti; but the addressees cannot always be found, or they will not acknowledge the letter, to evade payment of the postage. In other cases the addressees have left the place before the arrival of the letter. These are some of the chief reasons why so many letters are necessarily returned to the Dead Letter Office. I have however every reason to believe that this is not done until every endeavour to find the addressee has failed.

4. I take the opportunity of submitting for perusal the accompanying letter addressed to the Postmaster General, Madras, dated 1st May 1863, which will fully explain the serious difficulties which the Anché experienced prior to 1863 in recovering the postage on unpaid letters received from the Imperial Post Office. This induced Mr. Bowring to prohibit their reception in Mysore. Since then, if any bearing letters were, they were merely sent to the Dead Letter Office at Madras.

5. The question was however re-opened after a great deal of communication between the Postmaster General of Madras and myself, as well as after personal conversations between Colonel Bourke and Colonel Meade. Eventually the reception of unpaid letters into Mysore was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner (*Vide* my report, dated 16th November last, No. 264).

6. Although I was fully convinced of the difficulties that would be attendant on the re-introduction of the measure and in recovering the postage on unpaid covers, yet for the sake of convenience and to benefit the residents in Mysore. and partly from an unwillingness to offer opposition, I gave an opinion in favor of it.

7. I must now most respectfully solicit that the Officiating Chief Commissioner will be pleased to re-consider that portion of the rule prescribed by the Postmaster-General, where it is laid down that "*No deductions or refunds will be recoverable for postage due on undelivered covers*," and to cause it to be modified so far as to provide that *the postage due on undelivered letters will be deducted when the letters are returned to the Dead Letter Office.* This will be the means of making the system work with greater harmony. Considering that the Imperial Post Office have heretofore gained nothing on unpaid covers, at least not for the last 9½ years, so that it now obtains ½ of the proceeds of bearing postage under the new arrangement, it is nothing but reasonable that Mysore should benefit by the other for all half and not be made to deduct on from its share the postage on undelivered covers. Especially as the Mysore Government will in fact gain nothing in the transaction, as the half share of postage, which is to be retained by it, will be distributed to the talook servants and Anché letter peons as proposed in the following paragraph.

(*Vide* enclosure to Postmaster General's letter No. 4308—3160, dated 4th November 1872, to Chief Commissioner).

8. With respect to the question of remunerating the Tótis and Talawárs and to the appointment of additional runners as alluded to in para 4 of your letter now under report, I beg to state that the ½ share of postage retained by the Anché [of which a deduction is made on account of undelivered letters] will never cover the cost of a separate establishment of rural messengers. I would therefore most respectfully beg to suggest the following arrangement for the sanction of the Officiating Chief Commissioner.

1st. Half of the postage recovered on every unpaid Indian letter delivered in a village by Tóti or Talawár, or any person entrusted with the delivery of it, to be paid immediately on delivery of the letter to such person.

2nd. Half of the postage on every unpaid Indian letter delivered by the Anché letter peons at the Anché stations to be paid in like manner to such peons.

9. The above arrangement, I am convinced, will be an inducement to find the addressees, and will effect an early delivery of letters and thereby the ½ share of postage due to Post Office will further be collected with greater facility and promptitude; moreover it is anticipated there will be a reduction in the number of letters returned to the Dead Letter Office; thus the new scheme will work well without any detriment to either the Anché or the Imperial Post Office.

10. In conclusion, I beg that the Officiating Chief Commissioner will be pleased to favor me with his sanction for the remuneration to the Tótis, &c., as recommended in para 8; they having obtained nothing for their labor during the past three months.

No. 1614—Genl. 311, dated Bangalore, 30th June 1873.

Order thereon.—The subject regarding the disposal of the proceeds of unpaid or bearing letters delivered in Mysore, between the Imperial Postal Department and the Mysore Anché, has lately been frequently discussed Last year, at the instance of the Postmaster General of Madras, certain arrangements proposed by that officer for the better disposal of unpaid letters sent to the Anché stations in Mysore by the Imperial Post Offices, were approved by the Chief Commissioner, and their introduction into this Province authorized from the 1st January 1873. The following is a brief description of those arrangements.

Letter No 4508—3160, dated 4th November 1872.

No. 4851—826, dated 23rd November 1872, to the Postmaster General

Firstly, as to the unpaid letters addressed to residents in Mysore, from places beyond India. On these the full postage is charged to the Mysore Government, it being left to the Anché Department to recover as much as they can from the addresses.

Secondly, as to unpaid letters addressed to residents in Mysore, from places without the Province but in India.—On these half the postage due is paid by the Mysore Government to Imperial postal revenues.

2. The Chief Commissioner directed that the financial results of this arrangement should be recorded and reported on at the close of the 1st quarter of 1873.

No. 4872—824, dated 25th Nov. 1872, to the Anché Bakshi.

3. The Anché Bakshi's report is contained in his letter No. 44, dated 24th April, and in the tabular statement, subsequently submitted by him on the 13th May 1873.

4. As regards overland unpaid letters, it is shewn that, during the period in question, 50 such letters were received in Mysore, the postage due being Rs. 32—2—6. The whole of this amount was recovered by the Mysore Anché Department, with the exception of 5 annas and 4 pies. It is evident therefore that so far as regards overland unpaid letters, the Province is not exposed to much loss by the arrangement entered into. It must moreover be borne in mind that the Home Post Office demands from the Government of India the full postage on unpaid overland letters in the same way that the Government of India does from Mysore.

5. As regards inland unpaid letters, it is shewn that 3544 such letters were received, the full postage due thereon being Rs. 279—1—0. The sum of Rs. 139—8—6 is therefore due from the Mysore Government. The total amount recovered by the Anché Department was Rs. 230—3—6. The Mysore Government was therefore a gainer to the extent of Rs. 90—11—0.

6. After a full consideration of the subject, it appears to the Chief Commissioner that the results of the measure, as reported by the Anché Bakshi, are satisfactory and fully justify its adoption.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 30th June 1873.

7. The arrangements at present existing will therefore be continued for a further period of six months, or till the 31st December 1873, when similar returns to those now submitted will be furnished by the Anché Bakshi, shewing in detail the delivery of inland unpaid letters, and the number within each Anché office.

8. The proposal for the remuneration of the Anché peons does not commend itself to the Chief Commissioner, and it would be hardly practicable in his opinion to introduce a system of remunerating the village servants employed in distributing unpaid letters. The proper arrangement would lie in the direction of establishing rural circles and employing rural messengers for the collection and distribution of letters within such circles, and the Anché Bakshi should submit proposals tending in this direction.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Maháráját of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 8, dated Mysore, 20th June 1873.

I have the honor to forward for the information of the Chief Commissioner, the accompanying copies of a letter received from a Barrister at law, Mr. Johnstone, on behalf of Déva Párthiva Ráj Bahadúr, one of the grandsons of the late Maháráját and of my reply thereto.

2. I beg to refer the Chief Commissioner to the correspondence * marginally noted on this subject, and to add that the persistence on the part of this grandson to intrigue against the Government with a view to reverse its decisions and orders notwithstanding my repeated advice, requires to be severely noticed. I propose to withdraw from him all marks of Government favor and consideration, and to give him to understand that, unless he conforms to the advice given, he will be no longer considered to be under the protection of the Guardian, and that the liberal provision made for him will be stopped.

*To the Secretary, No 45 of the 5th February 1873.

From G. P. Johnstone, Esq., Barrister at law, Madras, To Colonel G. B. Malleson, Guardian to His Highness the Rájá of Mysore, dated Madras, 10th June 1873.

I have been instructed by Déva Práthiva Ráj Bahadúr, the grandson of His late Highness the Rájá of Mysore, to address you, and the Chief Commissioner and the Government of India, and finally the Secretary of State in Council, about his affairs relative to his claims which have been before you, and the Chief Commissioner about the Chámaráj Talook and other property and his honors which have been withheld from him.

2. The object of my present communication to you relates only to the honors and respects which have been accorded to him but are now withheld.

3. Both he and his elder brother or cousin Pedda Puttusami Bahádúr have had honors and respects paid to them in the Rájá's life time (honors which they highly value), and these have been conceded to them in the manner and form laid down by Mr. Gordon's letter addressed especially to my client Déva Párthiva Ráj Bahadúr, under date the 5th September 1872.

4. I am instructed to state that both the elder brother and my client have had these honors accorded to them, and while the elder is still in the enjoyment of these privileges, my client's privileges have been withholden for the last 4 months.

5. My client instructs me to state that ever since he removed to his house which he has purchased out of his own funds, he has not only been deprived of these honors, but he has been debarred entrance into the Palace, and all means of communication denied him, and a sort of espionage prevails so much so that he is not allowed to communicate with his own friends. All this he attributes to the fact of his having addressed the Chief Commissioner about his grievances.

6. As you were away at Ootacamund, I refrained from addressing you, but as you have now returned, I have thought it my duty to address you in the humble hope that, being on the spot, you will see and judge for yourself and allow my client those privileges and honors which, as you are aware, natives of rank so deeply value, and allow him also to have access to his friends

7. As it has been intimated to me by my client, as appears by your letters, that all official communication to the Chief Commissioner should be made through you, I shall do myself the honor to address you shortly about my client's other claims, with a view of their being forwarded through you to the Chief Commissioner.

8. I need scarcely say that I feel confident that in laying this matter before you and intimating to you that my client intends prosecuting his claims in a strictly legal and constitutional manner, that my client's suspicious relative to the withholding of his honors and privileges, which he thinks are intended to silence his complaints, will be allayed now that you have returned to Mysore.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, To G. P. Johnstone, Esquire, Barrister at law, Madras, No. 23, dated 23rd June 1873.

With reference to your letter dated 10th June 1873, I have the honor to inform you that as Déva Párthiva Ráj Bahadúr therein referred to is a member of a political family, which is placed under my care by the orders of Government, I am unable to recognize any authority on the part of yourself or others to represent him.

No. 53, G, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner concurs in the terms of the Guardian's letter No. 23, dated 23rd June 1873, to Mr. Johnstone. With regard to Colonel Malleson's proposal to withdraw from Déva Párthiva Ráj Bahadúr all marks of Government favor and consideration, his foolish and ill-advised proceedings certainly deserve condemnation and reproof, and he should be clearly warned, that they will in no way benefit him, but merely involve a waste of his means, and that no consideration will be shewn to him in the event of the latter result leading him into pecuniary difficulties, the provision already allotted to him being ample for all needful purposes.

2. Déva Párthivá's extravagant claims and pretensions have been already duly enquired into and negatived, and he may with propriety be informed that a persistence in his present proceedings will lead to the result which the Guardian proposes to adopt.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6
ex Nos. the ceedings.	Subject.	Nos and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 3	*Mysore Educational Report for* 1871—72.—Resolution on the subject by the Government of India, forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, for report whether the inferences to be drawn from the figures referred to in para 6 do not suggest a change in the operation of the system of grants-in-aid.	No. 1338—2, dated 12th June 1873.	...	...	1 to 2

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, (Education), No. 232,—under date Simla, the 30th May 1873.

Read—

Report on Education in Mysore for the year 1871-72.

Resolution.

The following figures shew the average daily attendance at all the schools under Government supervision during 1871-72 :—

Government higher class (7)	1,111
Grant-in-aid (5)	673
Government middle class (7)	218
Grant-in-aid (14)	533
Government lower class (87)	3,058
Government hóbli schools (487)	11,008
Grant-in-aid lower class (45)	2,368
Government girls' schools (8)	187
Grant-in-aid (30)	1,602
Government normal schools (5)	77
Total.....	20,835

There are also some indigenous schools regarding which the report is silent. Many of them have apparently been absorbed in the hóbli schools.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,27,621, of which Rs. 2,49,603 were defrayed from the general revenues, and the remainder from local funds (educational cess). In table VIII of the Appendix the receipts are stated at Rs. 2,76,829; but this return is fallacious, as it includes the receipts of grant-in-aid schools. Future reports should shew clearly how much of the receipts were paid into the Government Treasury, in order that the net expenditure of the year may be arrived at. In paragraph 7 the Director gives a useful analysis of the expenditure on instruction according to the class of education imparted.

2. The systematic arrangement of the report might be improved. Instead of dealing with the upper and middle-class schools one by one, and the lower-class schools district by district, the Director's report might be of a more general character, and the task of reporting on individual schools might be left to the Inspectors, whose reports form the Appendix. As the report now stands, it is difficult to form even a general estimate of the state of education in Mysore, without reading the whole volume and adding up the figures in the Statistical Returns of the Appendix.

3. An average daily attendance of 1,784 scholars at higher-class schools from a population principally composed of small ryotwári holders is not unsatisfactory. Moreover, the higher-class schools have proved their capacity by passing during the year 55 candidates for the Matriculation test of the Madras University. The Director advocates for economy the abolition of the college classes in two of these higher-class schools. These schools seem to be interfering with the attendance at middle-class schools, where the average daily attendance (Government and grant-in-aid) is only 751.

4. The lower-class schools are either talook or hóbli schools. In most of them Kanarese is the vernacular language taught, but Telugu is taught in the north-eastern part of the Province, and there are seven Hindustáni schools. The talook schools are well reported of; but it is to the hóbli schools that the success of lower class education in Mysore is due. These schools, the establishment of which was commenced only four years ago, now number 487, against 355 in 1870—71, the average daily attendance having increased from 8,880 in 1870—71 to 11,008 in 1871—72. In paragraph 45 of his report Mr. Garrett briefly sketches the system under which they were first set up, and its success now seems to be fairly established. But the returns of average daily attendance cannot be entirely relied upon until they are more completely attested by thorough inspection.

5. In paragraph 99 the Director notices the subject of Mahomedan education. The Mahomedan population of the province is estimated at 189,272, and about 2,250 Mahomedan scholars are found in Urdu schools, the proportion of scholars to population being one in 84, so that Mahomedans hold a good place in the schools of the province.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Educational Department, 12th June 1873.

6. The financial administration of the Department might be criticized. It is understood from the tabular statement given in paragraph 9 of the Director's report, as well as from Statement VIII of the Appendix, that at least Rs. 1,32,676, or 40 per cent, of the total expenditure of the Department were expended in grants-in-aid. In Statement IX the total expenditure on grants-in-aid is given as Rs. 1,57,222, which is, perhaps, inclusive of building charges. The report does not shew that any adequate result has been attained by this large expenditure. The average daily attendance at all grant-in-aid schools is 5,176 against 15,659 at Government schools, and the grant-in-aid higher-class schools are not so successful at University examinations as the Government schools.

From Tabular Statement No. IX in the Appendix, it is gathered that during the year the hóbli schools cost Rs. 34,755, and the "hóbli normal schools," *i. e.*, normal schools for educating hóbli schoolmasters, cost Rs. 5,085—total Rs. 39,840. The expenditure from "local funds," by which the educational cess is meant, was Rs. 78,018, or nearly double the cost of the hóbli schools; and this expenditure, with the exception of Rs. 525 devoted to a Government middle-class school, appears entirely under the head of grants-in-aid, of which higher-class schools absorbed Rs. 31,019. It is a general principle that the proceeds of a rating on land for education should be applied very much more exclusively to the benefit of the primary education of the classes who, in a ryótwári province particularly, pay the cess.

His Excellency in Council observes with satisfaction that Mr. Garrett's services are cordially acknowledged by the Chief Commissioner.

Ordered. that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

(True Extract,)
T. J. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GENERAL No. 1338,—EDL. 2, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that a copy of the above * Resolution from the Government of India, Home Department, on the Mysore Educational Report for the year 1871-72, be communicated for the information of the Director of Public Instruction, with a request that he will report whether the inferences to be drawn from the figures referred to in para 6 of the Resolution do not, in his opinion, suggest a change in the operation of the system of grants-in aid.

* No. 232, dated 30th May 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings	Subject	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page
1 to 2	*Stallions attached to the Silidar Force.* Proposal of Military Assistant regarding their reduction by the sale of certain unserviceable animals, sanctioned.	No. 1140—23, dated 3rd June 1873.	...	...	1
3 to 5	*Reorganization of the Mysore Silidar Cavalry.* Letter to Government of India submitting proposals for granting pensions and gratuities to the Silédars whose services are to be dispensed with.	No. 1245—35, dated 7th June 1873.	..	...	2 to 4
6—14	*Forts in the Province.* Furnishing to the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, a statement of their number and condition.	No. 1271—26, dated 10th June 1873.	...	...	5 to 6
15 to 24	*Band for the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.* Correspondence on the subject and order requesting the Commandant of the Corps to furnish full information on the points noted in connection with its formation.	No. 1324—15, dated 12th June and No. 1623—23, dated 30th June 1873.	...	...	7 to 12

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 162—Military No. 26, Bangalore, 26th May 1873.

In anticipation of the impending reduction of the Mysore horse, it appears desirable to affect the reduction of the stallions attached to the force, by disposing of all those that are from old age becoming gradually unserviceable.

The Chief Commissioner has already approved of the gradual reduction of the establishment to 20 stallions ; but in view of retaining this reduced establishment in a state of efficiency, I propose the immediate disposal of those horses that may now be considered useless, and I request permission to purchase fresh ones as opportunity may hereafter offer.

The knowledge of the proposed reductions, and of the Chief Commissioner's desire to curtail expenditure under this head, prevented my entering any sum in my budget for this year, for the purchase of fresh stallions ; I therefore request that a grant of Rs. 4,000 may be allowed, to be met from the savings on the keep of those horses now proposed to be disposed of, and from whatever may be realized by their sale.

There are at present 27 stallions on the establishment, and should the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanction the arrangement I have proposed, I should be glad hereafter to be favored with his opinion on the eight or ten horses that I have selected for disposal.

No. 1140—Military 25, dated Bangalore, 3rd June 1873.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances stated, the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions the reduction of the stallions attached to the Silédar Force, from 27 to 20, by the sale of the unserviceable animals.

2. The proposal to purchase fresh stallions must lie over till Colonel Meade's return to Bangalore.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 7th June 1873.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, To the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Foreign Department, Military, No. 52, M, dated Simla, the 29th April 1873.

With reference to your letter No. 7293—208, M, dated 21st March 1873, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council sanctions the reorganization of the Mysore Silédar Cavalry by the adoption of the arrangements suggested in paragraphs 18 and 21 of your letter No. 3707—98, M, dated 1st October 1872. In effecting these changes, however, opportunity should be taken gradually to reduce the entire force to a strength of 1,000 sabres to be formed into three Regiments. His Excellency in Council has every confidence that you will carry out the necessary changes with discretion and with full consideration for the interests both of any men whom it may be necessary to discharge and of those whose reasonable hopes of future employment in the force may be disappointed. Care should be taken that the changes are effected gradually and in a way calculated to produce the least possible dissatisfaction.

2. As regards the Infantry, His Excellency in Council concurs in the views expressed in your letter under reply.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that the following letter be despatched to the Government of India, No. 1245—35, M, dated 7th June 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretray.

No. 1245.
35, M.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *7th June* 1873.

FROM
THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE.

To
THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA.

"Military."

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 52, M., of the 29th April 1873. The orders therein conveyed are to the effect that—

(1). The Silédar Cavalry are to be reduced from six Regiments containing 2,149, to three Regiments containing 1,000 Silédars.

(2). The proposed reduction of the Bár Infantry is to be held for the present in abeyance.

(3). Certain measures for the improvement of the Silédar Force, the nature of which was generally alluded to in paras 18 and 21 of letter from this office dated 1st October 1871, are to be gradually adopted.

2. It now devolves upon the Officiating Chief Commissioner to submit for sanction proposals for granting pensions and gratuities to the Silédars whose services are dispensed with; and I am directed by Mr. Gordon, in submitting for sanction the following detailed proposals, to observe that the reduction of the Silédar Cavalry from six Regiments at an aggregate strength of 2,149 to 1,000 Silédars with the complement of commissioned and non-commissioned officers for three Regiments will seriously affect the future of a large class, who naturally looked for employment in this Force.

3. The men of the Silédar Cavalry, unlike those of the Bár, are not entitled, according to the rules now in force, either to pension or gratuity. Why this privilege should have been denied to them is not quite clear; but probably it was due partly to the impression, formerly well founded, that the Silédars would, as a rule, be men of comparatively independent means; and also to the facts that in past days grants of land

ere not unusually bestowed on them, and that service descended very commonly from ather to son. This, however, is not their present condition.

4. The Chief Commissioner, in accordance with the wishes of the Government of ndia, is desirous that full consideration should be paid to the interests of those whom it ay be necessary to discharge, and of those whose reasonable hope of future employment ay be disappointed. In order that the reduction may be made with the least possible issatisfaction, gratuities and pensions on a scale more liberal than that provided for by he Civil Pension Code will be necessary.

5. A Savár or trooper of the Silédars in consideration of having to provide himself ith a horse, arms, &c., draws Rs. 26 per mensem. A first class Sepoy of the Bár draws s. 8 per mensem. If the Civil Pension Code is to be the guide in determining the mount of gratuity, then according to Section 68, a Savár who had served for 10 years ould, on discharge, be entitled to only Rs. 80, since his pay is calculated at foot rates. his sum, which represents about 3 months' actual pay, is considered far too low. On he other hand, to allow one month's full pay for every year's service, and which in the ase of a Savár of ten year's service would be Rs. 260, might be considered too high.

6. In these circumstances, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is of opinion that a pecial scale of gratuities and pensions, which shall be such as will satisfy the men and hall yet not be excessive, is necessary, and would propose—

(I) That gratuties be offered to all officers and men under 20 years' service whose resignation is considered desirable, such gratuity being calculated on present pay, and the amount of gratuity to which each Silédar is to be entitled being the sum of his salary for the number of months equal to three-fifths of the years of his service. On this scale, a Silédar who had served five years would draw gratuity of three months' pay, one who had served ten years of six months' pay, &c. It is not proposed that there should be any minimum of the service qualifying for gratuity.

(II) That those officers and men under 20 years' service, whose retention in the Force is now considered undesirable owing to physical unfitness or inefficiency, be compelled to take their discharge at the above rates.

(III) In the case of officers, troopers and regimental servants, who have served the State for 20 years and upwards, and whose resignation is desirable owing to physical unfitness or inefficiency, that pensions at the following rates be granted.

RANK.	Pay per mensem.	Pension.	
		Over 20 years.	After 35 years.
1. Regimentdar, or Commanding Officer	250	67	100
2. Risáldar or Troop Commanding Officer	120	33	50
3. Sarzaffardar, Adjutant and Riding Master	60	17	25
4. Jamédar	35	9	13
5. Zaffardar, Rough Rider	30	7	11
6. Silédar or Trooper	26	5	8
7. Mounted Mahaldar or Orderly			
8. Nishán Bardar or Standard Bearer	26	3	4
9. Danka Naváz or Kettle Drummer	25		
0. Trumpeter	25		
1. Sarpéshkar or Regimental Writer	40	12	18
2. Péshkar or Troop do	35	9	13
3. Nakib or Veterinarian	28	5	8

N. B.—Nos. 8, 9 and 10 are, under an old established custom, the "Bárgírs" of the Regimentdar, *i. e.* rely his servants, their arms, horses, &c., being found by him. Their pension is therefore lower than that of thers on the same pay.

(IV) That all officers and men over 20 years' service, whose resignation is considered desirable owing to physical unfitness or inefficiency, be obliged to retire on the above rate of pension.

(V) That persons entitled to pension may be allowed to take twelve months' gratuity in lieu of pension.

7. These pensions are higher than those usually granted; but in order that a large number of the present Force should be influenced at once to retire, it is necessary that more than ordinary inducements should be offered for a limited term of three months, after which time retirement would be governed by the ordinary rules. The reduction of the Force having been decided upon, it is desirable that it should be as speedy as possible, due regard being had for the interests of the men.

8. I am to state for the information of His Excellency in Council that the cost of the Silédar Cavalry at its present strength is Rs. 7,69,904. The cost at the proposed strength will be about Rs. 3,81,452, or nearly one-half.

9. In conclusion, with a view of placing the men of the future Silédar Cavalry on the same footing as the members of other branches of the Administration, and in order, in some measure, to afford compensation to the many hundred families who have always looked to employment in the Silédar Cavalry as their natural source of livelihood, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is strongly of opinion that the scale of pension granted to the men of the Hyderabad Contingent should in future be sanctioned for the Mysore Silédar Force. If His Excellency in Council is disposed to consider this proposal, which refers to the Silédar Force after the reductions have been effected, it will be re-submitted in a more detailed shape. I am to add that these proposals, though now submitted by Mr. Gordon, with a view to avoid delay, are in substance those which have been placed on record and approved by Colonel Meade.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 10th June 1873.

From the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, No. 612, dated Bangalore, 14th March 1873.

A proposition having been made by Lieutenant-Colonel Prendergast, V. C., R. E., that plans and reports should be made and recorded of all forts in the Province, and this proposition having been favorably received by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the extent of forts not in ruins, I am desired by the Major-General to request that you will be so good as to lay the project before the Chief Commissioner in view, should he approve, to District Officers being called upon to assist in the matter by furnishing lists of all such forts in their Districts in order that the number to be surveyed and reported upon may be known.

2. I am further desired to ask for the favor of the loan of any plans of forts and defensible posts, and reports on marches through the country which may happen to be in the possession of the Mysore Government.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Commissioners of Divisions, and Superintendent of Coorg, Circular No. 7232—M, 1, dated Bangalore, 20th March 1873.

By desire of the Chief Commissioner, I have the honor to append for your information, an extract (para 1) from a letter from the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, No. 612 of the 14th instant, and, with reference thereto, to request you will be so good as to call upon the District Officers in your Division to furnish lists of all forts not in ruins in their several Districts.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, Mily. No. 2, dated Bangalore, 30th April 1873.

With reference to your Circular No. 7232—M. 1, of 20th ultimo, giving cover to an extract from a letter from the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, calling for a list of forts not in ruins in the Districts, I have the honor to append in the margin, a list of the forts in good order in the Bangalore District.

Dévanahalli Talook.
1. Dévanahalli Fort.

Kánakánalalli Talook.
2. Bánnúrdurga Fort.
3. Muduvádi Betta Fort.
4. Révanasiddésvara Betta Fort.
5. Kánakánahalli Fort.

Mágadi Talook.
6. Sávandurga Fort.

Chennapatna Talook.
7. Chennapatna Fort.

2. In the Kolár District there are no forts not in ruins.

3. In the Toomkoor District the only fort in good order is that of Síra. The forts of Maddagiri and Chennaráyadurga in the Koratagere Talook are in a partially dilapidated condition.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 125—Military 1, dated Mysore, 2nd June 1873.

His Circular No. 7239—1 of the 20th March, calling for lists of all forts not in ruins in the Districts of this Division.

With reference to the above, forwards for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copies of the marginally* noted letters on the subject from the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Hassan.

* No. 170 of 30th May 1873, from Mysore
No. 121 of 8th May from Hassan.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 75—M. 41, dated 28th May 1873.

Your circular docket No. 7232—Military 1, dated the 20th March 1873.

Referring to the above, has the honor to enclose lists of the forts, received from the Deputy Commissioners of the three Districts, stated to be not in ruins, and to state that his personal knowledge does not incline him to consider that any of them are worth being preserved.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 10th June 1873.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 170, dated Camp Bilgirirangam Hills, 30th May 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 561 of the 31st March 1873, forwarding copy of correspondence * marginally noted, directing that a list of forts in this District which are not in ruins may be submitted.

* Secretary's No 7232 of 20th March 1873.
Extract of a letter from the Assistant Quarter Master General, No. 612, dated 14th March 1873.

In reply, I beg to state that the only fort in anything like good order is that at Mysore; but being surrounded by houses and containing the Palace of the Rájá, it is of no strength in a military point of view, and is also commanded by the hill of Chámundi.

The old fort of Seringapatam, however, remains, though the breach made in the siege of 1799 has not been repaired. Owing to its former strength from its being surrounded on three sides by the Kávéri, a good plan of it would be of value. It is no longer of much importance as it could be now commanded with rifled guns of long range from the hills near, which might also be shewn in the plan as well as the whole island so famous in history.

The only other fortress of note is the hill fortress of Kabbáladurga, which, though now more or less in ruins, possesses some interest from being the place where Hyder confined his English prisoners.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 131, dated Hassan, 8th May 1873.

In reply to your docket No. 561 of the 31st March 1873, I have the honor to submit that, from reports received from Amildars, it would appear that none of the forts in this District are in a state of repair.

No. 1271—Military 26, dated Bangalore, 10th June 1873.

Order thereon.—The Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, in his letter No. 612 of the 14th March 1873, requested that he may be furnished with lists of forts that are not in ruins in Mysore, in view to determine the number to be surveyed &c., and also that he may be allowed the use of any plans of forts or defensible posts, together with any reports of marches through the country that may be available.

2. He was informed in reply * that there were no plans or reports of the description referred to in this office; but that lists of forts have been called for from the District Officers. These lists have now come to hand and are embodied in the statement appended.

* No. 7236—63, dated 20th March 1873.

3. Ordered, that a copy of the statement referred to, be forwarded to the Assistant Quarter Master General, in continuation of this office letter No. 7236—63, dated the 20th March 1873, for submission to the Major-General commanding, the Mysore Division.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department,
10th June 1873.

List of Forts in the Mysore Province reported as not in ruins.

	Name of Fort.	Talook in which situated.	No. in each Talook.	Remarks.
Bangalore District.	Dévanahalli	Dévanahalli.	1	
	Bhímanadurga	Káuakánahalli.	4	
	Muduvádi			
	Révanasiddésvarana Betta ...			
	Kánakánahalli			
	Sávandurga	Mágadi.	1	
	Chennapatna	Chennapatna.	1	
Toomkoor District.	Sira	Sirá.	1	
	Maddagiri	Maddagiri.	1	
	Chennarâyadurga	Koratagere.	1	Partially dilapidated.
Mysore District.	Mysore	Mysore.	1	
	Seringapatam		1	Breach of 1799 remains unrepaired.
Shimoga District.	Chennagiri	Chennagiri.	1	
	Honnáli	Honnáli.	1	
	Shikáripura	Shikáripura.	2	
	Udagani			
	Anantapura	Anantapura.	1	
	Chendragutti	Soraba.	4	
	Jadé			
	Tavanandi			
	Chauti			
	Anavatti	Ságara	1	
	Nagar	Nagar.	1	
	Kávaledurga	Kávaledurga	3	
	Arga			
	Mandagadde			
Kadoor District.	Kadoor...	Kadoor.	2	Stone
	Yegati			
	Tarikere	Tarikere.	2	Do
	Adjampura			
	Lakkuvalli	Lakkuvalli.	1	Do
	Wastára	Wastára.	1	Mud.
	Chikkamagalúru	Chikkamagalúru.	6	All mud Forts, excepting Sakrépatna, which is of stone.
	Hiremagalúru			
	Ambale			
	Kalsápura			
	Sakrépatna			
	Belavádi			
	Bánávára	Bánávára.	2	Stone.
	Jámgal...			
Chitaldroog District.	The Deputy Commissioner only gives the number of Forts in each Talook.	Doddéri.	22	
		Hiriyúru.	11	
		Búdihálu.	16	
		Pávagada.	11	
		Kanakuppa.	3	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 12th June 1873.

From the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 30, dated Bangalore, 6th May 1873.

As every endeavour is being made to establish a Band for the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, I have the honor to solicit sanction for the payment of an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem for the purpose, should the Band be formed.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, No. 1097—M. 23, dated Bangalore, 31st May 1873.

With reference to your letter No. 30, dated 6th May 1873, requesting sanction to the payment of a monthly allowance of Rs. 100 towards the Band proposed to be raised for the Bangalore Rifle Volunteer Corps, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to give a reference to the rules under which Band allowances may be disbursed to Volunteer Regiments.

From the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 37, dated Bangalore, 5th June 1873.

I have the honor with reference to your letter No. 1097—23, 1873—74, of 31st May, to state that I was unable to ascertain any rule as requested, and therefore made application on the subject to the Commandant, Madras Volunteer Guards, a copy of whose letter I attach, as also a para of Colonel Simpsion's letter No. 4 of 11th February 1869, fixing the establishment of the Bangalore Volunteer Corps on its formation and pointing out that hereafter an extra sum would be required on account of a Band.

From the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 4, dated Bangalore, 11th February 1869.

* * * * * * *

Para V.—If the Government of India should be pleased to permit the Chief Commissioner to allow the Corps a sum of Rs. 520 per mensem, as below mentioned * * * * besides the usual capitation allowance according to the regulations, I am confident of being able to produce a Corps of about 200 men, which in respect of drill and discipline would be in a high state of efficiency. * * * * * *

N. B.—An additional sum will hereafter be required for the payment of a qualified musketry instructor, and also Rs. 100 per mensem in aid of the support of a Band.

From the Commandant, Infantry Volunteers Guard, To the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, No. 34, dated Fort Saint George, 3rd June 1873.

In reply to your letter No. 36, dated the 31st ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the Government grant for the Band of the Regiment under my command is rupees one hundred a month.

It is drawn under Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 4261, dated 11th December 1862.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the following letter be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Military Departmet, Fort St. George, No. 1324—M. 15, dated 12th June1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Genl. No. 1324.
Mily. 15.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *12th June* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, MILITARY DEPARTMENT, FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

The establishment of a Band for the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers being under contemplation, I am desired by the Officiating Chief Commissioner to solicit the favor of your informing him by what rules the grant and continuance of an allowance for the maintenance of such a Band is regulated.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 30th June 1873.

From the Secretary to the Government, Fort St. George. To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 2031, dated Ootacamund, 19th June 1873.

With reference to your letter, General No. 1324—M. 15, dated 12th June 1873, I am directed to forward copy of the correspondence marginally cited, from which it will be observed that a sum of Rs. 100 per mensem is allowed by this Government for the maintenance of a Band for the Madras Volunteer Guards.

Proceedings of Government, 11th December 1862, No. 4261.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Military Department.

Read the following papers :—

From the Officer Commanding Madras Volunteer Guards.

Stating that no portion of the Funds allotted for the support of the Guards, can be appropriated for the remuneration of the Officer Commanding the Regiment, without affecting the efficiency of the Corps. — Here enter 9th July 1862.

From the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Forwarding Indent by the Officer Commanding Madras Volunteer Guards for 120 Carbines Sappers, Rifled, with observations. — Here enter 4th August 1862, No. 56.

From the Officer Commanding Madras Volunteer Guards.

Returning, with observations thereon, the letter of the Principal Inspector General of Ordnance, regarding the issue of Enfield Rifles to the Guards, and submitting Plan of the ground in the neighbourhood of the Infantry Butts at Veysarpandy. — Here enter—— September 1862, No. 87.

From the Adjutant General of the Army.

Regarding the issue of Enfield Rifles to the Volunteer Guards. — Here enter 8th October 1862, No. 633.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department.

Referring to this Department certain papers regarding the site proposed for the Rifle Range of the Madras Volunteer Guards. — Here enter 6th & 14th November 1862, Nos. 2368 & 2408.

Order No. 4261, 11th December 1862.

These papers relate to the Madras Volunteer Guards.

2. The Government of India having disallowed the grant of full Batta to the Officer Commanding the Corps, Colonel Drury was requested, in Proceedings No. 1464, dated 23rd April 1862, to report whether, by any modification of the existing circumstances of the Corps, a sufficient sum could be assigned to the Commandant from the Government grant of Rupees 24,000 per annum, without detriment to the efficiency and well-being of the Regiment.

3. In the first of the foregoing papers, that Officer replies that he is unable to recommend that any fixed sum should be set apart from the Government allowance as a remuneration to the Officer Commanding, or to suggest any change in the organization of the Corps, whereby such an extra expense might be met without a sacrifice of efficiency.

4. The other letters above recorded have arisen out of a demand on the Ordnance Department for 120 Sapper Carbines (short Enfield Rifles) for issue to the Volunteers, to a compliance with which, objection has been taken on the grounds—first, that no Instructor of Musketry is attached to the Corps, and second, that the Enfield Rifle is a weapon that requires much care and attention to be kept in a serviceable state.

5. Colonel Drury replies to these objections in his letter of——September 1862. The appointment of an Instructor of Musketry has been under his consideration for some time past. He indeed refers to the subject in his previous letter of 9th July last. In addition to what Colonel Drury urges in reply to the second objection, it may be remarked that the Rifle is the weapon in use with the Volunteers at Home, and, it is believed, with every Volunteer Corps in India but the Madras Regiment. In this country Government invariably supplies Arms, and there seems no good reason why only the Madras Volunteers should be armed with an inferior weapon, nor why that Corps should not be able to take due care of Rifles, if supplied with them. The Commandant, it is observed, is responsible to Government for the Arms and other Government property in use with the Volunteers.

6. The Governor in Council considers it desirable that the Madras Corps should be gradually armed with the Rifle, and accordingly sanctions the Indent for 120 Sapper Carbines, submitted with the Inspector General's letter No. 56, dated 4th August, and authorizes Colonel Simpson to hold at the disposal of Colonel Drury a further supply of 580 Carbines, issuable in such numbers and at such times as that Officer may, under the authority of His Excellency the Colonel-in-Chief, indent for them.

7. A suitable Rifle Range is as yet a desideratum. Colonel Drury suggests the strip of waste land north of the Railway embankment and skirted on the east by Cochrane's Canal. This appears a very eligible site: but the Municipal Commissioners report that its application to the purpose of a Rifle Range would interfere with their Scavenging Contractor's arrangements; the Collector estimates the cost of acquiring such portions of the land as are not public property, at about Rupees 7,000; and the Commissioner of Police thinks that it would be necessary during practice, to close, at some inconvenience to the public, the thoroughfare on the other side of Cotton's Canal, which is upwards of 1,300 yards beyond the site proposed for the Butts.

8. The Municipal Contractor's boats begin to ply at 7 A. M., by which hour or very little later, the practice of the Guards would be over for the day; and as Cotton's Canal is 1,330 yards beyond the proposed Butts, and upwards of 2,080 yards from the Railway embankment, the huts for the Contractor's Coolies would, by being erected a few hundred yards north of the Canal, instead of immediately on its bank, be at a safe distance. His Excellency in Council does not, therefore, consider that the objections of the Municipal Commissioners are of sufficient weight to justify the abandonment of the project of converting the land in question into a Rifle Practice Ground.

9. The proposed range would also be available for the practice of the European Regiment in the Fort, which has now to be sent all the way to Palaveram for that purpose. Should, therefore, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief approve the site, the Governor in Council will be prepared to authorize such portions of the private lands as may be absolutely necessary, being taken under Act VI of 1857, as suggested by the Collector.

10. The temporary closing of the thoroughfare referred to by the Commissioner of Police would be unavoidable. Government observe that the site on the South Beach is closed whenever the Corps in Garrison and the Volunteer Guards fire Ball there.

11. With reference to the remuneration of the Commandant, the Governor in Council observes that the State already makes liberal provision for the maintenance of the Corps, and as, in the opinion of Government, it is necessary that the Officer exercising Command of the Corps should be specially remunerated for that duty, the only way of providing for the charge, as also for the allowance of an Instructor of Musketry, is to modify existing arrangements, so as that both these items shall be found out of the existing assignment.

12. Colonel Drury proposes to dispense with the Quarter Master, but as the substitution of the short Enfield Rifle in lieu of the smooth bore Piece now in use, would render the services of such an Officer more necessary than heretofore, the efficiency of the Corps would, His Excellency in Council thinks, be better secured by retaining them. The late Quarter Master was allowed* the use of a Government Horse (which is not now available) and, consequently, did not draw Horse Allowance. His salary under the original sanction was Rs. 100; but as he paid the Quarter Master Serjeant, his actual allowance was Rs. 70, as given in Colonel Drury's letter of——September 1862. This sum is now sanctioned for the future. Should the Quarter Master be required to mount himself, a sufficient allowance for the keep of a Horse will have to be assigned to him by the Commandant out of the Contingent allowance.

* Proceedings No. 2047, dated 10th June 1859.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 30th June 1873.

13. It is understood that there are at present more than five Instructors, but as the Corps has en in existence upwards of five years, one Instructor to two Companies should, in the opinion of Gorument, suffice under proper arrangements.

14. The Officers and other well-to-do members of the Corps clothe themselves. The allowance iginally granted for the former, may, therefore, be now otherwise appropriated, and taking the latter at e-seventh of the maximum sanctioned strength in Rank and File of the Corps, the Equipment and all Dress allowances of 100 men are available for other purposes.

15. The following re-distribution of the Government grant of Rs. 24,000 is accordingly sanctioned, ith effect from the 1st January 1863.

Commanding Officer's allowance	150	180×12=	2,160
Do do Horse do	30		
Adjutant's Staff allowance	150	180×12=	2,160
Do Horse do	30		
Musketry Instructor's Staff allowance	70	100×12=	1,200
Do Horse do	30		
Quarter Master's Staff allowance		70×12=	840
Band allowance		100×12=	1,200
Quarter Master Serjeant	30		
Five Instructors at an average of Rs. 10	50	149×12=	1,788
Contingencies monthly average	69		
Armourer Méstri		21×12=	252
600 Volunteers' annual allowance at Rs.		20	=12,000
600 Do triennial do at .. .. (12÷3=)		4	= 2,400
		Rupees..	24,000

16. It is not intended, by the reduction in the number of Volunteers for whom allowances are now anctioned, to reduce the strength of the Regiment; but should this prove to be the practical effect of he measure, the Volunteers would, it is observed, be even then as strong as Regiments of Native Infantry.

Pro. No. 1903, dated 26th May 1862.

The average attendance at Regimental Drill is† reported to be 20 Files (40 men,) and on extraordinary occasions, 24 Files (48 men,) so that at 60, instead of 70, men per Company, a sufficiently wide margin for absentees would be left.

17. The principle laid down in the Order of 15th February 1861, No. 618, of making the annual nd triennial allowances to the men dependent upon the strength of the Corps, will continue to be naintained. These in the new distribution amount to Rs. 14,400 per annum, and the fixed charges to Rs. 800 per mensem, or Rs 9,600 per annum.

18. The Commandant's allowance having been withheld from the 1st May last, His Excellency in Council authorizes Colonel Drury to draw, at the rate sanctioned in this Order, the arrears due to him, as also the charge for the current month, from the funds to the credit of the Regiment in the Madras Bank.

Pro. No. 1464, dated 23rd April 1862.

To the Officer Commanding Infantry Volunteer Guards.
" Revenue Department.
" Inspector General of Ordnance, with the Indent.
" Adjutant General.
" Depy. Adjt. Genl., H. M.'s British Forces.
" Quarter Master General.
" Controller of Military Finance.
" Military Accountant.
" Examiner of Ordnance Accounts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 30th June 1873.

No. 1623—MILY. 33, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH JUNE 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that, in the rules prescribed fo the formation of Volunteer Corps, there is nothing to refer to in support of an applica tion to the Government of India for a band allowance.

Colonel Benson will therefore be good enough to state fully (I) of what men th band is to be composed and (II) what will be the estimated cost (1) of its establishmen and (2) of its maintenance, and how far regimental or private arrangements can be mad to meet the charges under either head.

2. When this information is satisfactorily furnished, the Chief Commissioner wi be happy to address the Government of India on the subject of the proposed allowance.

H W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A warrant received from Nagar, for the arrest of one Hyder Khán accused of murder, was returned duly countersigned.	6th June 1873.	
2	As requested, 150 copies of Act X of 1872, (the Criminal Procedure Code) were forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, together with a bill for Rs. 142—15—6 on account.	7th do	
3	Copy of a communication from the District Magistrate, Poona, requesting that a person who could identify one Bhímaséna Rao, for whose apprehension a warrant had been sent, was forwarded to Nagar Commissioner for information and guidance.	9th do	
4	Copy of letter from Under Secretary, Home Department, requesting submission of any amendments which the Chief Commissioner might consider desirable in the forms in which the statistics of jails are now prepared, was forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner for report.	10th do	
5	In reply to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to Kristnappa, Probationary Amildar of the Sidlaghatta Talook, being appointed a Magistrate of the 3rd Class within the meaning of Section 19 of Act X of 1872, as also with the powers conferred by Section 22nd of the Act.—Notified in Gazette.	12th do	
6	The Foreign Department Secretary was solicited to furnish the Chief Commissioner with an early reply to this office No. 3080—81, dated 30th August 1872, submitting a proposal for certain modifications in the Civil Courts in this Province.	14th do	
7	As recommended by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, the remission of four months of the sentence passed upon convict, Shéik Hyder, of the Bangalore Central Jail, on the ground of industry and good conduct, was sanctioned.	17th do	
8	Notification vesting Amildar, Kuppusámi Chetti, with the powers referred to in Section 23, Clause A of Act X of 1872, with the exception of the power to commit for trial, was gazetted, and copy sent to Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
9	Notification appointing Sátagada Rámaiya, Péishkar of the Periyápatna Talook, a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, within the meaning of Section 19 of Act X of 1872, and vesting him with the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Act, was gazetted, and copy sent to Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
10	Notification appointing Raghunátha Rao, Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Ashtagram Talook, a Magistrate of the 1st Class within the meaning of Section 19 of Act X of 1872, was gazetted, and copy sent to Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	18th do	
11	A warrant to the address of the Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, for the surrender of an offender, was returned duly countersigned to the Officiating Commissioner, Nandidroog Division.	19th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *July* 1873

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE & COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1873.

MYSORE.

o.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Three printed copies of the returns of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th May 1873, were submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary, to replace manuscripts.	4th June 1873.	
2	The usual fortnightly season report of rain-fall and prospects of the crops was telegraphed to Agricultural Department Secretary.	5th do	
3	In reply, the Secretary in the Department of Public Works was informed that a sum of Rupees 512, sanctioned for constructing steps to the Tungabhadra river could be met from the Shimoga Town Municipal Budget for 1873-74, under head of repairs.	11th do	
4	A manuscript copy of return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 31st May 1873, was submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary.	12th do	
5	Copy of a communication from the Collector of Coimbatore, requesting that certain arrears with interest due by one Ishmail Khan Sáib, might be recovered, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, in original, for disposal.—Communicated to Collector of Coimbatore.	14th do	
6	Three printed copies of the return of food grains for this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 31st May, were forwarded to Agricultural Department Secretary to replace manuscripts.	17th do	
7	The usual fortnightly season report was telegraphed to Agricultural Department Secretary.	19th do	
8	A manuscript copy of return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th June, was submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary.	25th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, July 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Secretary in the Public Works Department, and the Surgeon to the Commission, were requested to remit Rs. 120—8—0 and Rs. 11—10—0, respectively, charges incurred on certain cases of stores belonging to their departments.	2nd June 1873.	
2	A statement of cash balances for 1st May 1873, was returned to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
3	As solicited by the Secretary to the Committee for examining text books, sanction was conveyed to Rs 500 being placed at the disposal of the committee for the purchase of text books for the examination of the members, with a remark that unnecessary expenditure was to be avoided.	Do do	
4	On a final report from the Deputy Accountant General, the grant of a pension of Rs. 246—0—5 per mensem on behalf of Mr. Assistant Commissioner Venkat Subaiya, was sanctioned.	4th do	
5	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to place Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Officiating Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, for the purpose of adjusting claims to compensation arising from the removal of a village in the vicinity of the Government Offices.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nandidroog Division	Do do	
6	In reply, the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, was informed that no gratuity could be granted to one Oba Náyik, as he was thrown out of employ before the system of paying gratuities was introduced, and that petitioner was to be informed accordingly.	Do do	
7	Copy of Financial Department Secretary's No. 683, dated 29th May 1873, calling for certain information in connection with the statement of gratuities sanctioned during the quarter ending 31st March 1873, was forwarded to Deputy Accountant General for report.	6th do	
8	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, gratuities aggregating Rs. 467—2—6 were sanctioned in behalf of two employés in that Division.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with applications.	Do do	
9	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of 50 Japanned tin boxes at Rs. 4—8 each for supply to Hóblí Schools was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	7th do	
10	Copy of Financial Department Under-Secretary's No. 661, dated 30th May 1873, confirming the sanction given to the revision of fixed charges of the Chief Commissioner's Dafter Department, and Jail Establishment, Mysore District, was forwarded to Deputy Accountant General.	10th do	
11	As solicited by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, sanction was accorded to the advance of Rs. 50, to the Officer in charge of the Kolár District Jail, for the purchase of raw materials for the manufacture of cumblies, &c.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	11th do	
12	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to place the sum of Rs. 100 at the disposal of Dr. Nicholson to be disbursed on account of rewards for the destruction of snakes.	Do do	Vide Part I of Progs., for May 1873, General Nos. 5 to 6 and 24 to 26.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
13	Copies of Financial Department Under-Secretary's No. 614. dated 30th May, permitting District Superintendent's of Police in Bengal to certify to the proper cancelment of all vouchers below Rs. 10. leaving the Inspector General to certify in regard to larger sums, were forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner and Deputy Accountant General for report, whether the same plan might not be followed in this Province.	11th June 1873.	
14	A statement of the amount of grant to be given to schools from 1st April 1873, in accordance with the sanction of the Government of India, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
15	As solicited, the Deputy Accountant General was furnished with a statement of expenditure incurred on account of "Literature, Science and Art," from 1858 to 1862—63.	13th do	
16	In reply, a report was submitted to Financial Department Secretary, of the circumstances under which the service of one Rághavéndra Rao was counted as superior in calculating the amount of gratuity he was entitled to.	14th do	
17	A detailed statement of the services of Nascar Tirumalageri, received from the Military Assistant, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	16th do	Vide this Statement for May, No. 32.
18	As submitted by the Nandidroog Commissioner, a statement for the appropriation of Rs. 397 from the Municipal grants of certain talooks in the Kolár District for the current year, to meet charges for the up-keep of the hospital and dispensary at Kolár, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General	Do do	Vide Progs., Part I, for April, Fin. Nos. 22 to 32.
19	A sum of Rs 135—8—0 was remitted to Superintendent, Government Press, for the purchase of articles for binding books, &c., required for the year 1873—74.	16th do	
20	A sum of Rs. 250, being amount of subscription for 90 copies of the Kassimul Akbar, a Hindustáni paper, for half year ending 31st May, 1873 was remitted to the Proprietor.	Do do	
21	A sum of Rs. 122—6—0 was remitted to the Cashier, Madras Railway Company, in adjustment of Railway charges for certain packages of stationery.	20th do	
22	A sum of Rs. 360, being subscription in advance for one year for the "Madras Jurist" and "Revenue Register," was remitted to Messrs. Foster and Co., Madras.	Do do	
23	As solicited by the Military Assistant, the purchase of a carpet, &c., for his office room at a cost of Rs. 107—4—0, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
24	As represented by the Deputy Accountant General, the payment to one Timmaiya, of certain arrears of pension to which he was entitled, was sanctioned.	Do do	
25	On the representation of the Deputy Accountant General, the grant of a pension of Rs 150 per mensem, to Mr. Assistant Commissioner, Rangappa, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Officiating Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	Vide Progs., for yaM "General," No. 1.
26	A sum of Rs 800. being cost of ten copies of the 2nd edition of the "Cyclop Xdia of India," was remitted to Dr. Balfour, Madras.	Do do	
27	The Superintendent of the "Pioneer Press," Allahabad, was requested to register this Government. for three copies of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869. and Rs. 12—12 being the value of the copies was also remitted.	Do do	
28	As requested, a statement of certain alterations in the Anché Establishment, sanctioned in November last, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	23rd do	

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Bangalore, *July* 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY
Offg. Secretary

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As solicited, a Syke's Hydrometer was forwarded to Nandidroog Commissioner, with an intimation that another would be sent on the receipt of a supply.	2nd June 1873.	
2	Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, were requested to procure for this Administration six Syke's Hydrometers for testing the strength of spirits for the use of this Government	Do do	
3	In reply, the Commissary General, Simla, was informed of the despatch of 8 lbs. of Sorgho seed, and that a supply had also been furnished to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bareilly.	Do do	
4	In reply, the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals was authorized to allow the withdrawal by the Madras Government of 1st Class Hospital Assistant, C. Virásámi, who was required for foreign service.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
5	As solicited, the Inspector General of Registration was supplied with a few articles of stationery required by him, and he was authorized to purchase some others that could not be issued from the stores.	3rd do	
6	Colonel Beddam was requested to furnish the Ashtagram Commissioner with a supply of sun flower seed, with directions for its cultivation, to enable him to carry out the experiment recently ordered.	5th do	*Vide* Statement for May, No.
7	A packing account of the "Yorkshire" was returned duly receipted to the Commissary of Ordnance, Fort Saint George.	Do do	
8	Messrs. Wymn and Co., Calcutta, were requested to report the circumstances under which the price fixed on Currie's Criminal Codes had been raised from Rs. 12 to Rs 18—8—0 per copy.	Do do	
9	Resolution received from Home Department Secretary, regarding the attitude to be maintained in the conduct of cases in which the Government is a party, was forwarded to Complier, Mysore Gazette, for publication.	7th do	
10	In forwarding copy of a notification sanctioning certain arrangements of Amildars in his Division, the Nagar Commissioner's attention was directed to the delay on the part of the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadoor District, in reporting on the death of the Amildar of Kadoor	Do do	
11	The usual monthly tabular statement of vacancies and a register of effective and non effective officers employed in this Province and Coorg, with proportionate return for May 1873, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	Do do	
12	The Catholic Bishop of Mysore, Superintendent, Wesleyan Mission, and Secretary, London Mission Society, were requested to furnish any information likely to be of general interest relative to the progress and results of their respective missions in the Province, during the past official year 1872—73.	6th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
13	The Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company, was requested to furnish a comparative statement of the traffic in the Bangalore branch line, for the past and previous official years.	6th June 1873.	
14	The Agent for Emigration, Pondicherry, was requested to furnish information of the number of natives of this Province, who had emigrated through his agency from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873.	Do do	
15	The Protector of Emigrants, Madras, was requested to furnish a statement of the number of natives of this Province, who had emigrated and returned during 1872—73.	Do do	
16	A complete copy of the annual departmental reports for 1871—72 was forwarded to Nagar Commissioner.	10th do	
17	Rupees 20 in telegraphic stamps, received from the Registrar, Foreign Department, were forwarded to Mr. Assistant Commissioner, Kristnaswamaiengar, through the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
18	The Foreign Department Secretary was informed of the delay occurring in the receipt of stationery from Her Majesty's secretary of State, and the inconvenience to which this office was put to in consequence, with a request that should His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General deem the matter of sufficient importance, a reference on the subject might be made to the Home authorities.	Do do	
19	Copies of endorsement No. 121, dated 29th ultimo, from the Government of India, Agricultural Department, forwarding copy of correspondence on the subject of quarantine as a preventative against the spread of cholera, were forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions, and Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, for information.	11th do	
20	Copies of Diary of Proceedings for May 1873 were submitted to Secretaries to the Government of India, in the Foreign, Financial, Agricultural and Home Departments.	13th do	
21	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was instructed regarding the sale of certain land belonging to one Appajaiya.	Do do	
22	Notification granting Mr. J. P. Barker, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, three months' privilege leave, was gazetted, and copy sent to Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	14th do	
23	Copy of Financial Resolution No. 795, dated 7th June 1873, directing that the Medical Examination prescribed by Section 49—2 of the Civil Pension Code should ordinarily be restricted to the vital organs, was forwarded to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals for information and guidance.	16th do	
24	Copy of Her Majesty's Secretary of State's despatch sanctioning the indent for printing materials required for the Mysore Government Press, received from Foreign Department Secretary, was forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Press.	Do do	
25	Copy of Her Majesty's Secretary of State's despatch, sanctioning the indent for stationery and books required for the Educational Department, received from Home Department Secretary, was forwarded to the Officiating Director of Public Instruction.	Do do	
26	In reply, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner was requested to issue instructions to Superintendents of Jails, for the careful continuance of experiments with poudrette.	17th do	
27	In reply, a grant standing in the name of the Secretary, Shûle Church and School Building Committee, Bangalore, and his successors for the time being, was returned duly signed to the President, Municipal Commission.	18th do	

o.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
28	In reply, the Nandidroog Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner regretted his inability to sanction at present three months' privilege leave applied for by Mr Assistant Commissioner, Mahomed Ali.	19th June 1873.	
29	Notification granting 12 days' privilege leave to Mr. Assistant Commissioner, Kitto, was gazetted, and copy sent to Officiating Commissioner, Nandidroog Division	Do do	
30	In reply, the Treasury Bakshi was requested to furnish a further report in regard to the claim preferred by one Kónéti Náyik for the pension enjoyed by his late father.	Do do	
31	As solicited, the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division was furnished with copies of the Proceedings of the Madras Government, laying down the course to be adopted in leasing lands restored by the Railway Department.	23rd do	
32	Copy of Resolution, on the question of taking measures for the encouragement of education among Mahomedans, received from Home Department Secretary, was gazetted, and copy sent to Director of Public Instruction.	24th do	
33	As solicited by Colonel Puckle, sanction was conveyed to a further sum of Rs. 300 being expended on improvements to the Lál Bágh	Do do	
34	An application from Captain Ward of the Mysore Revenue Survey, for 18 months' furlough to Europe on private affairs, was submitted to the Adjutant General of the Army, Bombay, with an intimation that he had been granted 30 days' subsidiary leave from 16th July 1873.	26th do	
35	A report was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary, that Colonel Meade, c. s. I,. resumed charge of the office of Chief Commissioner, from Mr J. D Gordon, c. s. I., on the forenoon of the 25th instant.	Do do	
36	The Commissioners, Ashtagram and Nagar, Superintendent of Coorg, and Colonel Boddam, were requested to report the percentage of husks and rubbish contained in the Carolina paddy seed distributed for experimental cultivation.	Do do	Vide Statement, "General," for March last, No. 64.
37	A supplemental Budget for the Kolár District, for the year 1873—74, received from Nandidroog Commissioner, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for examination.	27th do	
38	Notification granting Major Benson, Officiating Judge, Bangalore Court of Small Causes, three months' privilege leave, was gazetted, and copy sent to Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Bangalore, July 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

MILITARY.

A.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Pages of the Army List received from the Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, were returned duly corrected.	10th June 1873.	
2	Copy of a communication from the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, with indents for arms, was forwarded to Inspector General of Ordnance for early sanction.	14th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *July* 1873.

"By Order,"
H W WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.